

Catalogue of the Coins in the Indian Museum Calcutta

Including the Cabinet of the
Asiatic Society of Bengal

Volume IV

Section I: Coins of Awadh, by C. J. BROWN, M.A.

Section II: Coins of Mysore and Miscellaneous Coins
of South India, by J. R. HENDERSON,
C.I.E., M.B., C.M.

Section III: Bombay, Rājputāna and Central India,
by W. H. VALENTINE

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PREFACE

IN 1906 Mr. Vincent Smith published Vol. I of the new *Catalogue of Coins in the Indian Museum, Calcutta*, including the Cabinet of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. This volume contains the ancient and mediaeval coins of Northern and Southern India struck by foreign invaders and native rulers and corresponds to sections of Parts II and IV of the Catalogue by Mr. C. J. Rodgers (1894 and 1896). In 1907 and 1908 appeared Vols. II and III by Mr. H. Nelson Wright, *The Sultans of Dehli and Mediaeval Muhammadan States*, and *The Mughal Emperors*; these two volumes corresponded to Part I and a section of Part III of the earlier Catalogue. A fourth volume, to cover the modern series, was planned by Mr. H. Nelson Wright, and sections allotted to various collaborators. With the outbreak of war, all hope of publication was indefinitely postponed. Three of the contributors, Mr. C. J. Brown, Dr. J. R. Henderson, and Mr. W. H. Valentine, however, produced the sections allotted to them, and when funds once more became available, Sir John Marshall took steps to have the volume printed. As Mr. Nelson Wright found himself unable to undertake the general editorship of the volume, Sir John Marshall asked me to see it through the press.

With the simple straightforward series in Sections I and II my task was an easy one. Section III, however, was a much more serious matter, dealing, as it does, with series which have been very little studied. My knowledge of the Prinsep collection and of the very fine series of late Moghul coins in

the British Museum has occasionally enabled me to throw light on the attribution of a defective coin in this collection. This has resulted in a few discrepancies between the order in the text and the order in the plates as the latter were made before printing was begun.

As to transliteration, the scientific systems adopted by the authors in Sections I and II are retained; in the case of Section III, however, it seemed desirable to avoid pedantry in the transliteration of quite modern names. I have, therefore, followed the transliterations of the *Imperial Gazetteer of India* as the only standard work of reference which covers the same area. Special attention has been devoted to the Indexes, as this volume covers a new field and it is hoped they will be found useful.

Dr. J. R. Henderson died while his section was passing through the press, and Mr. W. H. Valentine also has not lived to see his work in print. Their sections of this book will give some idea of the loss that we have sustained.

In conclusion I have to thank the Oxford University Press for the care they have bestowed on the production of the text and plates. I have also to thank Mr. H. Nelson Wright and my colleagues, Mr. A. S. Fulton and Mr. J. V. S. Wilkinson, for occasional help.

J. ALLAN.

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SECTION I
COINS OF AWADH

BY

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INTRODUCTION

History. The history of the Awadh dynasty and of its important dealings with the East India Company has yet to be written. The outstanding political events are not, however, in dispute, and may be summarized as follows. The founder of the dynasty was one Muhammad Amin, better known as Sādat Khān, a Persian adventurer at the court of the Mughal Emperor Muhammad Shāh; a Wazir of the Empire, he was created Shūbahdār of Awadh in 1720, on the overthrow of the notorious Saiyad brothers, and soon afterwards made himself practically independent ruler in his province. His dominions included, beside the present province of Awadh or Oudh, the districts of Ghāzipūr, Banāras and Gorakhpūr: to these were added in 1773 the districts of Ilahābād and Korā, and in the following year was annexed the tract of Rohilkhand. Sādat Khān's son-in-law, Safdar Jang, succeeded him in 1739, being also created a Wazir of the Empire, and the title becoming associated in the popular mind with the family, these rulers were henceforth known as the Nawāb-Wazīrs. Shujā'u-d-daula (1756-75), the third Nawāb-Wazīr, and his son Āṣafu-d-daula (1775-97) had important relations with the Company. The latter on his accession ceded the districts of Ghāzipūr and Banāras to the Company, and shortly afterwards moved his capital from Faizābād to Lakhnau (Lucknow). In 1801, in the time of the Nawāb Sādat 'Alī (1798-1814), Rohilkhand as well as the districts of Gorakhpūr, Ilahābād, and Korā were also ceded to the Company.

In 1818 the Governor-General, Lord Hastings, during a visit to the Nawāb Ghāziu-d-dīn Haidar, induced him to make himself independent of Dehlī by assuming the title of king. After some hesitation he was crowned on October 9, 1819 (18 Z'ul-hijja, 1234). He was succeeded on the throne by his son, his brother, his brother's son, and grandson. The annals of the kingdom of Awadh consist almost entirely of a series of disputes, creditable to neither party, between the Company and the kings and their ministers. After thirty-seven years the kingdom ended with the forced abdication of Wājid 'Alī Shāh on February 12, 1856. On June 30, 1857, the Mutiny broke out in Lucknow.

The Coins. The district of Banāras, in which was situated the Mughal mint of Muḥammadābād-Banāras, opened in 1734, formed, as has been seen, part of the domains of the Nawāb-Wazīrs. From 1754

Shujā'u-d-daula was in more or less direct control of this mint until his death in 1775,¹ when it passed with the district into the hands of the East India Company. The latest rupee issued from the Banāras mint under Nawābī control is dated A.H. 1189–16 R. (= 1775 A.D.). The East India Company continued with slight modifications the style and legends (in the name of the Mughal Shāh 'Ālam) of the Nawābī rupees, but fixed the standard and retained Shāh 'Ālam's regnal year 17, as a guarantee of fineness, on coins of all succeeding years till the closing of the mint in 1819. But the Nawāb Āṣafu-d-daula also continued to strike rupees on which the mint name Muḥammadābād Banāras appears: on these the regnal year changed with the Hijrī year until A.H. 1201 (1785), when, following the Company's precedent, the regnal year 26 was fixed, and appeared on coins of all succeeding years until 1234, when the series ended. The rupees struck by the Nawāb between the years 1775–85 are not common, probably because rupees somewhat similar in fabric were also issuing from the Nawāb's mint at Ilahābād between the years 1190–18 R. and 1194–21 (*L.M.C.*, Nos. 4562 a–4562 h). The Banāras rupees of these years bear the characteristic fish (*machhlī*) and flag symbols on the reverse: the Hijrī date is below the last line on the obverse, and on most known specimens is wanting. Rupees of this type are known of 18 R., 19 R., 23 R., 1197–24, 25 R., 26 R.²

All these rupees bearing the 'fish' mark on the reverse were, and are still locally, known as *machhlīdār*, and, after the regnal year 26 became fixed, appear in records of the period as the '26 san' issue. Gold and copper of the same type were also struck, but there are none in this collection. That they were minted by Āṣafu-d-daula and his successors in Lucknow is proved by the two following pieces of evidence. Among the Calcutta mint records there is a letter dated

¹ Cf. Note on the History of the E.I.C. Coinage, 1753–1835, E. Thurston, *J.A.S.B.*, vol. lxii, 1898, pp. 52–84. In this note is revealed the interesting fact that the system of farming out the mints was adopted by the Emperor Farukhsiyar's Dīwān, Ratan Chand, and that this led to a great deal of corruption and a fluctuation in the value of the rupee from year to year. By 1754 the Mughal Emperor can have had little hold upon the Banāras mint; the revenue derived from farming it—in 1757 for instance—almost certainly went into the coffers of the Nawāb-Wazīr.

² For the first two coins cited in the text cf. *B.M.C.* Nos. 1135–7. For coins of 23 R., 2½ R., 25 R., cf. *L.M.C.* 4851 a–4851 c, and for the 26 R., cf. Part I, Nos. 1–3, in this catalogue. *B.M.C.* No. 1135 (1189–17 R.), and Nos. 1138–41 (1196–23 R., full, half, quarter, eighth, and sixteenth parts of a rupee) are very curious. They have the 'umbrella' on the reverse instead of the characteristic flag, also the position of the date on the obverse is different from that on other coins previous to 1202–26. Besides, the rupee of 23 R. in Lucknow is of the usual type. One might conjecture that these represent attempts on the part of the Mughal Shāh 'Ālam to assert his waning authority, or perhaps they are proofs—the complete series of 1196–23 R. support this—struck for the East India Company.

May 1803¹ from the Collector of Gorakhpur, in which appears the following statement: 'It is the opinion of some sensible shroffs that in the course of the ensuing year it may be advisable to establish a mint at the town of Gorakhpur. In this case it is my opinion that the Lucknow sikka rupee of the 28 san [sic; obviously an error for 26 san] should be gradually introduced.'

In Thurston's note² appears also the following:

'By Regulation XLV, 1803, it was enacted that:—(Sect. ii) A silver coin to be denominated the Lucknow sikka rupee of the 45 san struck in the mint of Farrukhabad corresponding in weight and standard with the sikka rupee at present struck in Lucknow in the dominions of the Nawab Vizier, and thence denominated the Lucknow rupee, is hereby declared to be the established and legal silver coin in the provinces ceded by the Nawab Vizier to the English East India Company.'³

It may be added that these *machhlidār*'s are known in the Lucknow bazar, where they are plentiful, as Āṣafu-d-daula rupees. There is a fine series of them in this Collection (Part I, Nos. 1-117): a remarkable feature is the number of minutely differentiated varieties which appear from the year 1211 onwards, sometimes as many as four in one year (cf. Nos. 56-61). The purpose of these and of the frequent change in the ornaments on the reverse was probably to make forgery more difficult. The weights and sizes of these coins are not given in detail: the weight is almost uniform, ranging between 172-3 grains; the size varies between 0.85 and 0.95 of an inch.

Before leaving the coinage of the Nawāb-Wazirs it should be mentioned that at various times they doubtless had control over other mints. From 1774-1801 the Bareli mint was in their hands, and from A.H. 1209-11 (1794-6) the name of the mint was changed on the coins from Qit'a Bareli to Āṣafābād Bareli. But the series of coins issuing from the mints of Rohilkhand and the adjoining districts present a mass of difficulties and has not yet been properly examined. In A.H. 1188, after his victory over the Rohillas under Hāfiẓ Rahmat, Shujā'u-d-daula issued a fine silver medal which has been described in *N.S.* xviii, p. 273 (Appendix).

The early coinage of Ghāziu-d-din Haidar as king marks the hesitation with which he assumed the regal insignia. The obverse

¹ Thurston, *ibid.*, p. 64.

² *ibid.*, p.64.

³ Care should be taken to distinguish the true Sikka rupee of Lakhnau, i.e. the 26 san *machhlidār* from the 45 san rupee bearing the mint name Farrukhabād, which is also known in records as the 'Lucknow sikka rupee', for the reason given in the above Regulation. The Regulation embodies the determination of the Company to raise the debased coinage of the Farrukhabād mint, hitherto under the control of the Nawābs of that district, to the high standard preserved by the Nawābī coinage minted in Lakhnau.

of his earliest issue, A.H. 1234, is an almost exact copy of the '26 san' coins retaining the name of Shāh 'Ālam, and though the reverse bears the arms of Awadh, the date 26 is preserved (cf. Part II, Nos. 2, 3). Then appears an issue also dated A.H. 1234 with a couplet containing his own name with the title of king, but dated in the fifth year of his Nawābī (cf. Part II, Nos. 6-7). Finally appear coins similar in legends and style to the foregoing, but dated 1235-*ahd*. Ghāziū-d-din reckoned his first regnal year as starting from the 1st Muharram 1235. To celebrate his coronation the king had a fine silver portrait medal struck weighing 1,220 grains:¹ at the same time were probably struck two small silver pieces, of 21 and 10 grains respectively, bearing the king's name and titles only, and dated 1235-*ahd*.² They are noteworthy as the only coins of Awadh differing in style from the prescribed pattern for the year: otherwise a complete uniformity is preserved in gold, silver, and copper, changes in style and inscription taking place simultaneously in all three metals. The four successors of Ghāziū-d-din Haidar each adopted their own couplet: Nasīru-d-din Haidar used two; these will be found given in full in the body of the Catalogue.

All five kings are said to have coined in gold the ashrafi, with its half, quarter, eighth, and sixteenth parts, though all five denominations are known of Wājid 'Ali Shāh only.³ The ashrafi or muhar usually weighs about 165 grains, though one of Wajid 'Ali Shāh's, dated 1270-8 R., weighs 187.34 grains.⁴ In silver there were the rupee, half, quarter, eighth, and sixteenth of a rupee. Usually the rupee die was made to serve for the smaller pieces, with the result that these frequently lack one and sometimes both dates (cf. Nos. 60, 74): in certain years Ghāziū-d-din,⁵ Nasīru-d-din, and Wājid 'Ali Shāh had dies of the requisite sizes engraved. The rupee varies in weight between 169-172 grains.

In copper the fulūs of an average weight of 180-5 grains was the only copper coin struck by the first four kings. Wajid 'Ali Shāh in A.H. 1270-1 struck half, quarter, and eighth pieces, as well as a strange coin weighing 451.5 grains.⁶

Except for the coats of arms on the reverse, which show European influence, the Awadh coins are in weight and form the lineal successors

¹ For a description and illustration of this medal by H. N. Wright cf. *N. S.*, i, p. 11. It was also described by H. H. Wilson in *Num. Chron.*, vol. v, 1843, pp. 129-33.

² Cf. *N. S.*, xviii, § 112, p. 259, Nos. 8 and 9.

³ For the quarter, eighth, and sixteenth parts cf. *N. S.* xviii, *ibid.*, pp. 269-70.

⁴ *N. S.*, *ibid.*, p. 269. In A.H. 1270 an attempt to reform the coinage appears to have been made, both in style and fineness.

⁵ *N. S.*, *ibid.*, p. 262, No. 22; p. 272, Nos. 61, 62.

⁶ *N. S.*, *ibid.*, p. 272, No. 64.

of the Mughal issues, but, with the exception of Ghāziū-d-dīn's coronation medal, entirely lack artistic merit.

Like the Mughals, the Awadh kings adopted high-sounding titles. Ghāziū-d-dīn calls himself 'شَاه زَمَان', 'King of the World', Amjad 'Alī uses the title 'عَالَم بَنَاء', 'Refuge of the World'. The title 'Bādshāh' is used by Naṣīru-d-dīn, Muḥammad 'Alī Shāh, and Wājid 'Alī Shāh; the last even assumes the title عَالَم سُلْطَان, 'Sultan of the World'.

The mint-name Lakhnau is prefixed by various honorific titles: in the first two years of Ghāziū-d-dīn's reign it is دار الامارة, 'The seat of Government'; it is then changed to دار السلطنة, 'The seat of Sovereignty'. Muḥammad 'Alī, in the first year of his reign, changed this to بيت السلطنة, 'The abode of Sovereignty'. Wājid 'Alī, in A.H. 1267, first substituted Mulk Awadh for the name Lakhnau and then added to it the further title اختنگر, derived from his poetic *takhallus* Akhtar. To the name of the mint town Lakhnau, Ghāziū-d-dīn added the name of the province صوبہ اودھ: this remained till A.H. 1256, when Muḥammad 'Alī changed it to ملک اودھ.

The series of coins (Part I, Nos. 118–35) bearing the date 1229 26 R. and struck at the mint صوبہ اودھ present great difficulties. I contend that, though bearing the date A.H. 1229 (1814 A.D.), they were not struck in that year but were issued by the rebel authorities in Lucknow during the mutiny in the years 1857–8. Wājid 'Alī Shāh had abdicated on February 12, 1856. On June 30, 1857, the Mutiny broke out and Brijīs Qadr, a son of Wājid 'Alī, was made Nawāb-Wazīr of Awadh—the title is important—by the mutineers. His mother Hazrat Mahal acted as regent.

As against their having been struck in A.H. 1229 it may be noted:

(1) There was already the Muḥammadābād Banāras '26 san' coin struck in Lucknow in that year (cf. Part I, Nos. 95–7).

(2) A close examination of these Sūba Awadh coins shows that they are unconnected in point of style with the Muḥammadābād Banāras '26 san' coins: the arrangement of the obverse legend is quite different, the mint marks are different, and the style of the fish on the reverse is quite different.

(3) An examination of seven of the principal finds of Awadh coins in the United Provinces since 1903 reveals the fact that while royal Awadh and '26 san' Muḥammadābād Banāras coins occur together in the same find, and also these two classes along with Sūba Awadh coins, in no case have Sūba Awadh coins been found alone with the regular '26 san' issue.

(4) It is more likely that the designation صوبہ اودھ was derived from the royal Awadh coins than vice versa.

To support the contention that the Śūba Awadh coins are later than the royal Awadh coins and were struck during the Mutiny:

(1) They are generally the best-preserved coins in the finds in which they occur—few show signs of hard wear—and they are usually in mint condition.

(2) The large number of varieties in this type of rupee point to irregular conditions of minting and an inability to keep pace with the demand: such conditions as must have prevailed during the Mutiny.

(3) The Lucknow sarrāfs still call the Śuba Awadh coins Brijīs Qadr rupees.

The contention is that these coins were minted in Lucknow by the rebel authorities from June 1857 until the recovery of the city by the English in March 1858.¹ Large quantities were required to pay the rebel soldiers; they would be sufficiently like the regular '26 san' coins—still current in the bazars—to satisfy the recipients, and during and after the Mutiny they would naturally be buried in large quantities.

Why then the date 1229? Attention has been called to the title Nawāb-Wazīr bestowed by the mutineers on Brijīs Qadr; the title of king was unpopular, as it had been assumed at the suggestion of the English by Ghāziū-d-dīn Haidar. A.H. 1229 was the date of his accession to the Nawābī, so it is possible that that date was chosen as the last year in which a Nawāb-Wazīr ruled who had been unshaken in his allegiance to the Dehli house, whose fortunes seemed now once more in the ascendant. Śūba Awadh coins of this type are known also in gold and copper.

Finds. The coins in this and other museum collections in India have been derived largely from finds made in the United Provinces. Two of the largest of these, both unearthed in 1915, may be described. The larger of the two from Tiloi in the Rae Bareli district consisted of 3,706 rupees; of these 1,943 were '26 san' Muḥammādād Banāras rupees, 533 belonged to the Śūba Awadh class, 4 were miscellaneous, and the remainder were regal coins of Awadh. The second hoard, found in Lucknow itself, comprised 170 silver and 516 copper coins. The silver coins were as follows: Muḥammadābād Banāras 26 san, 1; Śūba Awadh, 4; kings of Awadh, 165; all the copper coins belonged to the kings of Awadh. This treasure was evidently concealed soon after the outbreak of the Mutiny.

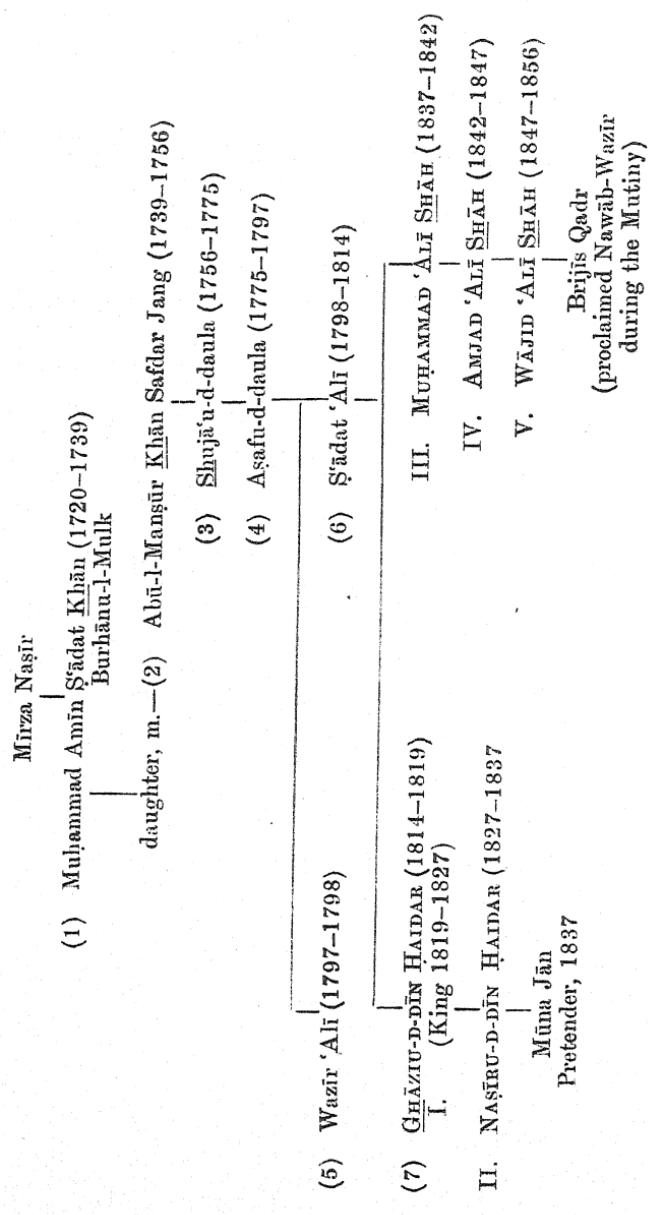
¹ Since this was written the attribution of these coins to Brijīs Qadr has been conclusively proved in a note, No. 225, *The Machhilidār Śūbah Awadh Coins*, contributed by R. Burn to *N.S.*, xxxvi, p. 1. It may be noticed that the rebel leader in Bareli, Khān Bahādur Khān, struck coins during the Mutiny which imitate the Company's Farrukhābād rupees, but with the mint Bareli on the reverse.

ABBREVIATIONS.

- B. M. C. Catalogue of Mughal Coins in the British Museum,
London, 1892.
- I. M. C. Catalogue of Coins in the Indian Museum, Calcutta.
Vol. III, Mughal Emperors, Oxford, 1908.
- J. A. S. B. Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal.
- L. M. C. Catalogue of the Mughal Coins in the Lucknow
Museum, Oxford, 1920.
- N. S. Numismatic Supplement to the Journal of the
Asiatic Society of Bengal.
- R. Regnal year.

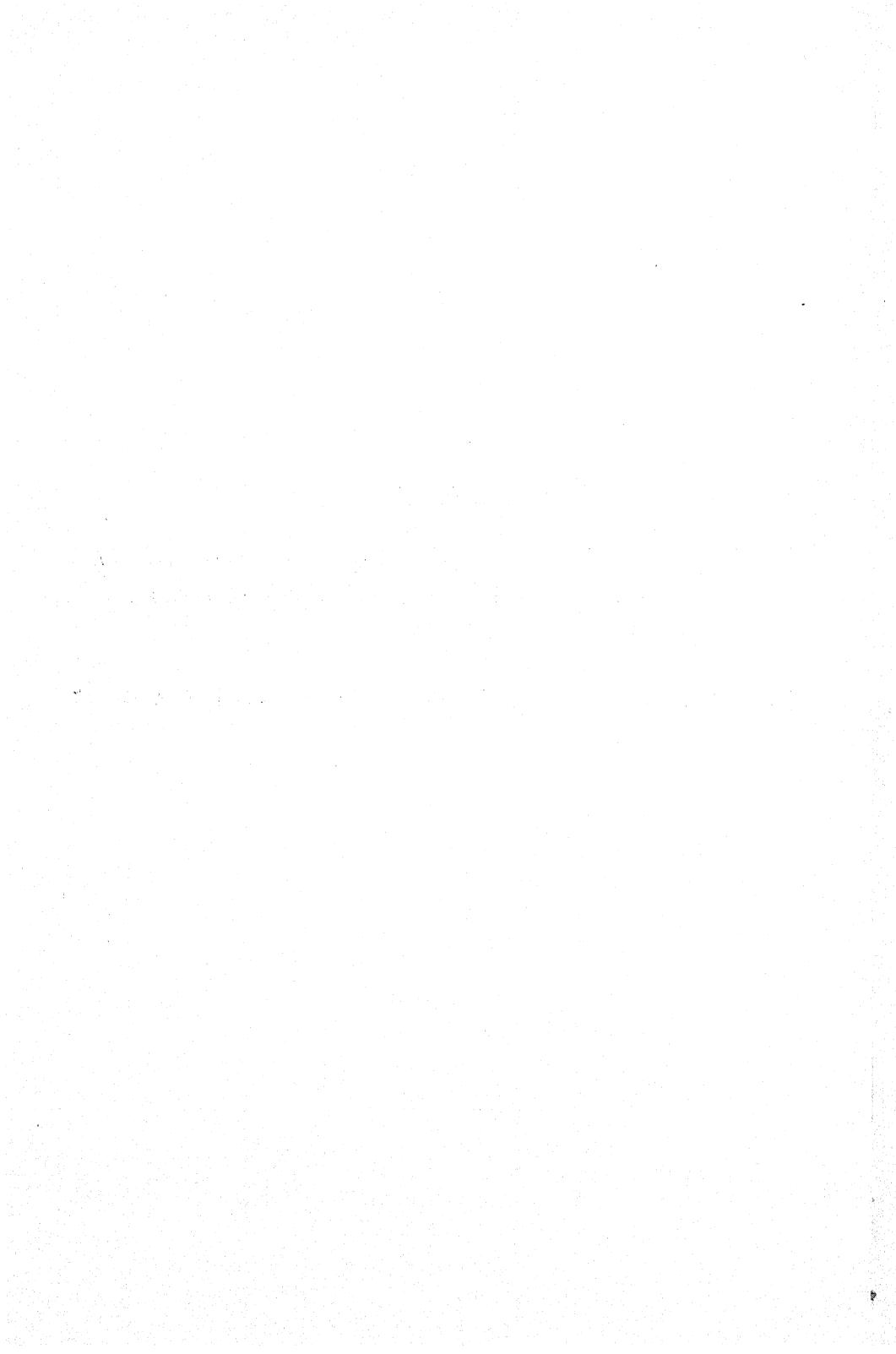
The article on the Coins of the Kings of Awadh contributed by me in 1912, to *N.S.*, xviii, to which several references have been made, contains a useful though deficient catalogue, with three plates. Many statements in the article itself need modification or correction.

GENEALOGICAL TABLE OF THE NAWĀB-WAZĪRS AND KINGS OF AWDH



PART I

- (I) COINS STRUCK IN LAKHNAU BY THE NAWĀBS OF AWADH 1775-1819, WITH THE MINT-NAME MUHAMMADĀBĀD BANĀRAS.
- (II) COINS STRUCK WITH THE MINT-NAME SŪBA AWADH.



I. COINS STRUCK IN THE NAME OF THE MUGHAL
EMPEROR SHĀH 'ĀLAM II WITH THE MINT-
NAME MUHAMMADĀBĀD BANĀRAS.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 1 ¹	بنارس	—	On flowered field الله محمد شـاـه بـاد حـامـيـ دـيـنـ شـاهـ عـالـمـ فـخـشـلـ سـاـيـهـ كـشـورـ زـدـ زـ بـرـ هـفـتـ سـكـهـ	SILVER محمدآباد میمنت چلوس ۲۶ مانوس خرسـ بنارس
2	Banāras	26		
3	Muham-madābād			
4	"	1201	As on No. 1, but ۱۲۰۱	As on No. 1.
5	"	26	over کـشـورـ	M. 2 over M. 1 M. 3 over M. 4 under M. 5 to right of محمدآباد
6	"	1202	"	"
		26	"	
7	"	1203	"	"
7 a	"	26	"	
7 b	"		"	
8	"	"	"	
9	"	"	"	and M. 7 over M. 1.
10	"	1204	"	As on No. 1.
10 a	"	26	"	
11	"	"	"	As on No. 8.

¹ The Hijrī date is to be found below the last line of the obverse inscription; cf. *Lucknow Museum Catalogue*, No. 4851 b; it appears on very few coins.

² M. = mint-mark; see table on p. 59.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
ER 12	Banāras Muham-madābād	1205 26	As on No. 1, but ۱۲۰۸	As on No. 1.
13	"	1206	As on No. 4, but ۱۲۰۹	"
14	"	26	and three dots under شاہ	
15	"	1207	"	"
16	"	26	۱۲۱۰	Pl. I. 1.
17	"		four dots under شاہ	
18	"	1208 26	" ۱۲۱۱ one dot under شاہ	"
19	"	"	" but M. 8 under شاہ	"
19 a	"	"	" but four dots under شاہ	
20	"	1209	"	"
20a	"	26	۱۲۱۲ M. 9 under شاہ	
21	"	1210	"	
22	"	26	۱۲۱۳ M. 8 under شاہ	and M. 6 over M. 1.
23	"			M. 10 below ضرب
24 ¹	"	1211 26	" ۱۲۱۴ M. 11 under شاہ	As on No. 21.
25	"	"	As on No. 24, but two dots instead of one in ع of دين	"
26	"	"		
27	"	"	As on No. 24, but five dots under شاہ	"
28	"	"		
29	"	"	but four dots under شاہ	"

¹ No. 24 has a mark  in the س of مانوس. As this letter in this series is usually off the coin it is difficult to say what variations this mint-mark undergoes.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 30	Banāras Muham-madābād	1212 26	As on No. 4, but ۱۲۱۲ M. 11 under شاہ, and four dots in ن of دین	SILVER As on No. 21, but M. 6 omitted.
31	"	"	M. 11 under شاہ, and five dots in ن of دین	"
31a	"	"	but M. 11 under شاہ only.	"
32	"	1213 26	" ۱۲۱۳ شاہ three dots under شاہ	"
33	"	"	M. 12 under شاہ	and M. 13 over M. 1.
34	"	1214 26	" شاہ (1) three dots under شاہ (2) two dots under ن as usual. M. 6 over می	As on No. 30. M. 8 in س of بناres
35	"			
36	"			
37	"	"	(1) four dots under شاہ (2) three dots under ن M. 6 over می	M. 14 in س of بناres
38	"	"		
39	"	1215 26	" شاہ (1) four dots under شاہ (2) three dots under ن M. 6 over می	M. 14 in س of بناres
40	"			
41	"			
41 a	"			
42	"	"	" شاہ (1) three dots under شاہ (2) two dots under ن M. 6 over می	three dots in س of بناres
43	"	"	but no M. 6."	three dots in س of بناres

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
44	Banāras	1216	As on No. 4. 1214	As on No. 39.
44a	Muham-madābād	26	Type of No. 39. M. 6 over ۶	
45	"	"	but type of No. 43.	As on No. 43.
46				
47				
48	"	1217	" 1215	As on No. 39.
49		26	Type of No. 39. M. 6.	
50	"	"	" 1214	As on No. 43.
			Type of No. 43.	
51	"	1218	" 1218	As on No. 39.
52		26	Type of No. 39. M. 6.	
53	"	"	but date in very small figures, and only two dots under ۶	"
54	"	"	Type of No. 43.	As on No. 43.
55				
56	"	1219	As on No. 4. 1219	As on No. 30.
		26	(1) five dots under شا (2) two dots under ين M. 6 over ۶	
57	"	"	(1) four dots under شا (2) two dots under ين	"
58				
59	"	"	(1) three dots under شا (2) two dots under ين	"
60	"	"	(1) no dots under شا (2) two dots under ين	
61				and M. 15 in س of شاشارس

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 62	Banāras	1220	As on No. 4. ١٢٢٠	As on No. 30, and M. 15 in مس of بارس
63	Muham-	26	Type of No. 56. M. 6. ١٢٢١	"
64	madabād			
65				
66	"	"	Type of No. 60. ١٢٢١	"
67				
68	"	1221	"	"
69		26	Type of No. 56. M. 6. ١٢٢١	"
70	"	"	Type of No. 60. ١٢٢٢	"
71				
72	"	1222	"	"
		26	Type of No. 56. M. 6. ١٢٢٢	"
73	"	"	Type of No. 60. ١٢٢٣	"
74				
75	"	1223	"	"
		26	Type of No. 56. M. 6. ١٢٢٣	"
75 a	"	"	Type of No. 60. ١٢٢٤	"
75 b				
76	"	1224	"	"
77		26	Type of No. 56. M. 6. ١٢٢٤	"
78	"	"	Type of No. 60. ١٢٢٥	"
79	"	1225	"	"
80		26	Type of No. 56. M. 6. ١٢٢٥	"
81	"	"	"	"
82			Type of No. 60. ١٢٢٦	

SILVER

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
VER AR 83	Banāras	1225	As on No. 4. (1) M. 16 under شاء	As on No. 30. No M. in س of بناres
	Muham-	26	(2) Two dots under بن	
	madabād			
	"	1226	"	M. 17 in س of بناres
		26	Type of No. 83. M. 6.	
	"	"	(1) M. 16 " and one dot under شاء	"
			(2) Two dots under بن	
	"	1227	"	
		26	Type of No. 83. M. 6.	but M. 15 in س of بناres
	"	"	Type of No. 86.	M. 17 in س of بناres
90	"	1228	"	
91		26	Type of No. 83. M. 6.	M. 15. "
92	"	"	Type of No. 86.	M. 17. "
93	"	1229	"	
94		26	Type of No. 83. M. 6.	M. 15. "
95	"	"	Type of No. 86.	M. 17. "
96	"	1230	"	
97		26	Type of No. 86.	M. 17. "
98	"	"	"	
99	"		Type of No. 86.	M. 17. "
100			(1) M. 18 under شاء (2) M. 19 under بن ¹	M. 17. "

¹ M. 19 is really only the two dots of the *yā* supplemented by two crosses as ornaments.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 101	Banāras	1231	As on No. 4. ١٢٣١	As on No. 30. M. 17.
102	Muham-madābād	26	Type of No. 99. ١٢٣٢	SILVER
103	"	1232	" ١٢٣٣	
104	"	26	Type of No. 99. ١٢٣٤	M. 17 in " of بناres
105	"	"		
106	"	"	(1) M. 18 " and one dot under شا (2) M. 19 under ن	"
107	"	"		"
108	"	"	(1) M. 20 under شا (2) Two dots under ن	"
109	"	"	(1) Six dots under شا (2) Two dots under ن	"
110	"	1233	" ١٢٣٥	"
111	"	26	Type of No. 99. ١٢٣٦	M. 17.
112 ¹	"	"		"
113	"	"	Type of No. 106. ١٢٣٧	M. 17.
114	"	"		"
115	"	"	Type of No. 107. ١٢٣٨	M. 15.
116	"	"		"
116a	"	"	(1) M. 18 " and one dot under شا (2) Two dots under ن	M. 17.
117	"	1234	" ١٢٣٩	"
		26	Type of No. 107. ١٢٣١٠	M. 15.

¹ No. 112 is a copper coin silver plated.

II. COINS STRUCK IN THE NAME OF THE MUGHAL
EMPEROR SHAH 'ALAM II WITH THE MINT-
NAME SŪBA AWADH.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
ER 118 ¹	اودہ Awadh	1229 26	الله محمد باد شـاہ سـایـہ حـامـی دـین شـاہ عـالـم فـضـل 1229 بر هفت کشور سکه زد Var. 1. سا written without dots over ين in second line: : to left of ين Two dots under می and also under ين	اوـدـہ مـیـمـنـت جلوس ۲۶ مـانـوـس خـرـبـ صـوـبـہ M. 4 under سنہ M. 21 and M. 2 over سنہ of جلوس M. 22 over سنہ
120	"	"	Var. 2. As on No. 118, but dots thus : under می	As on No. 118.
121 122	"	"	Var. 4. As on No. 118, but two dots under ين only.	"
123	"	"	Var. 5. As on No. 118, but no dots under می or ين	"
124 125	"	"	Var. 7. As on No. 118, but one dot under ين and two dots under می	"

¹ The varieties of this type correspond with the numbers used for those varieties in the Lucknow Museum Catalogue.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 126	Awadh Sūba	1229 26	Var. 9. As on No. 118, but two dots thus : under می only.	As on No. 118.
127	"	"	Var. 10. As on No. 118. سے written inside ن of دین or ن No dots under می or ن	"
128	"	"	Var. 12. As on No. 118, but ش with three dots above over ن : to left of ع Three dots under ن and two dots thus : under می	"
129	"	"	Var. 13. As on No. 118, but two dots thus : under ن only.	"
130	"	"	Var. 14. As on No. 118, but two dots under ع and two dots under می	"
131	"	"	Var. 15. As on No. 118, but ش to left of ن ع to left of فضل Two dots under ن and one dot under می	"
132	"	"	Var. 16. As on No. 118, but M. 23 over ن and two dots under می only.	"
133	"	"	Var. 17. As on No. 132, but two dots under می and under ع	"
134	"	"	Var. 18. As on No. 132, but one dot under ن and two dots under می M. 23.	"

SILVER

COINS OF AWADH

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
VER 135	AR Awadh Sūba	1229 26	Var. 20. As on No. 118, but شا written thus. M. 23 over ين and no dots under مي or ين	As on No. 118.
136 ¹	?	1217 26	ل عالم بادشاہ سکہ ۱۲۱ < ھفت کشور M. 35.	مانوس میمنت ۲ A سنہ جلوس حرب جلوس M. 4 under Pl. I. 3.

¹ The letter A on the reverse of this curious coin may be the first letter in the name of some European adventurer, or it may stand for Āṣafū-d-daula; the mint-name, unfortunately missing, would probably help towards its identification.

PART II

COINS OF THE KINGS OF AWADH

Metal
No.

AJ
1

I

GHAZIU-D-DIN HAIDAR

A.H. 1234-1243.

A.D. 1819-1827.

Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Type D.			
Sūba Awadh Dāru-s- salṭanat Lakhnau	1239 5	<p>In triple circle, middle one of dots</p> <p>از فضل ذو المنى رب غاري الدين حيدر ١٢٣٩ نسب شاه زمن سکه زد برسيم و زر حيدر ج below Ornamented ground.</p> <p>W. 165.5. S. .95.</p>	<p>GOLD</p> <p>Situate as obverse. <i>Arms of Awadh.</i> Two fishes facing one another enclose سنه and support a <i>katār</i>, surmounted by a crown. A tiger on either side with head turned outwards, holding a pennant, as supporters. A scroll beneath. Above:</p> <p>دار السلطنت لکھنو میمنت جلوس مانوس خرب صوبہ اودہ</p> <p>Pl. I. 4.</p>

The couplet is as follows:

سکه زد برسیم و زر از فضل رب ذو المنى
غاري الدين حيدر عالي نسب شاه زمن

Struck coin on gold and silver by the grace of the great and Almighty God.
Ghāziu-d-din Haidar, of lofty lineage, king of the world.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
IVER R 2 3 (ringed)	Şuba Awadh Dāru-l- amārat Lakhnau	1234 26	Type A. In the name of the Emperor Shāh 'Ālam II. Var. 1. باد الـ محمد شـاـه حـامـي دـيـن شـاـه عـالـم فـضـل ١٢٣٤ ساـيـد كـشـور زـد بر هـفت سـكـة	As on No. 1, but above دار الامارة لکھنؤ and ۲۶
			Ornaments in field. M. ج below شـاـه M. 24 over of كـشـور	PI. I. 5.
			W. 172. S. 1.05.	
			The obverse of the above is a reproduction without the special ornaments, flag, fish, &c., of the reverse of the '26 San' issue of the Banāras mint in Shāh 'Ālam's name. Cf. Part I, No. 1.	
			The couplet is : سـكـة زـد بر هـفت كـشـور سـاـيـد فـضـل الـ حـامـي دـيـن مـوـهـمـد شـاـه عـالـم بـاد شـاـه	
4	"	"	Struck coin in the Seven Climes, the shadow of the divine favour, The defender of the faith of Muḥammad, the emperor Shāh 'Ālam.	
			Var. 2. As on No. 2, but M. 25 over of كـشـور	As on No. 2.
			W. 171.	
5 5 a	"	"	Var. 3. As on No. 2, but M. 26 over of كـشـور	"
			W. 172.	

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 6 7	Sūba Awadh Dāru-l- amārat Lakhnau	1234 5	Type B. In his own name, dating from his accession to the Nawābi in A.H. 1229. Var. 1. As on No. 1, but date ١٢٣٤ M. below حیدر ج	As on No. 2, but o W. 172. S. 1.1.
8	"	"	Var. 2. As on No. 1, but without M. ج	" W. 172.
				Pl. I. 6.
9 10	"	1235 ahd	Type C. Dating from his coronation in A.H. 1234. Var. 1. As on No. 1, but date ١٢٣٥ M. below حیدر ج and الدين written thus with two dots.	As on No. 2, but احد W. 171. S. 1.
11 12	"	"	Var. 2. As on No. 9, but الدين written without dots.	As on No. 9.
13	"	"	As on No. 9. most of inscription wanting.	but only part of arms and date احد سنة appear on the coin.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
ER R 14 15 16 17	Sūba Awadh Dāru-s- saltānat Lakhnau	1236 2	Var. 1. As on No. 1, but date ۱۷۲۱ M. حیدر under ج	Type D. As on No. 1, but date ۱۷۲۱
18	"	"	Var. 2. As on No. 1, but without ج W. 171.	"
19 20 21 22	"	1237 3	As on No. 14, but date ۱۷۲۱ M. حیدر under ج	"
23 24 25	"	1238 4	As on No. 14, but date ۱۷۲۱ M. حیدر under ج	As on No. 14, but ۱۷۲۱
26 27	"	1239 5	Var. 1. As on No. 14, but date ۱۷۲۱ M. حیدر under ج .. under حیدر of to left of ج	"
28	"	"	Var. 2. As on No. 14, but date ۱۷۲۱ and larger script and .. of ج of over حیدر : fewer ornaments in ground.	"
			W. 171.5.	

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 29	Sūba Awadh Dāru-s- saltanat Lakhnau	1240 6	Var. 1. As on No. 14, but date ۱۲۴۶. M. ح under حیدر الدین written thus without dots. W. 171. S. .95.	As on No. 14, but " " " "
30	"	"	Var. 2. As on No. 14, but date ۱۲۴۶. and الہدین written thus and larger script. W. 171.5.	" " " "
31 32	"	1241 7	As on No. 14, but date ۱۲۴۷. M. ح under حیدر الدین without dots. W. 172. S. .95.	" " " "
33 34 35	"	1242 8	As on No. 14, but date ۱۲۴۸. M. ح under حیدر الدین W. 171. S. 1.	" " " "
36	"	1243 9	but ۱۲۴۹ M. ح under حیدر الدین W. 170. S. .9.	" " " "

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
				Type A.
EB AE 37 ¹ 38	Sūba Awadh Dāru-l-amārat Lakhnau	1234 26	As on No. 2. <small>١٢٣٤</small> but without \mathcal{C} and without special ornament over , of كشـر W. 183. S. .9.	As on No. 2, but <small>١٢٣٤</small> " "
				Type C.
39 40	"	1235 ahd	As on No. 11. <small>١٢٣٥</small> but without \mathcal{C} W. 183·5. S. .9.	As on No. 9, but <small>١٢٣٩</small> " "
				Pl. I. 7.
				Type D.
41 42	Sūba Awadh Dāru-s-salṭanat Lakhnau	1236 2	As on No. 18. <small>١٢٣٦</small> W. 183. S. .85.	As on No. 14, but <small>١٢٣٤</small> " "
43	"	1237 3	but <small>١٢٣٧</small> W. 182·5. S. .9.	" "
44	"	1238 4	 <small>١٢٣٨</small> W. 184. S. .9.	" "

¹ The copper follow the silver coins in every respect, except that they are much cruder, and are usually without the ornaments.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
Æ 45	Šūba Awadh. Dāru-s- saltanat Lakhnau	1239 5	As on No. 41. IMF.	As on No. 41, but o	COPPER
46	"	1240 6	" IMF. W. 182. S. -85.	" 7	

II

NASIRU-D-DIN HAIDAR

A.H. 1243-1253.

A.D. 1827-1837.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
ER AR 47 48 49	Şuba Awadh Dāru-s-saltanat Lakhnau	1243 ahd	<p>Type A. In the name Sulaimān Jāh.</p> <p>In triple circle, middle one of dots:</p> <p>ال جاه سليمان مرتبه شاه جهان سبهر ١٢٤٣ زده ز الطاف هـ بر هر سکه شا</p> <p>Ornamented ground.</p>	<p>Situate as obverse. Arms as in Ghāziū-d-din's coin No. 1, but in middle of arms</p> <p>احد سنہ</p>
50	"	1244 ahd	<p>W. 171. S. 1.</p> <p>The couplet is:</p> <p>بر هر سکه شاهی زده ز لطف الـ سبهر مرتبه شاه جهان سليمان جاه</p> <p>In the world by the grace of God, the royal coin has been struck With (the name of) the king of the world Sulaimān Jāh, the high exalted one.</p>	<p>Pl. I. 8.</p>
			<p>As on No. 47, but date ١٢٤٤</p> <p>W. 171-5. S. 1.</p>	<p>As on No. 47, but date احد (blurred).</p>

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 51 52 53	Şuba Awadh Dāru-s-salṭanat Lakhnau	1244 2	As on No. 47, but date ١٢٤٤ W. 171.5. S. 1.	As on No. 47, but ٢ "
54 55 56	"	1245 2	but ١٢٤٥ and M. 14 over شا in second line. W. 172. S. -9.	"
57	"	1246 3	Type B. In the name Naṣīru-d-din Haidar. بادشاہ حیدر ١٢٤٦ مهدی نصیر الدین یسب از فضل حق ظل الله نا سکه زد بر سیم و زر ground of dotted ornaments. W. 172.5. S. -85.	As on No. 47, but ٣ "
58	"	1246 4	The couplet is: سکه زد بر سیم و زر از فضل حق ظل الله نائب مهدی نصیر الدین حیدر بادشاہ Struck coin in silver and gold, under the grace and protection of God, The Na'ib of Mahdi, Naṣīru-d-din Haidar the king. As on No. 57. ١٢٤٦ W. 169.5. S. -9.	As on No. 47, but ٤ "

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 59	Sūba Awadh Dāru-s- saltanat Lakhnau	1247 4	As on No. 57, but 175v W. 153-5. S. .85.	As on No. 47, but 175 "
60 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	124- 4	" 175- Top and bottom lines of inscription missing. W. 43. S. .6.	" 175 Pl. I. 10.
61	"	1247 5	" 175v W. 171. S. .85.	" 175
62	"	1248 5	Var. 1. As on No. 57, but 175A W. 170. S. .85.	"
63 64	"	"	Var. 2. As on No. 57, but 175A under نمير	"
65 66	"	1248 6	As on No. 57, but 175A over نمير W. 171. S. .85.	" 175
67 68	"	1249 6	As on No. 57, but 175A under نمير W. 172. S. .9.	" 175

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 69	Sūba Awadh Dāru-s- salṭanat Lakhnau	1249 7	Within a border of rays. As on No. 57, but ١٢٤٩ under نصیر W. 172.5. S. 1.	Type C. Within a border of rays: Arms. Supporters, two tigers holding pennants as before, but the two fish enclose a <i>katār</i> instead of the regnal year. Crown in- stead of <i>katār</i> above fish, and umbrella surmounts crown. Inscription in one line round arms: خرب صوبہ اودہ دار السلطنت لکھنؤ سٹہ جلوس میمنت ماڈوس
70	,	1250 7	As on No. 69, but 1250. W. 172.5. S. .95.	As on No. 69.
71 72 73	,	1250 8	As on No. 69, but 1250. in ل of فضل M. 27 under نصیر W. 171. S. .9.	" but " ^ Pl. I. 9.
74 16	,	1250 —	حیدر مہدی نصیر 1250. W. 11.5. S. .5.	As on No. 69, but middle of arms only visible.
75	,	1251 8	Var. 1. As on No. 69, but 1251 under نصیر W. 172. S. .95.	" but " ^

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
VER AR 76	Sūba Awadh Dāru-s- saltanat Lakhnau	1251 8	Var. 2. As on No. 69, but ¹⁷⁰¹ and cruder script. W. 170. S. .9.	As on No. 69, but " " "
77 78	"	1252 8 (sic)	As on No. 69, but ¹⁷⁰¹ in J of ج and ¹⁷⁰¹ in ق of ق W. 170-5. S. .85.	" " " "
79	"	1251 9	As on No. 69, but ¹⁷⁰¹ under ^{نصیر} W. 172. S. .95.	" "
80 81	"	1252 9	Var. 1. As on No. 69, but ¹⁷⁰¹ under ^{نصیر} W. 171-5. S. .9.	" "
82	"	"	Var. 2. As on No. 69, but ¹⁷⁰¹ under ^{نصیر} and finer script. W. 172. S. .9.	" "
83 84	"	"	Var. 3. As on No. 77, but ¹⁷⁰¹ W. 170-5. S. .95.	" "

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
A 85 86	Şuba Awadh Dāru-s- saltanat Lakhnau	1243 ahd	Type A. As on No. 47, but without ornaments W. 182-5. S. .9.	COPPER As on No. 47, ج
87 88	"	1244 ahd	" W. 184. S. .9.	"
89	"	1244 2	" W. 189. S. .85.	"
			Type B.	
90 91	"	1245 3	As on No. 57, but written thus and date ١٢٤٥ over ١٢٤٦ in second line, and all within dotted border, but no ornaments. W. 186. S. .9.	" Pl. II. 1.
92 93	"	1246 3	As on No. 90, but W. 187-5. S. .9.	" "
94	"	1246 4	As on No. 90, but W. 186-5. S. .9.	As on No. 85, but "

COINS OF AWADH

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
PER AE 95	Sūba Awadh Dāru-s-saltanat Lakhnau	1247 4	As on No. 90, but 186. S. .9.	As on No. 85, but " 8
96	"	1247 5	" 186. W. 184.5. S. .9.	" 8
97	"	1248 5	" 186. W. 185. S. .8.	" 8
98	"	1249 6	but 186 under نمير W. 185.5. S. .85.	" 8
99	"	1250 7	As on No. 90, but 186. under نمير W. 186.5. S. .8.	As on No. 69.
100	"	1250 7	As on No. 71, 186. W. 149.5. S. .85.	"
101	"	"		

This coin was probably once silvered over: it is struck from a rupee die.

III

MUHAMMAD 'ALI SHĀH

A.H. 1253-1258.

A.D. 1837-1842.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
A 102 103	Şuba Awadh Baitu-s-saltanat Lakhnau	1253 ahd	<p>Type A.</p> <p>Var. 1. Within circle of rays</p> <p>زمان شاه در جهان محمد على باد ۱۲۵۳ سکه زد بجود و کرم</p> <p>M. 28 over جهان and to left of last line.</p> <p>W. 172.5. S. 1.</p>	<p>Within circle of rays.</p> <p>Arms: In centre one fish surmounted by numeral ۱: supporters, two women bare-headed, with hands supporting crown, and standing on scroll. Inscription reading round arms:</p> <p>حرب صوره اوده بيت السلطنت لکھنؤ سنہ احد جلوس میمنت مانوس</p>
				Pl. II. 2.
			The couplet is:	
			<p>بجود و کرم سکه زد در جهان محمد على باد شاه زمان</p>	
			With grace and benevolence struck coin in the world, Muhammad 'Ali, Emperor of the Age.	
104 105 106	"	"	Var. 2. As on No. 102, but ۱۲۵۳ written thus, and M. 29 over جهان	As on No. 102.
107	"	1254 ahd	<p>W. 171.</p> <p>Var. 1. As on No. 102, but ۱۲۵۴ M. 30 over جهان</p> <p>W. 172. S. 9.</p>	"

COINS OF AWADH

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
ER 108	Sūba Awadh Baitu-s-saltanat Lakhnau	1254 ahd	Var. 2. As on No. 102, but M. 14 over جهان and M. 24 over date. W. 172.	As on No. 102.
109	"	"	Var. 3. As on No. 107, but date 1254 جهان is written thus. M. 29 over جهان W. 172.	"
110	"	"	Var. 4. As on No. 109, but in addition M. 31 in \cup of زمان W. 171.	"
111	"	"	Var. 5. As on No. 109, but M. 32 in \cup of زمان W. 171.	"
112 113	"	1254 2	Var. 1. As on No. 107, but 1254 M. 24 over جهان W. 172. S. 9.	but " سون and numeral above fish has disappeared.
114 115	"	"	Var. 2. As on No. 112, but no M. over جهان W. 172.	As on No. 112, but women wear hats.
116	"	1255 2	Var. 1. As on No. 107, but 1255 M. 30 over جهان W. 171. S. 1.	As on No. 114.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
AR 117 118	Sūba Awadh Baitu-s- saltanat Lakhnau	1255 2	Var. 2. As on No. 107, but ^{١٢٥٥} in last line over جود No distinctive M. on coin. W. 172.	As on No. 114.	SILVER
119	,	1255 3	As on No. 107, but ^{١٢٥٥} No. M. over جود M. 14 to left of last line. W. 171.5. S. .95.	but	"
120	,	1256 3	As on No. 119, but ^{١٢٥٦} W. 172. S. 1.		"
				Type B.	
121 122	Mulk Awadh Baitu-s- saltanat Lakhnau	1256 4	As on No. 119, but ^{١٢٥٦} M. 14 in last line. W. 171.5. S. 1.	As on No. 114, but ^{١٢٥٤} and اودھ ملک instead of صوبہ اودھ	
123	,	1257 4	" ^{١٢٥٤} M. 33 in last line. W. 171.5. S. .95.	As on No. 121. M. 14 beneath scroll.	Pl. II. 3.
124	,	1257 5	Var. 1. As on No. 119, but ^{١٢٥٤} M. 33 in last line. W. 172. S. 1.	but	" M. 14 beneath scroll.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
VER 125	Mulk Awadh Baitu-s-saltanat Lakhnau	1257 5	Var. 2. As on No. 119, but ¹⁷⁰⁸ , and M. 14. W. 172.	As on No. 121, but 9, no M., and much cruder.
126	"	1258 5	Var. 1. As on No. 119, but ¹⁷⁰⁸ M. 33 in last line. W. 171.5. S. -9.	but 9 M. 14 below scroll.
127	"	"	Var. 2. As on No. 119, but ¹⁷⁰⁸ , and M. 14. W. 172.5.	but no M., and cruder.

IV

AMJAD 'ALI SHAH

A.H. 1258-1262.

A.D. 1842-1847.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
A 127 a	Mulk Awadh Baitu-s-saltanat Lakhnau	1262 5	Within circle of rays on ornamental ground: شاہ زم زن عالم پناہ علی ^{۱۲۶۲} بنا تیید الہ ظل حق امجد در جهان زد سکہ شا Five dots in ل of ظل	GOLD Within circle of rays. Arms: a fish surmounted by a crown, surmounted by an umbrella—two curved swords enclosing the whole. Inscription round arms: ضرب ملک اودہ بیت السلطنت لکھنؤ سندھ جلوس میمنت مانوس
R 128 ¹ 129 130 131	„	1258 ahd	As on No. 127 a, but but no dots in ل of ظل W. 172. S. -1.	SILVER As on No. 127 a, but احد Pl. III. 4.

¹ The dies of all these four coins differ slightly—but not sufficiently, in my opinion, to constitute separate varieties.

COINS OF AWADH

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
VER 132	Mulk Awadh Baitu-s-saltanat Lakhnau	1259 ahd	Var. 1. As on No. 128, but ١٢٥٩ Four dots in ل of ظل W. 172.5. S. .95.	As on No. 128.
133	"	"	Var. 2. As on No. 128, but two dots over ق of حـ missing. Five dots in ل of ظل W. 171.	"
134 135	"	1259 2	Var. 1. As on No. 132, 1259 W. 172. S. .9.	but " "
136	"	"	Var. 2. As on No. 133, 1259 W. 171.5.	"
137 138	"	1260 2	As on No. 132, but 1260 W. 171.5. S. .9.	"
139	"	1260 3	Var. 1. As on No. 132, but 1260 W. 171.5. S. .95.	" "
140	"	"	Var. 2. As on No. 133, but 1260 W. 172.5.	"

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 141	Mulk Awadh Baitu-s-saltanat Lakhnau	1261 3	Var. 1. As on No. 132, but 1711 W. 172. S. 1.	As on No. 128.
142 143	"	"	Var. 2. As on No. 133, but 1711 W. 170-5.	"
144	"	1261 4	Var. 1. As on No. 132, but 1711 W. 172-5. S. 9.	but " "
145	"	"	Var. 2. As on No. 133, but 1711 W. 171-5.	"
146 147	"	1262 4	As on No. 133, but 1712 W. 171-5. S. 1.	"
148 149	"	1262 5	As on No. 128, but 1713 Five dots in J of جل W. 172-5. S. 9.	" 9
150 151	"	1263 5	As on No. 148, but 1714 W. 172. S. 9.	"

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
ER AE 152	Mulk Awadh Baitu-s- saltanat Lakhnau	1258 ahd	Within circle. As on No. 128, but no ornaments. W. 184. S. .8.	Within circle. As on No. 128.
153	"	125- -	but " - a very crude coin. W. 184. S. .8.	Pl. II. 5. No date on coin.

V

WĀJID 'ALI SHĀH

A.H. 1263-1272.

A.D. 1847-1856.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
A/ 153 a	Mulk Awadh Baitu-s-saltanat Lakhnau	1264 ahd	<p style="text-align: center;">Type A.</p> <p>Var. 1. Within circle of rays.</p> <p>سلطان عالم بادشاہ على تأمیل اللہ ظل حق واجد ١٢٦٤ فضل سکہ زد بر سیم و زر فضل و فضل M. to left of Four dots in ل of ظل and in ل of فضل</p> <p style="text-align: center;">W. S. .9.</p> <p>The couplet is:—</p> <p style="text-align: center;">سکہ زد بر سیم و زر از فضل تأمیل اللہ ظل حق واجد على سلطان عالم بادشاہ</p> <p>Struck coin on gold and silver through the grace of the divine help Wajid 'Ali, the Sultan of the world, the monarch, the shade of God.</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">GOLD</p> <p>Within circle of rays. Arms: Supporters, two mermaids holding clubs outwards and pennants inwards. Between staffs of pennants, a shield or boss in centre: above shield a crown surmounted by an umbrella: below, two swords and crossed clubs: a scroll beneath all. Around arms:— ضرب ملک اودہ بیت السلطنت لکھنؤ سنہ احد جلوس میمنت مانوس Pl. II. 6.</p>
AR 154 155 155 a	"	1263 ahd	<p style="text-align: center;">Type A.</p> <p>Var. 1. As on No. 153 a, but ١٢٦٣</p> <p style="text-align: center;">W. 172. S. 1·05.</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">SILVER</p> <p>As on No. 153 a.</p>

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
ER AR 156	Mulk Awadh Baitu-s-saltanat Lakhnau	1263 ahd	Var. 2. As on No. 154, but five dots in J of ج and in J of ج W. 170.5. S. .9.	As on No. 153a.
157	"	1265 (sic) ahd	As on No. 156, but 1710 W. 171. S. .95.	"
158	"	1264 2	Var. 1. As on No. 154, but 1710 W. 170.5. S. .95.	As on No. 154, but r
159	"	"	Var. 2. As on No. 156, but 1710 W. 171.5.	"
160 161	"	1265 2	As on No. 156, but 1710 W. 171.5. S. .9.	"
162	"	1265 3	Var. 1. As on No. 154, but 1710 W. 172. S. .9.	"
163 164 165	"	"	Var. 2. As on No. 156, but 1710 W. 171.	"

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Ar 166 167	Mulk Awadh Baitu-s-salṭanat Lakhnau	1266 3	Var. 1. As on No. 156, but ^{١٢٦٦} written thus. W. 171.5. S. 1.	As on No. 154, but "
168	"	"	Var. 2. As on No. 156, but ^{١٢٦٦} written thus. W. 172.5.	"
169	"	1267 (sic) 3	As on No. 156, but ^{١٢٦٦} written thus. W. 170.5. S. .95.	"
170 171	"	1266 4	As on No. 156, but ^{١٢٦٦} written thus. W. 171. S. .9.	but "
172	"	1267 4	Var. 1. As on No. 156, but ^{١٢٦٦} written thus. W. 172. S. 1.	"
173	"	"	Var. 2. As on No. 156, but ^{١٢٦٦} written thus. W. 171.5.	

SILVER

COINS OF AWADH

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
VER AR 174 ¹	Mulk Awadh Akhtarnagar	1267 5	Type B. As on No. 156, but $۱۲۶ <$ written thus. W. 172. S. 95.	As on No. 154, but in- scription around arms as follows:— خرب ملک اودہ اخترنگر سنہ ۹ جلوس میمنت مانوس
175	Baitu-s-saltanat Lakhnau Mulk Awadh Akhtarnagar	1267 5	Type C. Var. 1. As on No. 154, but $۱۲۶ <$ written without dots. W. 171.5. S. 1.	As on No. 154, but in- scription around arms as follows:— خرب بیت السلطنت لکھنؤ ملک اودہ اخترنگر سنہ ۹ جلوس میمنت مانوس
176	"	"	Var. 2. As on No. 154, but date $۱۲۶ <$ and five dots in ل of ظل and four in ل of فضل written without dots.	As on No. 175.
177	"	"	Var. 3. As on No. 156, but $۱۲۶ <$ written thus.	"
178	"	"	Var. 4. As on No. 154, but $۱۲۶ <$ M. 34 in ل of ظل and in ل of فضل written without dots.	"
180	"	"	W. 172.	"

¹ I now recognize this as a distinct type, cf. J.A.S.B., Num. Suppl. XVIII, § 118, p. 271.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	SILVER
AR 181	Baitu-s-saltanat	1268	As on No. 180, but ١٢٦٨	As on No. 175.	
182	Lakhnau Mulk Awadh Akhtarnagar	5	W. 171-5. S. 1.		
183	"	1268	" ١٢٦٨		
184		6		but	"
185					"
186					
187					
188	"	1269	Var. 1. As on No. 180, but ١٢٦٩		"
189		6			
190					
191					
192	"	"	Var. 2. As on No. 180, but ١٢٦٩ and حـ written thus.		"
193					
194	"	"	Var. 3. As on No. 154, but ١٢٧٩ and five dots in ل of ظ and letter ل in ل of فـلـ حـ written without dots.		"
195	"	1269 2 (for 6)	Var. 1. As on No. 188. ١٢٦٩	but	r (= r)
196					
197					
198					
			Var. 2. As on No. 192. ١٢٧٩		"
			W. 171-5.		

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
VER AR				
199	Baitu-s-saltanat	1269	Var. 1. As on No. 194. ١٢٦٩	As on No. 175, but "
200	Lakhnau	7	W. 171·5. S. 1.	"
	Mulk			
	Awadh			
	Akhtarnagar			
201	,	,	Var. 2. As on No. 194, and in addition five dots in و of حـى	„
			W. 171·5.	
202	,	,	Var. 3. As on No. 154, but ١٢٦٩ and M. 34 in و of حـى, and letter ل in ل of فـل حـى written without dots.	„
			W. 171·5.	
203 ¹	,	1270	Var. 1. As on No. 154, but ١٢٧٠ and one dot in ل of ظـل Letter ل in و of حـى	„
		7	W. 171·5. S. .9.	
204	,	,	Var. 2. As on No. 154, but ١٢٦٩. and five dots in ل of ظـل Letter ل in و of حـى Star in ل of فـل	„
			W. 171·5.	
205	,	,	Var. 3. As on No. 203,	„
206			but M. 34 in ل of ظـل and also in ل of فـل ا in و of حـى خـى written thus.	
			W. 171·5.	

¹ The reverses of all coins of type C differ slightly in design from year to year, especially in the form of the scroll: a particularly noticeable change takes place in the seventh and eighth regnal years, when the scroll is a crescent in shape.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
AR 207	Baitu-s-saltānat Lakhnau Mulk Awadh Akhtar-nagar	1270 7	Var. 4. As on No. 203, but ! and one dot in J of طل Star in J of فصل هي written without dots. W. 171.5.	As on No. 175, but v	SILVER
208	"	"	Var. 5. As on No. 203. ! in J of طل M. 34 in ي of هي Star in J of فصل هي written without dots. W. 170.	"	
209	"	1270	Var. 1. As on No. 205.	"	
210	"	8	W. 172. S. 9.	" ^	
211	"	"	Var. 2. As on No. 208. W. 172.	"	
212	"	"	Var. 3. As on No. 154, but ! < . and ! in J of طل only. هي written without dots. W. 171.5.	"	
213	"	1271	Var. 1. As on No. 212, but ! < !	"	
214	"	8	W. 172. S. 1.05.		

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
215	Baitu-s-saltanat Lakhnau Mulk Awadh Akhtar-nagar	1271 8	Var. 2. As on No. 212, but $\text{।} \text{॥} < \text{।}$ and in addition two dots in ج of حـ. W. 172.5.	As on No. 175, but ^
216	"	"	Var. 3. As on No. 212, but $\text{।} \text{॥} < \text{।}$ and one dot in J of طـ. Five dots in J of فـ. W. 172.	"
217	"	1271 9	Var. 1. As on No. 212, but $\text{।} \text{॥} < \text{।}$	"
218	"	"	W. 171. S. 1.	"
219	"	"	Var. 2. As on No. 215. $\text{।} \text{॥} < \text{।}$	"
220	"	"	W. 170.5.	
221	"	"	Var. 3. As on No. 154, but $\text{।} \text{॥} < \text{।}$ and four dots in J of طـ. Letter । in ج of حـ. Device in J of فـ not clear. W. 171.5.	"
222 ¹	"	1272 9	Var. 1. As on No. 212, but $\text{।} \text{॥} < \text{।}$	"
223	"	"	W. 170.5. S. 1.05.	
224	"	"	Var. 2. As on No. 215, but $\text{।} \text{॥} < \text{।}$	
			W. 170.5.	

¹ Most of the coins of 1272 are fine large coins showing the full border of rays.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 225	Baitu-s-saltanat Lakhnau Mulk Awadh Akhtarnagar	1272 9	Var. 3. As on No. 221, but $\text{۱} \text{۲} < \text{۳}$ and four dots in ل of فَل W. 172.	As on No. 175, but " " " " Pl. II. 8.
226	"	1272 10	Var. 1. As on No. 212, but $\text{۱} \text{۲} < \text{۳}$ W. 171. S. 1.05.	" "
227	"	"	Var. 2. As on No. 154, but $\text{۱} \text{۲} < \text{۳}$ and five dots in ل of ظَل and in ل of فَل Letter ل in ق of حَى which is written without dots. W. 171.5.	" "
AE 228	Mulk Awadh Baitu-s-saltanat Lakhnau	— ahd	Type A. As on No. 154, but no circle of rays. Traces of date over سَعَد in last line. W. 180. S. .9.	As on No. 154. حد
			Type C. As on No. 154, but $\text{۱} \text{۲} < \text{۳}$. Letter ل in ق of حَى W. 182.5. S. .9.	As on No. 175. Date not clear.

COPPER**SILVER**

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
PAPER AE 230 $\frac{1}{2}$	Baitu-s-saltanat Lakhnau Mulk Awadh Akhtar-nagar	1270 8	As on No. 229. " " Letter I in ω and one dot in J of $\ddot{\text{ل}}$ W. 93. S. .7.	As on No. 175, but ^ Pl. III. 9.
231 $\frac{1}{4}$	"	"	" W. 45.5. S. .6.	" Pl. III. 10.
232	"	— 9	Date off the coin. Letter I in J of $\ddot{\text{ل}}$ W. 177.5. S. .8.	" "
233 sq.	"	1271? —	" " Letter I in J of $\ddot{\text{ل}}$ W. 165.5. S. .7 X .55.	No date on coin.
234 235 236 237	?	—	Dateless coins—two very crude.	

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1



2



3



A circular seal impression featuring a stylized tree or plant motif in the center, surrounded by a border of small circles.

3



5



6



7



2



8



10





1



2



3



4



5



6



7



8

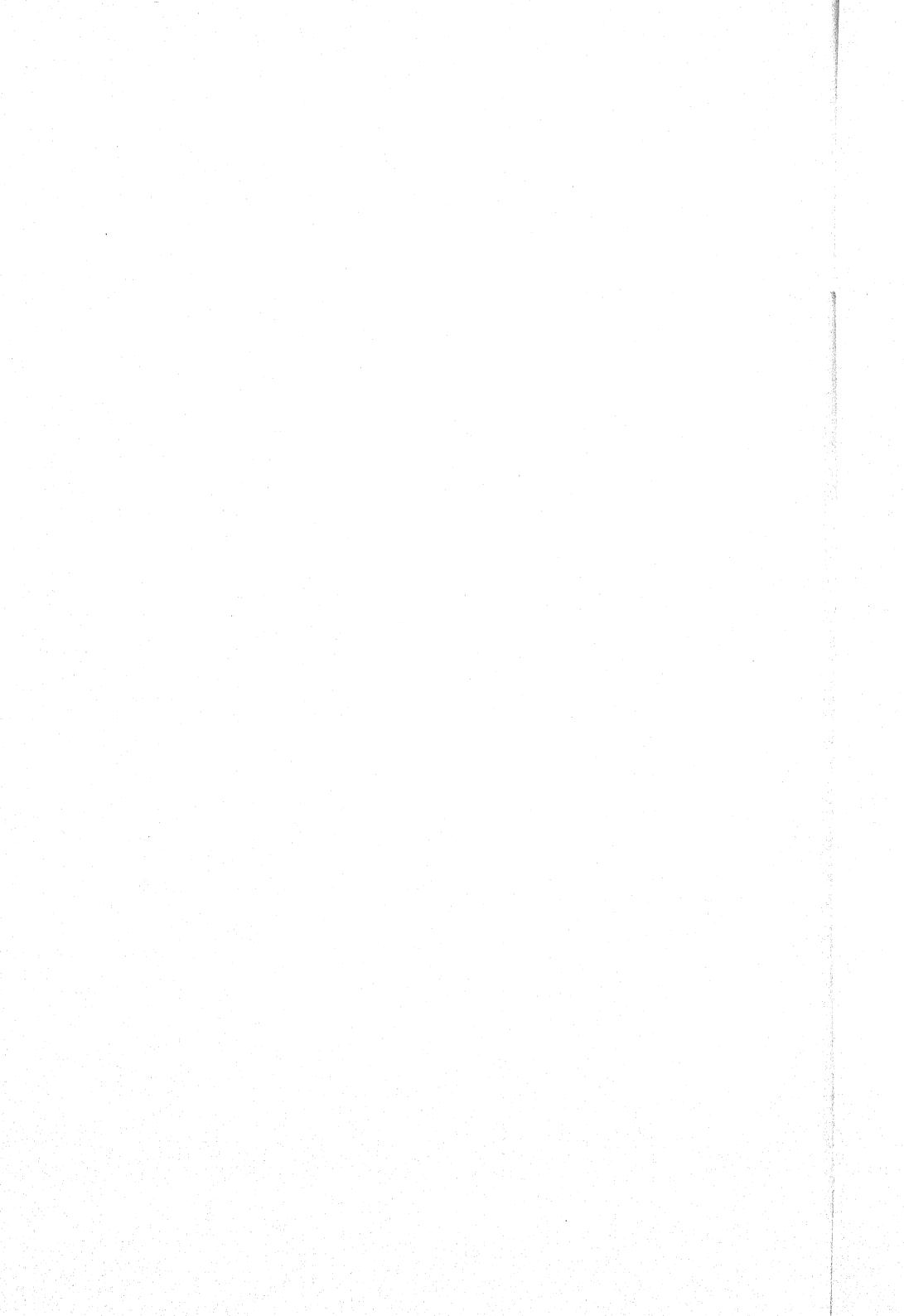


9



10





SECTION II

COINS OF MYSORE

AND

MISCELLANEOUS COINS

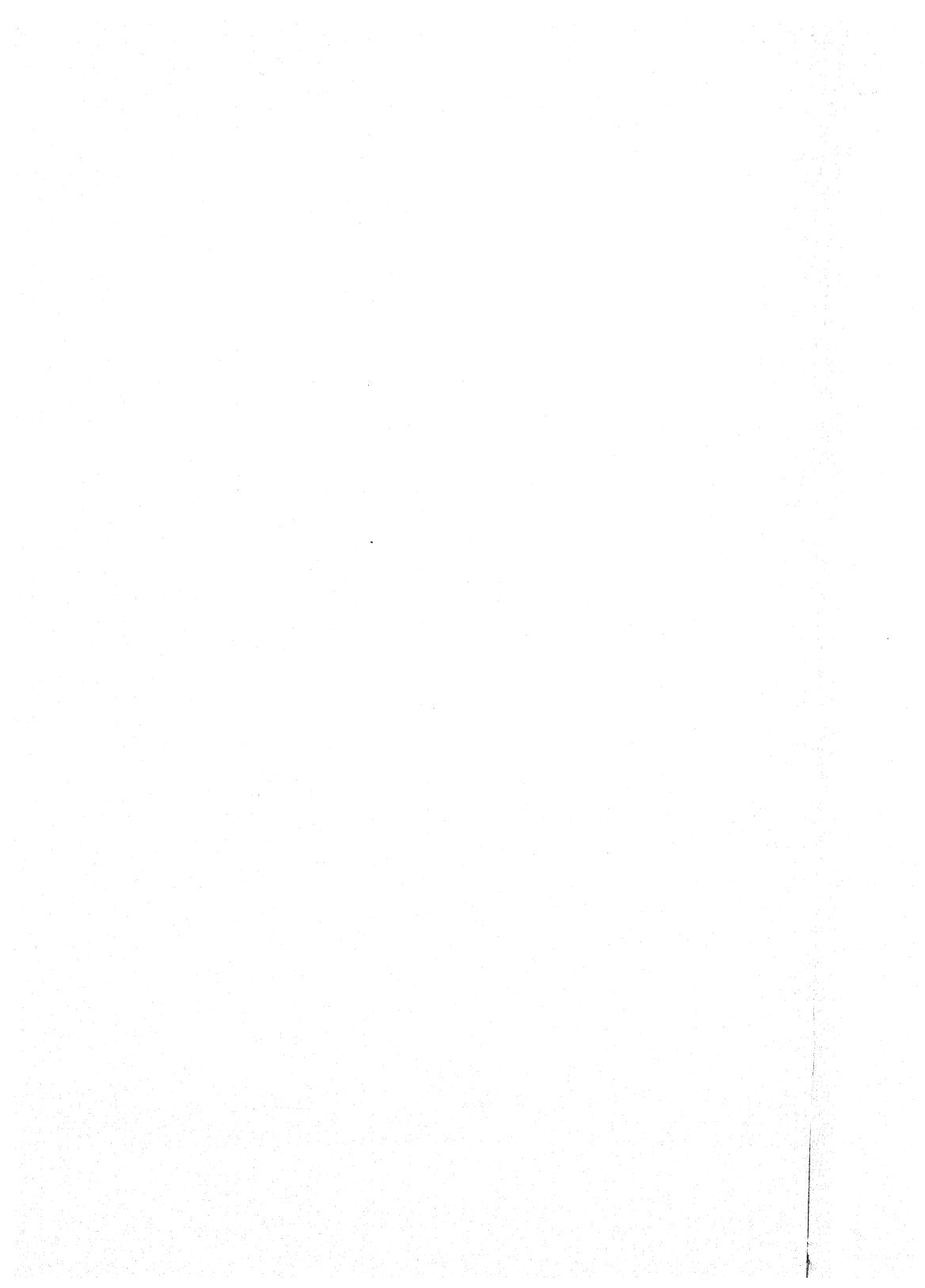
OF

SOUTH INDIA

BY

J. R. HENDERSON, C.I.E., M.B.C.M. (EDIN.)

FORMERLY SUPERINTENDENT, MADRAS GOVERNMENT MUSEUM



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INTRODUCTION

THE coins dealt with in this section were issued by the rulers of Mysore State in Southern India, and may conveniently be arranged in the three following divisions:

A. The earlier Hindu series, comprising all the coins issued prior to the Muhammadan period.

B. The Muhammadan series, comprising the coins issued by Haidar 'Ali and his son Tipū Sultān, from about A.D. 1763 to 1799.

C. The later Hindu series, comprising the coins issued by Kṛishṇa Rāja Wodeyar, from A.D. 1799 to 1843.

A. THE EARLIER HINDU SERIES

The only coin belonging to this series in the present collection to which a date can be assigned, is the well-known Canteroy fanam struck by Kanṭhirava-Narasa-Rāja of the Wodeyar dynasty (A.D. 1638-59), bearing on the obverse a figure of Nārasimha and on the reverse the ruler's name in an abbreviated form, in Dēvanāgarī. This fanam, which was probably frequently reissued by later rulers, was according to Hawkes (*Coins of Mysore*, 1856), finally recoined by Diwān Pūrnaiya during the minority of Kṛishṇa Rāja. The original coin, which is of somewhat greater diameter than the latest reissue, was known locally as the *agala Kanthiraya hāna* or broad Canteroy fanam, while the latter was termed the *gidda Kanthiraya hāna* or small thick Canteroy fanam. Coin No. 2 of the catalogue is probably a specimen of the *gidda* fanam.

The remaining coins of this series bear no indication of the period at which they were struck, but their general appearance and relative abundance would lead one to assign them to the later sovereigns of the Wodeyar dynasty, and it is probable that some of them were recoined by Haidar 'Ali, who issued but few coins on his own account. With the exception of the 'battle-axe' series, to be referred to shortly, all the unassigned coins in the present collection bear on the reverse an arrangement of double lines crossed at right angles, frequently with symbols of unknown meaning in the interspaces, constituting what is termed by Tufnell (*Catalogue of Mysore Coins in the Collection of the Government Museum, Bangalore*, 1889) the chequered reverse

type. On the obverse is to be found an animal, most commonly the elephant, but also a bull, peacock, &c., figures of Lakshmi, Ganesa, Hanuman, Garuda, &c., and finally a series of Kanarese numerals.

The elephant which appears so frequently on these coins was perhaps taken from the 'Gajapati pagoda', struck in all probability by the ancient Ganga Kings of Mysore, and later on it was extensively adopted by Haidar 'Ali and Tipu Sultan for their copper coins and also to some extent by Krishna Raja. The Kanarese numeral series exists in two sizes, though only the larger is present in the collection under review, numbered continuously from 1 to at least 32. No satisfactory explanation of these numbers has ever been adduced, and if they end as has just been indicated one is tempted to suppose that they may in some way commemorate the reign of a sovereign who ruled for thirty-two years, such as Chikka Deva Raja (A.D. 1672-1704). Unfortunately, however, for this theory, Jackson (*Coin Collecting in Mysore*, p. 13, 1909) mentions a coin with the number 33 and there is no sovereign to match. The series was attributed by Sir Walter Elliot to Chama Raja V (A.D. 1731-75) during whose reign the sovereignty of Mysore was assumed by Haidar 'Ali.

The copper coins of the tiger and battle-axe type, which were first attributed to Mysore by Marsden, are included in the catalogue with considerable reserve. The theory that they were issued by Tipu Sultan is to some extent borne out by the weights of the two larger coins, which are slightly heavier than his half- and quarter-paisa, their nearest equivalents, and the distribution at the present day appears to indicate that they were chiefly used in Malabar.

B. THE MUHAMMADAN SERIES

Comparatively few varieties of coin were struck by Haidar 'Ali, and till the later years of his reign he was probably content, as regards the copper coinage, to reissue the types used by his predecessors. His pagoda, known as the Bahaduri pagoda, was copied from the Ikkeli pagoda struck by Sadasiva Nayaka of Ikkeli, in the Shimoga District of Mysore, which in turn followed a Vijayanagara model. It bears the seated figures of Siva and Parvati and the initial letter of Haidar's name (ح) is placed on the granulated reverse. The gold coinage also included a half-pagoda and fanam, similar to the pagoda except in size, and dated fanams bearing Haidar's initial on the obverse. All these coins are believed to have been struck at Nagar, formerly known as Bednur, which Haidar originally intended to make his capital. In A.H. 1195 (A.D. 1780-1) and in the following year, though none of the latter is represented in the present collection, Haidar struck copper paisas at his capital of

Seringapatam, with the elephant obverse and date and mint-town recorded on the reverse, a type which was afterwards copied very extensively by his son Tipū Sultān. Haidar's cautious policy towards his Hindu subjects is illustrated by the representations of Śivaite deities, which, contrary to the dictates of his own religion, he permitted to appear on his gold coins, and there is no further indication of his personal authority than the initial letter of his name.

Contrary to the policy of his father, Tipū Sultān during the sixteen years of his reign issued coins in bewildering variety, from a number of different mints; on none of them, however, is the name of Tipū to be found. Whereas Haidar was content to adopt the Hindu coinage in pagodas and fanams which had long existed in Mysore, Tipū introduced the Muhammadan system of muhrs and rupees. More orthodox perhaps than Haidar, or at any rate less tolerant of the religious views of his Hindu subjects, no concession to their faith is to be found on any of the coins of Tipū Sultān, and during his reign change and innovation became the order of the day. Many of the coins bear strange titles, the mint-towns frequently appear under new and fantastic names, a new system of numeration and nomenclature in connexion with the cyclic years was adopted, and finally the Hijrī reckoning was replaced by the Maulūdī era dating from the birth of the Prophet. A brief account will now be given of each of these innovations or peculiarities in the coinage.

The Titles of Tipū's Coins.

The names of the gold coins have reference to Muhammadan Khalifas. The Muhr or *Aḥmadī* takes its name from احمد the 'most praised', a designation of the Prophet; the half-muhr or *Sadiqī* is derived from صدیق 'just', the special designation of Abū Bakr, the first of the four Khalifas; the pagoda or *Fāruqī* has its origin in فاروق 'timid', the title of 'Umar, the second Khalifa. The fanam, on the other hand, which corresponds in value to one-tenth of a pagoda, bears no name on the coin itself. The weights of the muhr and half-muhr show that these coins were intended to be the equivalents of four and two pagodas respectively.

The silver coins, with the exception of the smallest, take their names from the Imāms and thus, as in the gold series, commemorate the names of holy men. The double-rupee or *Haidari* is named from حیدر 'a lion', the title of 'Ali, the first Imām, and perhaps Tipū was guided in his choice by the fact that it also recalls his father's name; the rupee or *Imāmi* is apparently a general designation for all the twelve Imāms; the half-rupee or '*Ābidī*' is derived from علی بن 'Ali زن

العابدين 'Alī Zain al-'Ābidīn, the fourth Imām; the quarter-rupee or *Bāqiri* is named after محمد الباقر Muḥammad al-Bāqir, the fifth Imām; the two-anna piece or *Jafarī* comes from جعفر الصادق Ja'afar al-Ṣādiq, the sixth Imām; the one-anna piece or *Kāzīmī* is from موسى الكاظم Mūsā al-Kāzim, the seventh Imām; the half-anna piece or *Khīzīrī*, unlike the other silver coins, is not named after an Imām, but commemorates الخضر Al-Khīzīr, a saint who is said to have drunk of the fountain of life and thus rendered himself immortal. Only the four larger silver coins are represented in the present collection.

The first of the copper coins to receive a name was the double-paisa, which from the date of its issue in A.M. 1218 up to the year A.M. 1221 was known as عثمانی 'Uthmānī, after 'Uthmān, the third Khalifa. In the Maulūdī year 1221, all the copper coins were named after certain of the heavenly bodies, and in different double-paisas of this year both the old and the new names occur. The double-paisa was renamed مشتري *Mushtari* from the planet Jupiter; the paisa was termed زهرة; *Zohra* after the planet Venus, and the coins of the Nagar mint show the spelling زهراء *Zohrā*; the half-paisa بحرام *Bahrām* takes the name of the planet Mars; the quarter-paisa اختار *Akhtar* is simply the Arabic word for 'a star'; finally the eighth-paisa قطب *Qutb* takes the name of the Pole-star. While the above names are the only ones recorded on the coins themselves it is customary to refer to the copper series either in relation to the paisa as is done here, or in terms of the equivalent value in cash, following the arrangement which came into force in Mysore after the death of Tipū. The double-paisa is thus the equivalent of 40 cash, and the eighth-paisa of $2\frac{1}{2}$ cash.

The Mint-towns of Tipū.

If we include the doubtful Be-nazīr, which, according to Moor (*A Narrative of the Operations of Captain Little's Detachment*, 1794), was Tipū's name for Hole Honnūr in the Shimoga District of Mysore, and Bellary, the paisas from which place may possibly have been issued by Haidar, the names of no fewer than fifteen places occur on the coins, although two of them, Dhārwār and Khwurshed-sawād, refer to the same town. Only Nagar, Bangalore, Calicut, Dhārwār, and Bellary appear under the names by which they are now known, while all the other mint-towns bear new and fantastic appellations. Excluding Be-nazīr, only five of the mints are now included in Mysore territory, and all the others represent places of importance which were either lost to Tipū after the campaign of 1791, or passed out of the possession of Mysore after the final capture of Seringapatam in 1799. Eleven mints are represented in the present collection,

those unrepresented being Salāmābād, Dhārwār, Be-nazīr, and Bellary. A few brief notes may now be made on each of the mints.

Pattan, بتن, 'the town', or Seringapatam, was Tipū's capital, situated on an island formed by a bifurcation of the River Cauvery, a few miles north of the town of Mysore. It was naturally the most active of the mints, and from it were issued all the different varieties of coin value struck by Tipū, indeed the half-muhr and all the silver coins smaller than the half-rupee appear to have emanated only from Pattan. Gold coins were issued from the first to the thirteenth regnal years, silver from the second to the sixteenth years, and copper from the first to the sixteenth years.

Nagar, نگر, 'the city', formerly known as Bednūr, is situated in the Shimoga District of Mysore. Gold coins were issued intermittently from the first to the eleventh regnal years, a few silver coins were issued in the fourth, fifth, and sixth years, while copper coins are to be found bearing dates of all the years from the first to the last.

Bengalūr, بنگلور, or Bangalore, is situated towards the south-eastern part of Mysore State. Copper coins only were issued from this mint from the fourth to the ninth years.

Faiz Hisār, فيض حصار, 'the fort of bounty', is the name which Tipū applied to Gooty, a town with an important rock-fortress in the Anantapūr District of the Madras Presidency. Copper coins were issued from the fifth to the sixteenth years.

Farrukh-yāb Hisār, فرخیاب حصار, 'the felicitously acquired fort', was the name given to Chitaldrūg, in the north of Mysore. Only copper coins were issued from this mint from the fifth to the ninth years.

Kalikūt, کلیکوت, or Calicut, a seaport on the Malabar Coast, is the chief town of the Malabar District of the Madras Presidency. Gold fanams were issued here from the second to the fifth years, and a double-rupee in the fifth year. The copper coinage appeared from the second to the fifth years.

Farrukhī, فرخی, 'prosperity', a village now known as Feroke, situated at the mouth of the Beypore River, a few miles south of Calicut. It originated in an attempt which was made by Tipū in 1788 to destroy the city of Calicut and to erect a new capital on the Malabar Coast. Gold fanams and copper coins were struck here during the sixth, seventh, and eighth regnal years.

Khwurshed-sawād, خورشید سواد, the 'sun-blackened' place, is the fanciful title by which the town of Dhārwār, in the Dhārwār District

of the Bombay Presidency, was designated by Tipū. The coins, which consist of pagodas, rupees, paisas, and half-paisas were issued in the seventh and eighth years. A pagoda, fanam, and rupee struck in the sixth year give the name of the mint as Dhārwār.

Khāliqābād, خالیق اباد, the 'town prospered of God', was the name given to Dindigul, in the Madura District of the Madras Presidency. Gold fanams were struck here in the fifth and seventh regnal years, and copper coins from the fifth to the eighth years.

Zafarābād, ظفر اباد, 'the city of victory', signifies the hill-fort of Gurramkonda, in the Cuddapah District of the Madras Presidency. The name was at first applied by Tipū to Mercara, the capital of Coorg, but subsequently and before the coins were issued was transferred to Gurramkonda. Copper coins only were struck at this mint from the fifth to the eighth regnal years.

Nazarbār, نظر بار, 'scattering favour', was the name given by Tipū to a fort which he erected close to the ancient city of Mysore, which is now the capital of the State. As in the case of Calicut, he hoped by destroying the old city and erecting a new one in the vicinity, to remove the evidence of former Hindu power, but both attempts failed and the older places were eventually rebuilt. Only copper coins were struck at this mint and the issue of these was confined to the sixth regnal year.

Salāmābād, سلام اباد, 'the city of peace', was the town of Satyamangalam, in the Coimbatore District of the Madras Presidency. The issues of this mint are confined to copper coins struck in the sixth, seventh, and eighth years.

Be-nazīr, بے نظیر, 'the incomparable', was, according to Moor, the name given by Tipū to the town of Hole Honnūr, in the Shimoga District of Mysore. Moor has figured a paisa bearing the name of this mint and the date 1217 (seventh regnal year), but as it has not apparently been met with since his time the record is perhaps based on a misreading.

Balari, بلالی, or Bellary, in the Bellary District of the Madras Presidency, was the mint of issue of two or more varieties of coarsely executed and undated paisas. They have been attributed to Haidar, but there is at least an equal amount of probability that they came from some temporary mint established in this place by Tipū.

The mint-towns, which were all carefully selected places of importance, were at the height of their activity, during the sixth, seventh, and eighth years of Tipū's reign. The campaign under the command

of Lord Cornwallis, which terminated in the capture of Seringapatam on 23rd February 1792, resulted in the closing of a number of mints, for from the year A.H. 1220, which commenced in March 1792, to the end of Tipū's reign, only Pattan, Nagar, and Faiz Hisār continued to issue coins. Certain coins from the Pattan, Nagar, Farrukh-yāb Hisār, and Farrukhī mints all bear the common epithet 'Dār al-Saltānat', دار السلطنه, or 'capital', and accordingly Tufnell has substituted for the more ordinary translation the expression 'royal residence'.

The Dates of Tipū's Coins.

All the coins issued during the first four regnal years bear the Hijrī or ordinary Muhammadan dates, those of the fourth year being dated A.H. 1200. In the fifth year, the coins of which are dated 1215, Tipū introduced his new or Maulūdī reckoning which continued to the end of his reign. The new era, as the name indicates, takes its origin from the birth and not from the flight of the Prophet, and the difference of fourteen years between the two reckonings is due to the fact that the older is based on lunar years of twelve lunar months each, while the Maulūdī is based on luni-solar years of twelve lunar months with intercalated or *adhika* months added at certain intervals. In making this change Tipū simply adopted the Hindu calendar which he found in common use in Mysore, replacing the Hindu names of the sixty cyclic years and of the months by Arabic names. The Maulūdī year began regularly at the same time as the Indian luni-solar year in Mysore, i.e. either in March or early in April, whereas the normal Muhammadan New Year's day, in course of time, may occur in any of the months of the Christian calendar. With the introduction of the Maulūdī system Tipū also effected a change in the order of placing the numerals which indicate the date. The usual order from left to right was reversed; thus the coins of the fourth year are dated ۱۲۰۰ (A.H. 1200), while those of the fifth year are dated ۱۲۱۵ (A.M. 1215).

An examination of the dates on a number of Tipū's published letters, where the reckoning was made at one and the same time in both the Hijrī and Maulūdī systems, has established the fact that the year A.M. 1215 commenced on 20th March 1787, the first day of the Indian luni-solar year which was numbered 41 both in the Indian and in Tipū's calendar. Now the Hijrī year 1200 ended on 23rd October 1786, and there is consequently an addition of nearly five months, between the end of the fourth regnal year and the commencement of the fifth. It seems probable that the coins issued during this short intermediate period, if any were issued, were dated 1215 in anticipation of the new era; but it is also possible that a few coins which bear the date 1201, and are usually regarded as errors on

the part of a die-engraver who was unaware of the introduction of the new era, were struck during this period.

The Arabs, like other eastern peoples, were in the habit of expressing numbers by means of letters of the alphabet, and in doing so took the Arabic letters corresponding to the twenty-two letters of the Hebrew alphabet; hence the Abjad system of numeration, so named from its first four letters. This system, which is regularly employed by Muhammadans, was used by Tipū for the names of the cyclic years during the first four years of his reign. In the fifth year, along with the introduction of the Maulūdī era, he brought out a new system of naming the cyclic years known as the Abtath, based on the consecutive order of the letters in the Arabic alphabet and deriving its title from the first four of these letters.

In the following table, which will help to clear some of the foregoing references, is shown the date according to the Christian reckoning of the commencement of each year of Tipū's reign.

Regnal year	Cyclic year	Maulūdī year	First day of Maulūdī year	Hijrī year	First day of Hijrī year
1	زَيْ 37			١١٩٧	7th Dec. 1782
2	أَرْلَ 38			١١٩٨	26th Nov. 1783
3	جَلُو 39			١١٩٩	14th Nov. 1784
4	دَلُو 40			١٢٠٠	4th Nov. 1785
				١٢٠١	24th Oct. 1786
5	مَا 41	٥١٢١	20th March 1787		
6	سَارَا 42	٦١٢١	7th April 1788		
7	سَرَاب 43	٧١٢١	27th March 1789		
8	شَتَا 44	٨١٢١	16th March 1790		
9	زِيرْجَد 45	٩١٢١	4th April 1791		
10	سَرْ 46	١٠١٢١	23rd March 1792		
11	سَاحِر 47	١١١٢١	13th March 1793		
12	رَاسِخ 48	١٢١٢١	1st April 1794		
13	شَاد 49	١٣١٢١	21st March 1795		
14	حَرَاست 50	١٤١٢١	8th April 1796		
15	سَاز 51	١٥١٢١	29th March 1797		
16	شَادَاب 52	١٦١٢١	18th March 1798		
17	بَارِش 53	١٧١٢١	6th April 1799		

Of the two sets of names which Tipū invented for the twelve months of the year but little need be said, as there is only slight reference to them on the coins. On a number of coins (see nos. 41, 52, 53, 60, &c., of the present catalogue) reference is made to the 3rd of Bahārī, the second month of the year in both sets of names, and on some of the coins the day and month are associated with the cyclic year 37, thus giving the complete date of Tipū's accession.

During the last four years of the reign the first four letters of the Arabic alphabet were used to signify dates on the copper coins. Thus ح stands for 1224, ب for 1225, ت for 1226, and ج for 1227. The letter, which occurs over the elephant on the obverse, is usually supplemented by the Maulūdī date on the reverse, more rarely on the obverse. It occasionally happens that the two dates do not correspond, and in such cases it may be assumed that the letter-year is the correct one.

The Coin Legends.

In the earlier pagodas or *fārūqīs* (see no. 126) the obverse bears merely ح, Haidar's initial, the name of the mint, and the regnal year, though in no. 42, which probably issued from Seringapatam, the name of the mint has been omitted. The reverse of these coins, in addition to the Hijrī date, bears the sentence 'He is the Sultan, the Just.' In the pagodas struck after A.M. 1215 (nos. 43, 44, 45, and 198), the name of the coin also occurs on the obverse, and the reverse legend now reads 'Muhammad! He is the Sultan, the Unique, the Just.' The Khwurshed-sawād fārūqī (no. 198) differs from the Pattan ones in the position of the ح, or Haidar's initial. The gold fanams simply bear the initial letter on the obverse and the date and mint on the reverse.

The muhr or *ahmadī* and the half-muhr or *sadiqī* (no. 41), in addition to recording the name of the coin, the mint, the cyclic year, and the date on the obverse, bear the legend

محمد دین احمد در جهان روشن رفتح حیدر است ح

Muhammad! The faith of Ahmad has received lustre in the world
from Fath Haidar: ¹ ح

On the reverse of these coins is found the date of accession, the regnal year, and the sentence:

هو السلطان الْوَحِيدُ الْعَادِلُ

He is the Sultān, the Unique, the Just.

¹ In this arrangement of the coin-legend and its translation I have followed Prof. Hodivala, *Journ. Asiatic Soc. Bengal, Numis. Suppl.*, No. xxxvii, p. 69 (1924).

Similar inscriptions to those recorded on the larger gold coins are met with on the double-rupee or *haidari* (nos. 52 and 53), the rupee or *imāmī* (nos. 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, and 199), and the half-rupee or *ābidī* (nos. 60 and 61); but in the earlier double-rupees (no. 52) and rupees (no. 54) the name مُحَمَّد, 'Muhammad', is omitted from the obverse. The quarter-rupee or *bāqirī* (nos. 62 and 63) bears on the obverse مُحَمَّد هُوَ السُّلْطَانُ الْوَجِيدُ الْعَادِلُ, 'Muhammad! He is the Sultān, the Unique, the Just', together with the date-year, while the reverse contains only the name of the coin, the regnal year, and the name of the mint. On the smaller silver coins the inscriptions are still further reduced.

On the great majority of the copper coins only meagre inscriptions are met with. On most of them, with the exception of those of the last four years and a few undated types, the date, rarely accompanied by the word سَنَة, 'year', is placed above the elephant on the obverse. On certain Seringapatam paisas of A.M. 1221, 1222 and 1223, the date is accompanied by the word مَوْلِي, 'relating to the birth'; or more rarely the words مَوْلُودُ مُحَمَّد, 'the birth of Muhammad'. In its simplest form the reverse inscription merely records the fact that the coin was struck at a certain mint, but in most of the double-paisas the title دَارُ السُّلْطَنِت, 'capital' or 'royal residence', is prefixed to the name of the town. From A.M. 1221 to the end of the reign the special name of the coin is usually to be found on the reverse, but from A.M. 1218, up to and including the former year, the earlier name of the double-paisa occurs on coins of the Seringapatam mint. The coins of the last four regnal years have their distinctive letter, rarely accompanied by the date, above the elephant on the obverse. On the reverse of these coins there are fuller inscriptions than on any others of the copper series, recording the name of the coin, the mint, and the Maulūdi year.

On the copper coins the elephant stands with its head either to the observer's right or left. As a rule, to which, however, there are a good many exceptions, on the earlier coins up to the year A.M. 1221 the elephant faces the left, while on the later coins it faces the right. It frequently happens that both conditions occur on different coins of the same year.

The gold and silver coins, with the exception of a few double-rupees and rupees in which there is a rayed circle, are surrounded by an ornamental border consisting of a double-lined circle enclosing a row of dots. The latter border is also found on most of the copper coins, but there are numerous variations and the chief of these may be noted. A plain double-lined circle occurs on the obverse of the Bangalore coins and on a few of those from the Nagar and Calicut mints.

The double circle encloses a ring of oblique dashes in the issues of Farrukh-yāb Hisār and some of those of Khāliqābād, while in a few of the Farrukhī coins the dashes are curved. The earlier Faiz Hisār coins show groups of four dots between the lines, and the Khwurshed-sawād coins have dots arranged in groups of three. A rayed circle with two boundary lines occurs on the Salāmābād coins, and in a few of the Farrukh-yāb Hisār and Zafarābād issues there occur respectively a treble-lined circle and groups of three short parallel lines between the two usual boundary lines. The peculiar milling, found with few exceptions (see nos. 42, 126, 198) on the larger gold and silver coins of Tīpū Sultān, consists of a single or double series of short indented lines following the circumference of the coin. These lines are interrupted by cross depressions which give a slight crenated appearance to the edge of the coin. In a few cases a rough type of milling is produced by a series of oblique transverse cuts across the edge.

The coins of Haidar 'Ali and Tīpū Sultān are still found in great variety and numbers, and this fact, together with their historical and even artistic merits, has no doubt contributed to their popularity with coin-collectors. With the exception of the pagoda and to a lesser extent the paisa of A.H. 1195, none of Haidar's coins is now commonly met with. Of Tīpū's gold and silver coinage only certain of the pagodas, fanams, rupees, and half-rupees are commonly met with, while the double-rupee and the smaller silver coins are all more or less rare, and the muhr and half-muhr extremely rare. Many of Tīpū's copper coins, particularly from the Seringapatam mint, but also from Nagar, Bangalore, Faiz Hisār, and Farrukh-yāb Hisār, are still met with in abundance. On the other hand, the issues of Salāmābād, Nazārbār, and Zafarābād are all rare. All the double-paisas are rare, with the exception perhaps of the one struck at Seringapatam in A.M. 1225, and none of the one-eighth paisas is now commonly met with.

C. THE LATER HINDU SERIES

Soon after the death of Tīpū Sultān, at the capture of Seringapatam on 4th May 1799, the Hindu Rāj of Mysore was restored in the person of Krishna Rāja Wodeyar, then a child six years of age. The Diwān Pūrnaiya who had been a successful administrator under Tīpū was appointed Regent, but he died in 1812. Krishna Rāja before long proved hopelessly incapable as a ruler, and in 1831 the management of the State was placed under the Mysore Commission and the Rāja received a fixed annual income up to his death in 1868.

The gold coins of this period consist of pagodas, half-pagodas, and fanams, following the Vijayanagar type, with seated figures of Śiva and Pārvatī on the obverse and the ruler's name in Dēvanāgarī characters on the reverse. As already mentioned a recoinage of the old Canteroy fanam was also made.

The larger silver coins, viz. the rupee, with its half and quarter, follow the type issued by the English and French East India Companies, and these coins bear the name of the Mughal Emperor, Shāh 'Ālam II. Like the French Arcot coins struck at Pondicherry they have a crescent as mint-mark, and in examples where the name of the mint has not fallen on the coin the 'Rāja' rupees and their divisions are apt to be mistaken for French coins. In addition to the date the obverse bears portions of the usual inscription :

سکہ زد برهفت کشور سایه فضل الد
حامی دین محمد شاہ عالم پادشاه

Reflection (shadow) of divine excellence, Defender of the Muhammadan faith, the Emperor Shāh 'Ālam struck this coin to be current throughout the seven climes.

On the reverse is found, along with a regnal year which is usually glaringly incorrect, so far as Shāh 'Ālam is concerned, the legend :

مانوس ضرب مهی سور سنہ (--) جلوس میمنت
'struck at Mysore in the (--) year of his auspicious reign'.

In addition to these coins there are also quarter-, one-eighth, and one-sixteenth rupees, with a dancing figure of Chāmundi, otherwise known as Durgā or Kālī, the tutelary goddess of Krishna Rāja, on the obverse. The quarter-rupee of this series bears the name of the Rāja, the date, and the mint in Persian on the reverse, while the smaller coins simply give the value and the word *mayili* in Kanarese. The meaning of this word, which is also extensively used on the copper coins, is not very clear. According to Rice (*Mysore Gazetteer*, 1897) it may mean *Mayi*, a contraction for Mayisur (Mysore) and *li* the locative suffix.

The earliest copper coin is probably the *āne kāsu*, or five-cash piece, with an elephant accompanied by the sun and moon on the obverse, and the name of the ruler in Dēvanāgarī characters on the reverse. This was followed by the *mayili kāsu* series of forty, twenty, ten, and five cash, also with an elephant obverse; the word *Srī* in Kanarese is found between the sun and moon, and still later the word *Chāmundi* was added. The reverse of these coins at first bore inscriptions in Kanarese and English, giving the words *mayili kāsu* and the value,

but later the letters *Chā* (Kan.), and still later the word *Krishṇa* (Kan.), were added.

The *mayīli kāsu* series of twenty-five, twelve-and-a-half, and six-and-a-quarter cash, have the figure of a lion on the obverse, with the sun and moon and *Śrī Chāmundi* (Kan.), or in the two smaller coins with the word *Chāmundi* omitted. The reverse of the twenty-five cash piece bears the words *Krishṇa mayīli kāsu* and the value in Kanarese, together with the value in English and ضرب مہی سو، 'struck at Mysore'. In the two smaller coins the inscriptions are abbreviated and the English one omitted. On these coins and also on the elephant series the English words are frequently strangely blundered.

While the earlier coins were struck at the capital town, Mysore, the latest ones, issued from 1833 to 1843, when an independent coinage for the State came to an end, were coined at Bangalore, although the name of the earlier mint still occurs on their reverse. This series consists of twenty, ten, five, and two and a half cash pieces, and their obverse contains the figure of a lion with the words *Śrī Chāmundi* (Kan.) above, shortened to *Śrī* in the three smaller coins, and the English date below. The reverse has inscriptions in Kanarese, English, and Persian, similar to those of the earlier lion series, but with the word *Milay* or more often *Meilee* in English characters added in the case of the twenty-cash piece.

The majority of the coins of Krishna Rāja are still met with in considerable abundance. Among those, however, which are more difficult to obtain may be mentioned the half-pagoda, forty-cash piece, and the elephant cash with a Dēvanāgarī inscription on the reverse (no. 227).

For assistance in drawing up these notes I am indebted to the work of numerous writers. I desire specially to acknowledge my obligation to the valuable brochure on the 'Coins of Tipū Sultān', by the Rev. G. P. Taylor, D.D. (*Occasional Memoirs of the Numismatic Society of India*, 1914).

Metal
No.

A/
1

2

COINS OF MYSORE

I

RANADHĪRA KANTHĪRAVA-NARASA-RĀJA
WODEYAR

A.D. 1638-1659.

Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
?	?	Seated figure of the Nāra-simha avatār of Vishnu. W. 5.5. S. .28. Cf. Hultzsch, I. A., xx, p. 309.	GOLD श्री सूर्य- कांठि रावा। Pl. III. 1.
?	?	As on No. 1. W. 5.5. S. .22.	As on No. 1. Pl. III. 2.

II

UNASSIGNED COINS

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
ER A 3	?	?	Elephant with uplifted tail, advancing to right. W. 48. S. .47.	Double lines crossed at right angles, with small circles in the interspaces.
4	?	?	As on No. 3, but elephant smaller. W. 44. S. .52.	As on No. 3.
5	?	?	Elephant with uplifted trunk and tail, advancing to left. W. 44. S. .58.	As on No. 3, but W-shaped symbols in the interspaces. Pl. III. 3.
6	?	?	Elephant advancing to left, with crescent moon above; in lined circle with row of dots. W. 40. S. .55.	As on No. 3.
7	?	?	Elephant advancing to left, with sun and moon above; in lined circle with row of dots. W. 46. S. .50.	," Pl. III. 4.

UNASSIGNED COINS

81

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
8	?	?	Elephant with uplifted tail, advancing to left. W. 22.8. S. .42.	COPPER As on No. 3.
9	?	?	Seated figure of Lakshmi in a circle of dots. W. 46. S. .50.	As on No. 3, but symbols in the interspaces.
10	?	?	Seated figure of Ganesha facing front W. 44. S. .68.	As on No. 9.
11	?	?	Figure of Hanuman advancing to right, with right arm uplifted. W. 47.5. S. .51.	" Pl. III. 8.
12	?	?	Figure of Garuda kneeling to left. W. 36.5. S. .54.	"
13	?	?	Bull with uplifted tail, running to left. W. 48. S. .52.	" Pl. III. 6.
14	?	?	Bull seated to left. W. .32. S. .51.	"

COINS OF MYSORE

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	Metal No.
BR Æ 15	?	?	Peacock standing to right, in a lined circle. W. 48. S. .55.	As on No. 9.	Æ 22
16	?	?	Numeral \cap (1, Kanarese), in a circle of dots. W. 48. S. .57.	„	23
17	?	?	As on No. 16, but numeral \bowtie (2, Kan.). W. 47. S. .50.	„	24
18	?	?	As on No. 16, but numeral \bowtie (4, Kan.). W. 48. S. .52.	„	25
19	?	?	As on No. 16, but numeral \bowtie (5, Kan.). W. 48. S. .55.	„	26
20	?	?	As on No. 16, but numeral \bowtie (8, Kan.). W. 46. S. .50.	„	27
21	?	?	As on No. 16, but numeral \bowtie (9, Kan.). W. 48. S. .52.	„	28

Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
?	?	As on No. 16, but numerals oo (10, Kan.). W. .48. S. .54.	As on No. 9.	COPPER
?	?	As on No. 16, but numerals oo (11, Kan.). W. .44. S. .55.	„	
?	?	As on No. 16, but numerals oo (12, Kan.). W. .46. S. .53.	„	
?	?	As on No. 16, but numerals oa (13, Kan.). W. .47. S. .58.	„	
?	?	As on No. 16, but numerals oa (15, Kan.). W. .46.5. S. .55.	„	
?	?	As on No. 16, but numerals o2 (17, Kan.). W. .47. S. .55.	„	
?	?	As on No. 16, but numerals o2 (19, Kan.). W. .46. S. .51.	„	

COINS OF MYSORE

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
PER AE 29	?	?	As on No. 16, but numerals ೨೦ (20, Kan.). W. 46. S. .55.	As on No. 9. ,,
30	?	?	As on No. 16, but numerals ೨೧ (21, Kan.). W. 47. S. .50.	,,
31	?	?	As on No. 16, but numerals ೨೨ (23, Kan.). W. 43. S. .48.	,,
32	?	?	As on No. 16, but numerals ೨೩ (25, Kan.). W. 46. S. .55.	,,
33	?	?	As on No. 16, but numerals ೨೪ (27, Kan.). W. 48. S. .52.	,,
34	?	?	As on No. 16, but numerals ೨೫ (29, Kan.). W. 47. S. .47.	,,
35	?	?	As on No. 16, but numerals ೨೬ (30, Kan.). W. 46. S. .52.	,,

UNASSIGNED COINS

85

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 36	?	?	As on No. 16, but numerals æo (31, Kan.). W. 46. S. .55.	COPPER As on No. 9. Pl. III. 5.
37	?	?	Tiger standing to right ; in double-lined circle with a row of dots between. W. .93. S. .70.	Battle-axe with edge to left ; in double-lined circle with a row of dots between. Pl. III. 9.
38	?	?	As on No. 37. W. 47. S. .52.	As on No. 37.

III

HAIDAR 'ALI

A.H. 1174-1197.

A.D. 1761-1782.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
LD 39	A/ ?	?	Figures of Śiva and Pārvatī seated. W. 52.5. S. .43.	Haidar's initial  on a granulated surface. Pl. III. 10.
IR 40	Pattan (Seringapatam)	1195 A.H.	Elephant with uplifted tail, to right. W. 188. S. .85.	پتن حرب سنہ 1195

IV

TIPU SULTAN

A.H. 1197-1213.

A.D. 1782-1799.

I. PATTAN (SERINGAPATAM) MINT

Metal No.	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AJ 41	1217 7 A.M.	<p style="text-align: center;">HALF-MUHR.</p> <p>محمد دین احمد د، جهان اسست</p> <p>ح روشن فتح حیلر صدیقی ضر</p> <p>۷۱۲۱ پتن سال سراب سنہ</p> <p>In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between.</p> <p>W. 106.5. S. .8.</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">GOLD</p> <p>هو الو السلطان حیدر تاریخ سال سخ العادل جلوس سخ</p> <p>سیوم بھاری سنہ جلو</p> <p>In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between.</p> <p>Pl. III. 13.</p>
42 ¹	1198 1 A.H.	<p style="text-align: center;">PAGODAS.</p> <p>ت (Haidar's initial and regnal year ١)</p> <p>On a granulated surface in a double-lined circle with a row of dots between.</p> <p>W. 52.5. S. .49.</p> <p>This coin has no milling.</p>	<p>ھون السلطان سیمس ۱۱۹۸ هجر العادل سنہ</p> <p>In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between.</p> <p>Pl. III. 14.</p>

¹ As no mint is recorded on this coin it may not have been struck at Pattan.

Metal No.	Date	Obverse	Reverse
43	A.M. 1219 9	فَارِ وَقْعٌ و پتن سنه	هو محمد السلطان جيمد ١٢١ لو العادل سنه
	(The <i>nūn</i> of Pattan is combined with the loop of the <i>he</i> .) In a lined circle with a row of dots.	W. 52.8. S. .5.	In a lined circle with a row of dots.
44	1220 10 A.M.	As on No. 43, but regnal year .!	As on No. 43, but date ١٢١ Pl. III. 15.
45	1221 11 A.M.	W. 52. S. .54.	“ ١٢١
			FANAMS.
46	1200 A.H.	ح In a lined circle with a row of dots.	١٢٠ ب ضر پتن
		W. 6. S. .24.	
47	1215 A.M.	As on No. 46.	١٢١ سنه ب
		W. 6. S. .27.	(The name of the mint has not fallen on the coin.)

Metal No.	Date	Obverse	Reverse
A 48	1216 A.M.	As on No. 46. W. 6. S. .3.	As on No. 46, but date ١٢١ Pl. III. 12.
49	1218 A.M.	" W. 5.8. S. .29.	" ١٢١
50	1219 A.M.	" W. 6. S. .3.	" ١٢١
51	1222 A.M.	" W. 5.5. S. .3.	" ٢٢٣
DOUBLE-RUPEES.			
A 52	1200 4 A.H.	احمد دین در جهان است ح پتن روشن فتح حیدر غرب سال دلو سنه هجر ١٢٠٠	هو السلطان حیدر الو العادل سیوم بهار سال دلو سنه جلو س
<p>In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between ; on a field ornamented with dotted rosettes.</p> <p>W. 355. S. 1.35.</p>			
GOLD			
SILVER			
Pl. III. 16.			

Metal No.	Date	Obverse	Reverse
VER AR 53	1216 6 A.M.	<p>محمد احمد دين در جهان اسست ح صرب دوش زفته حیدر حیدر</p> <p style="text-align: center;">— ٤١٢١ پتن سال سارا سنہ</p>	<p>هو الو السلطان حیدر تاریخ سال سعی العادل جلوس سعی سیوم بهاری سیہ ۶ جلو</p>
		On a plain field, in a double-lined circle with a row of dots between.	On a plain field, in a double-lined circle with a row of dots between.
		<p>W. 355. S. 1.42.</p>	
			RUPEES.
54	1200 4 A.H.	<p>As on No. 52.</p> <p>W. 177. S. 1.02.</p>	<p>As on No. 52.</p> <p>Pl. III. 17.</p>
55	1216 6 A.M.	<p>As on No. 53, but امام instead of حیدر</p> <p>of حیدر</p> <p>W. 177. S. 1.02.</p>	<p>As on No. 53.</p>
56	1217 7 A.M.	<p>As on No. 55, but date ٤١٢١ and cyclic year سراب</p> <p>W. 175. S. 1.0.</p>	<p>As on No. 55, but regnal year ٤</p>
57	1218 8 A.M.	<p>As on No. 55, but date ٤١٢١ and cyclic year شتا</p> <p>W. 175. S. .95.</p>	<p>„ „ Pl. IV. 1.</p>

Metal No.	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 58	1220 10 A. M.	As on No. 55, but date ۱۲۲۰ and cyclic year شاد W. 179. S. 1.02.	As on No. 55, but regnal year ۱ " ۳۱
59	1223 13 A. M.	As on No. 55, but date ۱۲۲۳ and cyclic year شاد W. 188. S. 1.0.	" ۳۱
HALF-RUPEES.			
60	1218 8 A. M.	<p>محمد دین احمد در جهان اسلت</p> <p>ح ضرب روشن فتح حیدر عابد</p> <p>پتن سال شتا سنہ</p> <p>In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between.</p> <p>W. 85. S. .82.</p>	<p>هو الـ السلطان حیدر تاریخ سال سعی العادل جلوس</p> <p>سیوم بھاری سنہ جلو</p> <p>In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between.</p> <p>Pl. IV. 2.</p>
61	1219 9 A. M.	As on No. 60, but date ۹۱۹ and cyclic year زرجد W. 88. S. .83.	As on No. 60, but regnal year ۹

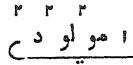
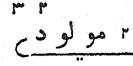
SILVER

Metal No.	Date	Obverse	Reverse
QUARTER-RUPEES.			
BR AR 62	1217 7 A.M.	<p>محمد هو السلطان حیدر العادل سنہ</p> <p>viii</p>	<p>سنة باقر پتن</p>
	In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between.		In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between.
DOUBLE-PAISAS.			
BR AE 64	1219 A.M.	<p>Elephant advancing to left, with trunk uplifted as in the act of saluting, date ١٢١ above the tail: above the elephant a flag with a star enclosed in a square and outside the latter a row of dashes.</p> <p>In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between.</p> <p>W. 349. S. 1-28.</p>	<p>عثماني پتن ضرب دار السلطنت</p>
			Field with dotted rosettes and a five-branched tree-like mark near the lower margin.
			In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between.
			Pl. IV. 4.
65	1224 A.M.	<p>Elephant to right, with trunk depressed: above the elephant a flag with the letter I and four dashes in the angles.</p> <p>In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between.</p> <p>W. 346. S. 1-2.</p>	<p>پتن ضرب دار السلطنت</p> <p>مولود مشتری</p>
			In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between.

Metal No.	Date	Obverse	Reverse
E 66	1225 A.M.	As on No. 65, but with letter ↳ on the flag. W. 331. S. 1·23.	As on No. 65, but date ١٢٢٥ COPPER
67	"	As on No. 66. W. 352. S. 1·21.	As on No. 66, but field orna- mented with dotted rosettes.
			Pl. IV. 5.
PAISAS.			
68	1200 A.H.	Elephant to left, with uplifted tail: date ١٢٠٠ above the tail. In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between. W. 167. S. .89.	عَزِيزٌ ب ضَرِيرٌ
69	"	As on No. 68, but elephant to right. W. 177. S. .88.	Field with dotted rosettes. In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between. As on No. 68.
70	1215 A.M.	As on No. 68, but date ١٢١٥ W. 177. S. .88.	"
71	"	but "	"
72	1216 A.M.	W. 176. S. .82.	"

COINS OF MYSORE

Metal No.	Date	Obverse	Reverse
ER A 73	1217 A. M.	As on No. 68, but date ¹²¹⁷ W. 176. S. 1-0.	As on No. 68. Pl. IV. 6.
74	1218 A. M.	but " ¹²¹⁷ W. 176. S. .95.	"
75	1219 A. M.	" ¹²¹⁷ W. 171. S. .95.	"
76	1220 A. M.	" ¹²¹⁷ W. 176. S. .90.	"
77	1221 A. M.	" ¹²¹⁷ W. 175. S. 1-0.	but plain field. "
78	"	As on No. 69, but date ¹²¹⁷ above the elephant's back. W. 168. S. .89.	As on No. 68, but plain field.

Metal No.	Date	Obverse	Reverse
A 79	1221 A. M.	Elephant to right with uplifted tail: above the elephant's back  In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between. W. 170. S. .98.	COPPER زهرا پیش صریب Field with dotted rosettes. In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between. Pl. IV. 7.
80	1222 A. M.	As on No. 78, but date ۱۲۲۲ W. 173. S. .90.	As on No. 78.
81	"	As on No. 79, but date ۱۲۲۳ W. 169. S. 1.0.	زهرا پیش صریب Field with dotted rosettes. In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between.
82	"	Elephant to left with depressed tail: above the elephant's back  In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between. W. 177. S. 1.0.	As on No. 81, but plain field.
83	1223 A.M.	Elephant to right with uplifted tail: above the elephant  Traces of a lined circle. W. 177. S. .95.	As on No. 81.

Metal No.	Date	Obverse	Reverse
COPPER			
Æ 84	1224 A.M.	Elephant to right with depressed tail; above the elephant's back the letter ا In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between. W. 169. S. .98.	۲۱ پتن مولو د زهرا خرب
85	1225 A.M.	As on No. 84, but letter ب W. 174. S. .98	A dotted rosette near the lower margin. In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between. As on No. 84, but date ۸۲۲۱
86	1226 A.M.	but " ب W. 174. S. .95.	but " ۸۲۲۱ A mark  takes the place of the dotted rosette.
87	No date	Elephant to right with uplifted tail. W. 193. S. .8.	پتن ب زهرا
88	"	As on No. 87. In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between. W. 171. S. 1.0.	Field with dotted rosettes. پتن زهرا
			Field plain. In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between.
			HALF-PAISAS.
89	1200 A.H.	Elephant to left with uplifted tail; date ۱۷... above the tail. In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between. W. 85. S. .72.	پتن ب زهرا
			Field with dotted rosettes. In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between.

TIPŪ SULTĀN

97

Metal No.	Date	Obverse	Reverse
E 90	1201 A.H.	As on No. 89, but date 1211 W. 86. S. .68.	As on No. 89. COPPE Pl. IV. 9.
91	1215 A.M.	but " 1210 W. 86. S. .72.	"
92	"	" 8121 W. 86. S. .68.	"
93	1216 A.M.	" 7121 W. 86. S. .66.	"
94	1217 A.M.	" 6121 W. 87. S. .77.	"
95	1218 A.M.	" 5121 W. 88. S. .77.	"
96	1219 A.M.	" 4121 W. 88. S. .80.	"

Metal No.	Date	Obverse	Reverse
COPPER 97	E 1220 A.M.	As on No. 89, but date ۱۲۲۰ above the elephant. W. 88. S. .71.	As on No. 89.
98	"	Elephant to right with uplifted tail: date ۱۲۲۰ above the elephant. In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between. W. 85. S. .78.	پتن صریب Field plain. In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between.
99	1221 A.M.	As on No. 97, but date ۱۲۲۱ W. 87. S. .75.	As on No. 98.
100	"	As on No. 98, but date ۱۲۲۱ W. 88. S. .75.	"
101	1222 A.M.	but ۱۲۲۱ W. 86. S. .77.	"
102	"	" W. 86. S. .75.	ب ب صریب A dotted rosette in the upper part of the field. In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between.

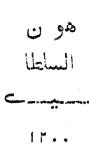
Metal No.	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 103	1222 A.M.	As on No. 89, but date ۸۸۸۱ W. 87. S. .75.	As on No. 102, but field plain. COPPER
104	1223 A.M.	As on No. 98, but date ۸۸۸۱ W. 85. S. .75.	As on No. 98.
105	"	" W. 85. S. .7.	As on No. 102.
106	"	As on No. 89, but date ۸۸۸۱ W. 88. S. .74.	but field plain. "
107	1224 A.M.	Elephant to right with de- pressed tail: above the elephant's back the letter I. In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between. W. 89. S. .69.	 صـ بـنـ
108	"	As on No. 107. W. 83. S. .73.	Two dotted rosettes in lower half of field. In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between.
109	1225 A.M.	As on No. 107, but letter ڡ W. 88. S. .7.	As on No. 107, but date ۸۸۸۱ and rosettes in both upper and lower halves of field.

Pl. IV. II.

Metal No.	Date	Obverse	Reverse
COPPER			
Æ 110	1226 A.M.	As on No. 107, but letter و W. .88. S. .65.	As on No. 107, but date ۱۲۲۶ to right of upper part of field and no rosettes.
III	No date	Elephant to right with uplifted tail. In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between. W. .89. S. .75.	پتن خرب Field plain. In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between.
QUARTER-PAISAS.			
112	1200 A.H.	Elephant to left with uplifted tail: date ۱۲۰۰ above the tail. In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between. W. .42. S. .55.	پتن ب خرب Field with dotted rosettes. In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between.
113	1215 A.M.	As on No. 112, but date ۱۲۱۵ W. .45. S. .57.	As on No. 112.
114	"	but " ۸۱۲۱ W. .44. S. .55.	"
115	1216 A.M.	" ۹۱۲۱ W. .43. S. .57.	"

Metal No.	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<i>A</i> 116	1217 A.M.	As on No. 112, but date ۱۱۲۱ W. 43. S. .57.	As on No. 112. COPPE
117	1218 A.M.	but " ۱۱۲۱ W. 42. S. .57.	"
118	1221 A.M.	As on No. 112, but date ۱۱۲۱ above the elephant's back. W. 43. S. 64.	پتن ضرب
119	1224 A.M.	Elephant to right with de- pressed tail: above the elephant's back the letter l. In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between. W. 42. S. .57.	۱۱۲۱ آخر پ ضرب پتن
120	1225 A.M.	As on No. 119, but letter پ W. 43. S. .54.	Field plain. In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between. As on No. 119, but date ۹۱۱
121	1226 A.M.	but " ۹۱۱ W. 41. S. .5.	but " ۹۱۱

Metal No.	Date	Obverse	Reverse
COPPER <i>Æ</i> 122	1226 A.M.	As on No. 121. W. 42. S. .54.	As on No. 121, but the numeral of the date below the , of ا خ ت ر
ONE-EIGHTH PAISAS.			
123	?	Elephant to left: date illegible. In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between. W. 18. S. .4.	پتن ضرب
124	1224 A.M.	Elephant to right with depressed tail: above the elephant's back the letter l. In a single-lined circle with a row of dots. W. 20.5. S. .47.	۱۲۲۴ قطب ب ضر پتن
125	Nodate	Elephant to right with uplifted tail. In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between. W. 18.3. S. .49.	Field plain. In a single-lined circle with a row of dots. As on No. 123. Pl. V. 2.

Metal No.	Date	Obverse	Reverse
2. NAGAR (BEDNŪR) MINT			
PAGODA.			
A/ 126	1200 4 A.H.	 On a granulated surface: in a double-lined circle with a row of dots between.	 GOLD
		W. 51.5. S. .5. This coin has no milling.	In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between: dotted rosettes near upper and lower margins of field. Pl. V. 3.
FANAM.			
127	1217 A.M.	 In a single-lined circle.	
		W. 5.8. S. .26.	In a single-lined circle: a dotted rosette near the lower margin of field.
PAISAS.			
A/ 128	1197 A.H.	 Elephant to right with uplifted tail: a rosette of seven dots above the elephant's neck. In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between.	
		W. 19.8. S. .85.	In a single-lined circle with a row of dots. COPPE Pl. V. 4.

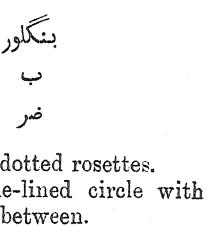
OPPER

Metal No.	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AE 129	1199 A.H.	As on No. 128, but no rosette. W. 170. S. .85.	1199 ب صرنگ
130	1200 A.H.	Elephant to right with uplifted tail: date ۱۲۰۰ above the elephant's tail. In a double-lined circle. W. 172. S. .9.	In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between. Field with dotted rosettes. Pl. V. 5.
131	1215 A.M.	As on No. 130, but date ۹۱۳۱ W. 172. S. .88.	As on No. 130.
132	1216? A.M.	but „ (the first numeral missing) In a lined circle with a row of dots. W. 160. S. .96.	„
133	1218 A.M.	Elephant to left with uplifted tail: date ۸۱۳۱ above the elephant's tail. In a lined circle. W. 172. S. .95.	„
134	1219 A.M.	As on No. 133, but date ۹۱۳۱ W. 176. S. .9.	„

Metal No.	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 135	1220 A.M.	As on No. 133, but date ررر W. 176. S. .87.	As on No. 130. COPPER
136	1221 A.M.	but ررر In a double-lined circle. W. 176. S. 1.05.	"
137	1222 A.M.	As on No. 133, but elephant's tail depressed and date ررر W. 176. S. .95.	زهرا ى ب ضر نگر
138	1223 A.M.	As on No. 137, but date ررر W. 170. S. .9.	Field with dotted rosettes. In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between. As on No. 137. Pl. V. 6.
139	1224 A.M.	Elephant to left with depressed tail: above the elephant's back the letter ل and date ررر near the right margin of field. In a lined circle. W. 170. S. .95.	" Pl. V. 7.
140	,,	Elephant to right with depressed tail: above the elephant's back the letter ل . In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between. W. 176. S. .95.	زهرا نگر ب ضر بیان ۱۲۲۴ سنه مولود
			Field plain. In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between.

Metal No.	Date	Obverse	Reverse
UPPER 141	Æ 1225 A.M.	As on No. 140, but letter ب W. 175. S. .93.	زهرا نگر خرب ٨٢٣١ سنة مولودي
			Field plain. In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between.
142	1226 A.M.	but "	As on No. 141, but date ٩٢٣١
		W. 170. S. .9.	
143	1227 A.M.	" W. 170. S. .93.	but " v۲۳۱ Pl. V. 9.
HALF-PAISAS.			
144	1200 A.H.	Elephant to right with uplifted tail: date ١٢٠٠ above the ele- phant's tail. In a double-lined circle. W. 86. S. .65.	نل خرب
			Field with dotted rosettes. In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between.
145	1215 A.M.	As on No. 144, but date ٩٢٣١	As on No. 144.
		W. 87. S. .67.	
146	1217 A.M.	Elephant to left with uplifted tail: date ٩٢٣١ above the ele- phant's tail. In a double-lined circle. W. 88. S. .73.	"

Metal No.	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
A 147	1222 A.M.	As on No. 146, but date ۱۲۲۲ W. 89. S. .75.	بهرام ى ب خر نگر	COPPER
148	1225 A.M.	Elephant to right with depressed tail: above the elephant's back the letter ب In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between. W. 90. S. .74.	بهرام نگر ضرب میہن مولود ۱۲۲۵	Field with dotted rosettes. In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between.
149	1226 A.M.	As on No. 148, but letter و W. 80. S. .75.	As on No. 148, but date ۱۲۲۶ and no dotted rosette.	A dotted rosette near the upper margin. In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between.
150	1216 A.M.	Elephant to left with uplifted tail: date ۱۲۱۶ above the elephant's tail. In a lined circle. W. 45. S. .55.	نگر ضرب	QUARTER-PAISA. Field with dotted rosettes. In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between. Pl. V. 8.

Metal No.	Date	Obverse	Reverse
3. BANGALUR MINT			
PAISA.			
PPER AE 151	1219 A.M.	<p>Elephant to left with uplifted tail: date ೨೧೧ above the elephant's tail. Margin indistinct.</p> <p>W. 163. S. .39.</p>	
HALF-PAISAS.			
152	1215	<p>Elephant to right with uplifted tail: date ೨೧೧ above the elephant's tail. In a double-lined circle.</p> <p>W. 84. S. .7.</p>	As on No. 151.
153	1216 A.M.	<p>As on No. 152, but date ೨೧೨</p> <p>W. 87. S. .65.</p>	,
154	"	<p>Elephant to left with uplifted tail: date ೨೧೧ above the elephant's tail. In a double-lined circle.</p> <p>W. 86. S. .71.</p>	,
155	1217 A.M.	<p>As on No. 154, but date ೨೧೨</p> <p>W. 86. S. .75.</p>	,

Metal No.	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AE 156	1218 A.M.	As on No. 154, but date $\text{A} \text{H} 151$ W. .88. S. .68.	As on No. 151.
157	1219 A.M.	but " W. .89. S. .73.	"
			Pl. V. 11.
QUARTER-PAISAS.			
158	1200 A.H.	Elephant to right with uplifted tail: date $\text{A} \text{H} 150$ above the elephant's tail. In a double-lined circle. W. .41. S. .55.	As on No. 151.
159	1215 A.M.	As on No. 158, but date $\text{A} \text{H} 150$ W. .41. S. .5.	"
160	1216 A.M.	Elephant to left with uplifted tail: date $\text{A} \text{H} 151$ above the elephant's tail. In a double-lined circle. W. .41. S. .6.	"
161	1217 A.M.	As on No. 160, but date $\text{A} \text{H} 151$ W. .42. S. .59.	"
162	1218 A.M.	but " W. .39. S. .6.	"
			Pl. V. 12.

Metal No.	Date	Obverse	Reverse
OPPER A 163	1219 A.M.	<p style="text-align: center;">ONE-EIGHTH PAISA.</p> <p>Elephant to left with uplifted tail: date ೧೨೧ above the elephant's tail. In a double-lined circle.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">W. 20. S. .45.</p>	<p>As on No. 151.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Pl. V. 10.</p>
4. FAIZ HISĀR (GOOTY) MINT PAISAS.			
164	1215 A.M.	<p>Elephant to left with uplifted tail: date ೧೨೧ in upper part of field. In a wide double-lined circle with rosettes composed of four dots each between.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">W. 170. S. .86.</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">حصار فیض نرب</p> <p>Field with dotted rosettes. In a wide double-lined circle with rosettes composed of four dots each between.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Pl. V. 13.</p>
165	1216 A.M.	<p>As on No. 164, but date ೧೨೧ Border doubtful.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">W. 171. S. .87.</p>	<p>As on No. 164. In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Pl. V. 14.</p>
166	"	<p>Elephant to right with uplifted tail: date ೧೨೧ above the elephant's tail. In a double-lined circle.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">W. 176. S. .9.</p>	<p>As on No. 165.</p>
167	1217 A.M.	<p>As on No. 166, but date ೧೨೧</p> <p style="text-align: center;">W. 176. S. .93.</p>	,,

Metal No.	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 168	1222 A. M.	As on No. 166, but date ۱۷۷۱ above the elephant's head. In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between. W. 174. S. .9.	COPPER As on No. 165.
			HALF-PAISAS.
169	? 1215 A. M.	Elephant to left with uplifted tail: date ۱۷۷۱ above the elephant's tail. In a wide double-lined circle with rosettes between composed of four dots each. W. 85. S. .67.	حصار فيض ب فر
170	1216 A. M.	As on No. 169, but date ۱۷۷۱ in upper part of field. W. 86. S. .68.	Field plain. In a wide double-lined circle with rosettes between composed of four dots each. As on No. 169.
171	"	As on No. 170. In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between. W. 89. S. .72.	In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between. As on No. 171, but a four-dotted rosette in the loop of the ψ
172	1217 A. M.	As on No. 171, but date ۱۷۷۱ W. 83. S. .7.	As on No. 171, but a seven-dotted rosette in the loop of the ψ
173	1218 A. M.	but " ۱۷۷۱ W. 84. S. .7.	As on No. 171, but a seven-dotted rosette in the loop of the ψ

OPPER**A.**

Metal No.	Date	Obverse	Reverse
174	1222 A.M.	Elephant to right with uplifted tail : date ೨೨೨ in upper part of field. In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between. W. 85. S. .7.	As on No. 171, but an eight-dotted rosette in the loop of the حصار ض
175	1223 A.M.	As on No. 174, but date ೨೨೩ W. 84. S. .65.	As on No. 174. Pl. V. 15.
QUARTER-PAISAS.			
176	"	Elephant to right with depressed tail : date ೨೨೧ (in error for ೨೨೦) in upper part of field. In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between. W. 49. S. .57.	حصار فيض A seven-dotted rosette in the loop of the حصار ض In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between. Pl. V. 16.
177	?	Elephant to right with depressed tail : date and letter (?) ೨೧ (the last numeral cut away) in upper part of field. Border doubtful. W. 43. S. .55.	آخر حصار ب فيض حصار In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between.
178	? 1225 A.M.	Elephant to right with depressed tail : letter ب in upper part of field. In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between. W. 46. S. .56.	As on No. 177, but date ೨೨೫ (probably in error for ೨೨೪) above the word آخر

Metal No.	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 179	? 1226 A.M.	As on No. 178, but letter س W. .42. S. .5.	As on No. 177. Border doubtful. COPPER Pl. V. 17.
180	1216 A.M.	Elephant to left with uplifted tail: date ۱۲۱۶ above the elephant's tail. In a double-lined circle with a row of oblique dashes between. W. .176. S. .95.	ب فرخیا حصار ضرب Three dotted rosettes in upper part of field and one near the middle of the right margin. In a double-lined circle with a row of oblique dashes between.
181	1217 A.M.	As on No. 180, but date ۱۲۱۷ W. .174. S. .95.	As on No. 180, but additional dotted rosettes across the field near its middle.
182	1218 A.M.	As on No. 180, but date ۱۲۱۸ W. .174. S. .93.	As on No. 181.
HALF-PAISAS.			
183	1216 A.M.	Elephant to left with uplifted tail: date ۱۲۱۶ above the elephant's tail. In a double-lined circle with a row of oblique dashes between. W. .89. S. .75.	ب فرخیا حصار ضرب Two dotted rosettes in upper part of field. In a double-lined circle with a row of oblique dashes between. Pl. VI. 1.

Metal No.	Date	Obverse	Reverse
PPER AE 184	1217 A.M.	As on No. 183, but date ೧೮೩ W. .85. S. .8.	As on No. 183, but three dotted rosettes in upper part of field and two towards the centre.
	1218 A.M.	but " ೧೮೪ W. .87. S. .78.	As on No. 184.

6. KALIKUT (CALICUT) MINT

FANAMS.			
GOLD A 186	1215 A.M.	ج ೧೮೬	كليكت
		In a lined circle with a row of dots. W. 6. S. .27.	In a lined circle.
187	"	As on No. 186.	As on No. 186, but date ೧೮೭
		W. 6. S. .26.	Pl. VI. 2.
PAISAS.			
PPER AE 188	1199 A.H.	Elephant to right with uplifted tail. In a dotted circle. W. 176. S. .8.	كليكت ب ೧೯೯
		Elephant to right with uplifted tail: date ۱۷۳... in upper part of field. In double-lined circle. W. 173. S. .92.	كليكت ب ۱۷۳... Dotted rosettes in field. In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between.
PL. VI. 3.			

Metal No.	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 190	1215 A.M.	As on No. 189, but date ୧୯୧ In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between. W. 173. S. .93.	As on No. 189.
191	,	As on No. 190. W. 176. S. .87.	As on No. 189, but last letter of mint town ୬ Pl. VI. 4.
192	?	Elephant to right with uplifted tail. W. 45. S. .5.	کلیکوت
QUARTER-PAISA.			
7. FARRUKHÍ (FEROKE) MINT			
FANAMS.			
A/ 193	1216 A.M.	ଚ In a lined circle with a row of dots. W. 6. S. .3.	୧୯୧ فرخی ^۱ In a lined circle with a row of dots.
GOLD			
194	1217 A.M.	As on No. 193. W. 6. S. .27.	As on No. 193, but date ୧୯୧ Pl. VI. 5.

Metal No.	Date	Obverse	Reverse
UPPER Æ 195	1218 A.M.	<p style="text-align: center;">DOUBLE-PAISA.</p> <p>Elephant advancing to right, with trunk upraised as in the act of saluting, date ۸۱۲۱ above the tail which is depressed: above the elephant a flag with a star enclosed in a square and outside the latter a row of dashes. Traces of a lined circle at the margin.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">W. 342. S. 1.3.</p>	<p>عثمانی فرخی فرخ دار السلطنت</p> <p>Field plain. Traces of a lined circle at the margin.</p>
			Pl. VI. 6.
196	1217 A.M.	<p style="text-align: center;">PAISAS.</p> <p>Elephant to left with uplifted tail: date ۸۱۲۱ in upper part of field. In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">W. 181. S. .95.</p>	<p>فرخی ب صر</p> <p>Three dotted rosettes near the lower margin. In a lined circle with a row of dots between.</p>
197	1218 A.M.	<p>As on No. 196, but date ۸۱۲۱</p> <p style="text-align: center;">W. 172. S. .97.</p>	<p>As on No. 196.</p>
			Pl. VI. 7.
GOLD A 198	"	<p style="text-align: center;">8. KHURSHED-SAWĀD (DHĀRWĀR) MINT PAGODA.</p> <p>فاروقی شہید خور سواد سنہ</p> <p>The initial ح of Haidar is united with the ye of Fārūqī in the top line. In a lined circle with a row of dots.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">W. 51.5. S. .55.</p> <p>This coin has no milling.</p>	<p>هو محمد السلطان حسین سنہ ۸۱۳۱ الو العادل سنہ</p> <p>A few small dotted rosettes in field. In a lined circle with a row of dots.</p>
			Pl. VI. 8.

Metal No.	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 199	1218 A.M.	<p style="text-align: center;">RUPEE.</p> <p>محمد أحمد دین در جهان اسست ح ضرب روشن فتح حیدر اصل م شید سواد سال شتا خور سنه ١٢٣٤</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">SILVER</p> <p>هو الو السلطان حیدر تاریخ سال سع العادل جلوس سع سیوم بهاری سنه ٨ جلو</p>
		In a lined circle with a row of dots.	In a lined circle with a row of dots.
		W. 178. S. 1.	Pl. VI. 9.
AE 200	1217 A.M.	<p style="text-align: center;">PAISA.</p> <p>Elephant to left with uplifted tail: date ۱۲۳۴ above the elephant's tail. In a lined circle with a row of dots.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">COPPER</p> <p>سواد شید خور ب صر</p>
		W. 172. S. .9.	<p>Three marks resembling arrow-heads in field. In a lined circle with dots arranged in groups of three each.</p>
			Pl. VI. 10.
9. KHĀLIQĀBĀD (DINDIGUL) MINT			
		HALF-PAISA.	
201	"	<p>Elephant to left with uplifted tail: date ۱۲۳۴ in upper part of field. In a double-lined circle with a row of oblique dashes between.</p>	<p>خالق اباد ضرب</p>
		W. 82. S. .67.	<p>In a double-lined circle with a row of oblique dashes between.</p>
			Pl. VI. 11.

Metal No.	Date	Obverse	Reverse
QUARTER-PAISAS.			
BRASS AE 202	1215 A.M.	Elephant to left with uplifted tail : date ١٢١٥ (for ١٢١٩) in upper part of field. In a lined circle with short oblique lines. W. 40. S. .52.	خالق اباد ضرب In a lined circle with short oblique lines.
	"	Elephant to right with uplifted tail : date ١٢١٦ (for ١٢١٩) in upper part of field. In a double-lined circle with short oblique lines between. W. 39. S. .53.	As on No. 202. In a double-lined circle with short oblique lines between.
10. ZAFARĀBĀD (GURRAMKONDA) MINT			
HALF-PAISAS.			
204	1216 A.M.	Elephant to left with uplifted tail : date ١٢١٦ in upper part of field. No border visible. W. 88. S. .7.	ظفراباد ضرب Dotted rosettes in field. In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between.
205	1218 A.M.	As on No. 204, but date ١٢١٨ W. 92. S. .67.	As on No. 204.
11. NAZARBĀR (MYSORE) MINT			
HALF-PAISA.			
206	1216 A.M.	Elephant to left with uplifted tail : date ١٢١٦ above the elephant's tail. In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between. W. 85. S. .8.	نظربار ضرب Dotted rosettes in field. In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between.
			Pl. VI. 12. Pl. VI. 13. Pl. VI. 14.

V. KRISHNA RĀJA WODEYAR

A.D. 1799-1868.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
A 207	—	?	PAGODA. Figures of Śiva and Pārvati seated. W. 51.5. S. .49.	GOLD श्री श्री कृष्णराजा Krishṇarā- जा ja Pl. VI. 15.
A 208	Mysore	1222 A.H.	RUPEES. سایه فضل شاه عالم با ... د برهت کش ... Dotted rosettes in field. W. 178.5. S. .9.	SILVER مانوس میمنت سنہ جلوس ب خر مہی سو .. A crescent to left of regnal year. Dotted rosettes in field.
209	"	1227 A.H.	As on No. 208, but date ... v W. 176.5. S. .89.	As on No. 208, but regnal year 49
210	"	?	but " ... W. 176.5. S. .88.	Pl. VII. 1. but " vi

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
SILVER AR				
211	Mysore	?	<p style="text-align: center;">.....</p> <p style="text-align: center;">فَضْل شَاه عَالِم</p> <p style="text-align: center;">.. هَـ كَش ..</p> <p>Dotted rosettes in field.</p> <p>W. 89. S. .65.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">.....</p> <p style="text-align: center;">مُنْت ..</p> <p style="text-align: center;">۳۹</p> <p style="text-align: center;">جَلوس ..</p> <p style="text-align: center;">سو ..</p> <p>A crescent to left of regnal year. Dotted rosettes in field.</p>
Pl. VII. 2.				
QUARTER-RUPEES.				
212	,	?	<p style="text-align: center;">.....</p> <p style="text-align: center;">.. ضَل شَاه عَالِم</p> <p style="text-align: center;">.. بَر هَـ ..</p> <p>Dotted rosettes in field.</p> <p>W. 43. S. .54.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">... مُنْت ..</p> <p style="text-align: center;">۴۰</p> <p style="text-align: center;">سَنَة جَلوس ..</p> <p>A crescent to left of regnal year. Dotted rosettes in field.</p>
Pl. VII. 3.				
213	,	1214 A. H.	<p>Figure of Chāmundi dancing, facing front. In a dotted circle.</p> <p>W. 43. S. .54.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">كَشْن رَاج</p> <p style="text-align: center;">۱۲۱۴</p> <p style="text-align: center;">سَنَة</p> <p style="text-align: center;">وَدِير جَلوس</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ب</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ضَرْمَهْي سَور</p> <p>In a dotted circle.</p>
Pl. VII. 4.				
214	,	1243 A. H.	As on No. 213.	As on No. 213, but date
				۱۲۴۳
			W. 43. S. .55.	
215	,	1244 A. H.	"	but " ۱۲۴۴
			W. 41.5. S. .56.	

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<i>A</i> 216	Mysore	? 1248 A.H.	As on No. 213. W. 41. S. .55.	As on No. 213, but date 1248 (the numeral १ is some- what doubtful).
217	?	?	Figure of Chāmundi dancing, facing front. In a dotted circle. W. 24.5. S. .44.	ONE-EIGHTH RUPEE. ಮ ಯಲ ಹಳ (<i>Mayūlhana</i> , Kan.) In a dotted circle. Pl. VII. 5.
218	?	?	Figure of Chāmundi dancing, facing front. In a dotted circle. W. 13.5. S. 34.	ONE-SIXTEENTH RUPEE. ಮ ಯಲ ಹಳ (<i>Mayūlhana</i> , Kan.) In a dotted circle. Pl. VII. 7.
<i>A</i> 219	?	?	Elephant to left with trunk and tail depressed : in upper part of field ೪ (Śrī, Kan.) with the sun to left of this and the moon to right. In a dotted circle. W. 136. S. .84.	TWENTY CASH. ಮಯಲಕ ಸುಯವತ್ತ XX CASH (<i>Mayūl Kāsu ippatru</i> , Kan.) In a dotted circle. COPPER
220	?	?	As on No. 219. W. 142. S. .84.	As on No. 219, but XXSASH
221	?	?	" W. 141. S. .78.	but SASXX PL. VII. 6.

OPPER

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
222	Æ ?	?	As on No. 219. In a lined circle with a row of dots. W. 138. S. .88.	As on No. 219, but with ಚಾ (Chā, Kan.) above the first line of inscription. In a lined circle with a row of dots.
223	?	?	Elephant to left with trunk uplifted as in the act of saluting and tail depressed: above the elephant ಶ್ರೀ (Śrī, Kan.) with sun and moon and ಜಾಮಂಡಿ (Chā-mundi, Kan.) In a lined circle with a row of dots. W. 135. S. .9.	ಕೃಷ್ಣ ಮಯಿಲಕಾ ಸುಯಪತ್ತ (Krishna, mayili Kāsu ippattu, Kan.) In a lined circle with a row of dots.
224	?	?	As on No. 223. W. 138. S. .9.	As on No. 223, but XX ₂ A ₁ II
225	?	?	Elephant to left with trunk and tail depressed: in upper part of field ಶ್ರೀ (Śrī, Kan.) with the sun to left of this and the moon to right. In a lined circle with a row of dots. W. 71. S. .67.	ಚಾ ಮಯಿಲ ಸಾಮು ೧೦ (Chā, mayili Kāsu 10, Kan.) In a lined circle with a row of dots.

TEN CASH.

ಚಾ
ಮಯಿಲ
ಸಾಮು ೧೦
(Chā, mayili Kāsu 10, Kan.)
In a lined circle with a row of dots.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 226	?	?	<p>Elephant to left with trunk uplifted as in the act of saluting and tail depressed: above the elephant శ్రీ (Sri, Kan.) with sun and moon and చామundi (Chāmundi, Kan.).</p> <p>In a lined circle with a row of dots.</p> <p>W. 70. S. .7.</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">COPPER</p> <p>కృష్ణ మయిలికా సుహత్త X CASH</p> <p>(Krishna, mayili Kāsu hātu, Kan.)</p> <p>In a lined circle with a row of dots.</p> <p>Pl. VII. 10.</p>
				FIVE CASH.
227	?	?	<p>Elephant to left with trunk and tail depressed: above the elephant the sun and moon.</p> <p>In a lined circle with a row of dots.</p> <p>W. 41.5. S. .58.</p>	<p>శ్రీ కృష్ణరా జా Sri Krishṇa rā jā</p> <p>In a lined circle with a row of dots.</p> <p>Pl. VII. 11.</p>
228	?	?	<p>Elephant to left with trunk and tail depressed: in upper part of field శ్రీ (Sri, Kan.) with the sun to left of this and the moon to right.</p> <p>Traces of a dotted circle.</p> <p>W. 33. S. .5.</p>	<p>V CASH మయిలికా సు జ (Mayili Kāsu 5, Kan.)</p> <p>Traces of a dotted circle.</p>
229	?	?	<p>Elephant to left with trunk uplifted as in the act of saluting and tail depressed: above the elephant శ్రీ (Sri, Kan.) with sun and moon and చామundi (Chāmundi, Kan.).</p> <p>In a lined circle with a row of dots.</p> <p>W. 34. S. .5.</p>	<p>కృష్ణ మయిల చాసు జ</p> <p>(Krishna, mayili Kāsu 5, Kan.)</p> <p>In a lined circle with a row of dots.</p>

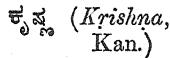
Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
TWENTY-FIVE CASH.				
COPPER A 230	Mysore	?	Lion to left facing front, with right foreleg and tail uplifted : above the lion श्री (Śrī, Kan.) with sun and moon and चामूंडि (Chāmundi, Kan.) In a double-lined circle and row of dots between. W. 168.5. S. 1.05.	In centre कृष्ण (Krishna, Kan.). In a lined circle. In margin मयिलकासु ۲۵ (Mayili Kāsu 25, Kan.) XX CASH فرب مہی سوڑ
				In a double-lined circle and row of dots between. Pl. VII. 12.
AS ON NO. 230				
231	,	?	As on No. 230. W. 173. S. .95.	As on No. 230, but HSAC vxx
TWELVE AND A HALF CASH.				
232	,	?	Lion to left facing front, with right foreleg and tail uplifted : above the lion श्री (Śrī, Kan.) with the sun to left of this and the moon to right. In a double-lined circle and row of dots between. W. 88. S. .69.	कृष्ण (Krishna Kan.) فرب مہی سوڑ ۱۲۱ (12½, Kan.) In a double-lined circle and row of dots between. Pl. VII. 13.
SIX AND A QUARTER CASH.				
233	,	?	Lion to left facing front, with right foreleg and tail uplifted : above the lion श्री (Śrī, Kan.) with the sun to left of this and the moon to right. In a double-lined circle and row of dots between. W. 41. S. .55.	کریشنا (Krishna, Kan.) فرب مہی سوڑ فرب In a double-lined circle and row of dots between. Pl. VII. 14.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<i>A</i> 234	Mysore	1834 A.D.	<p style="text-align: center;">TWENTY CASH.</p> <p>Lion to left facing front, with right foreleg and tail uplifted: above the lion श्री (Śrī, Kan.) with sun and moon and चामुंडि (Chāmundi, Kan.): below the lion the date 1834. In a lined circle with a row of dots.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">W. 138. S. .88.</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">COPPER</p> <p>In centre कृष्ण (Krishna, Kan.) حی سوہر حرب</p> <p>In margin मयिलकासु २० (Mayili Kāsu 20, Kan.) MILAY XX CASH</p>
235	,	1835 A.D.	As on No. 234, but date 1835.	As on No. 234, but MEILEE for MILAY
236	,	1836 A.D.	but " 1836	As on No. 235.
				Pl. VIII. 15.
237	,	1839 A.D.	" 1839	"
238	,	1841 A.D.	" 1841	"
				K

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
PAPER <i>A</i> 239	Mysore	1833 A.D.	<p style="text-align: center;">TEN CASH.</p> <p>Lion to left facing front, with right foreleg and tail uplifted: above the lion श्री (Sri, Kan.) with sun to left of this and the moon to right: below the lion the date 1833.</p> <p>In a lined serrated circle.</p> <p>W. 68. S. -69.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>कृष्ण (Krishna, Kan.)</i></p> <p>مہی سور 10 خرب</p> <p>In a lined serrated circle.</p>
240	"	1834 A.D.	As on No. 239, but date 1834.	As on No. 239.
			W. 69. S. -73.	
241	"	1837 A.D.	but " 1837	but 01 for 10."
			W. 69-5. S. -66.	
242	"	1838 A.D.	" 1838	As on No. 241.
			W. 69. S. -68.	
243	"	1841 A.D.	" 1841	As on No. 239.
			W. 67. S. -7.	
244	"	1842 A.D.	" 1842	As on No. 241.
			W. 67. S. -7.	

Pl. VIII. 16.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AE 245	Mysore	1843 A.D.	As on No. 239, but date 1843. W. 67. S. .65.	As on No. 241.
FIVE CASH.				
246	"	1833 A.D.	Lion to left facing front, with right foreleg and tail uplifted: above the lion श्री (Śrī, Kan.) with sun to left of this and the moon to right: below the lion the date 1833. Traces of a dotted circle outside. W. 34.5. S. .48.	కృష్ణ (Krishna, (Kan) ۵ سو ر پرب In a lined circle with a row of dots.
247	"	1834 A.D.	As on No. 246, but date 1834. W. 35. S. .5.	Pl. VIII. 17. As on No. 246.
248	"	1836 A.D.	but " 1836 W. 34.5. S. .53.	"
249	"	1837 A.D.	" 1837 W. 34. S. .55.	In a serrated lined circle.
250	"	1838 A.D.	" 1838 W. 33. S. .52.	As on No. 246.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
PFER AE 251	Mysore	1839 A.D.	As on No. 246, but date 1839. W. 33. S. .52.	As on No. 246. In a dotted circle.
252	,	1840 A.D.	but " W. 31.5. S. .51.	As on No. 246.
253	,	1841 A.D.	" 1841 W. 34. S. .48.	"
254	,	1842 A.D.	" 1842 W. 35. S. .5.	"
255	,	1843 A.D.	" 1843 W. 33.5. S. .53.	"
TWO AND A HALF CASH.				
256	,	1834 A.D.	Lion to left facing front, with right foreleg and tail uplifted: below the lion the date 1834. ¹ W. 17. S. .4.	 ۲۱۴ سورب ۲۱۴

Pl. VIII. 18.

¹ The die contained  (Sri, Kan.) with the sun and moon above the lion and a dotted or serrated marginal boundary line on both the obverse and reverse, but traces of these are only met with on a few of the coins.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
<i>A</i> 257	Mysore	1839 A.D.	As on No. 256, but date 1839. W. 16. S. .44.	As on No. 256.	COPPER
258	"	1840 A.D.	but " 1840 W. 16. S. .4.	"	
259	"	1843 A.D.	" 1843 W. 16. S. .42.	"	

MISCELLANEOUS SOUTH INDIAN COINS

INTRODUCTION

The coins here catalogued are arranged in four groups :—

- I. Coins issued by the French Compagnie des Indes ;
- II. Coins of the East India Company ;
- III. Coins of Travancore, Cochin, and Pudukkottai States ;
- IV. A coin of one of the *Āli Rājas* of Cannanore.

The coins of the first series, with the exception of a good set of rupees, are by no means representative of the issues from the Pondicherry mint. Those of the East India Company exhibit still greater deficiencies, and are practically confined to the silver coins issued nominally from the Arcot mint and the one-fifth rupees which circulated on the Malabar Coast. The coins of Mysore are dealt with separately in this volume ; those of Travancore and Cochin comprise only a few of the more modern types, and some coins from the former State have already appeared in the first volume of this Catalogue. These and other South Indian coins, notably some of the gold pagodas, are figured on Plate XXX of that volume.

The French obtained the right to coin rupees from Nawāb Dōst ‘Ali Khān of Arcot in 1736, and the actual coinage commenced at Pondicherry in December of that year (*Diary of Ānanda Ranga Pillai*, vol. i, p. 8), i. e. in the year 1149 A.H., or the nineteenth year of the reign of Muhammad Shāh. These rupees, which bear the distinctive mark of a crescent, were continued in the reigns of Ahmad Shāh, ‘Alamgīr II, and Shāh ‘Ālam II, except during the periods 1761–3, 1778–83, 1793–1802, and 1803–16, when Pondicherry was in British occupation. After the last restoration of the town, coinage was resumed in 1817, and the rupees from this period onwards up to 1839, when the mint was finally closed, bear the date 1221 A.H. and the forty-fifth or last regnal year of Shāh ‘Ālam (A.D. 1806). The same inscription is met with on the obverse of these coins in the case of the first three emperors, while a different one is met with in those of Shāh ‘Ālam ; the reverse inscription is the same in all. The collection does not contain any examples of the half or other divisions of the rupee, and it may be added that these coins are still unrepresented in the Madras Museum.

One of the most interesting coins in the collection is the large thin rupee (No. 39), which according to Zay was issued for the French settlement of Mahé on the Malabar Coast, ceded to France in 1726.

It differs from all the other coins of the Pondicherry mint in having a milled edge, and the size of the flan enables the entire inscription to be shown on each side. The rarity of this coin suggests that it may have been prepared experimentally, and in any case the distinctive peculiarities would probably handicap its use among people who were accustomed to thick unmilled coins. The Mahé fanams, of which five went to a rupee, exhibit on the obverse the quaint legend فرانس کنپنی (Frans Kanpani = French Company), while the reverse bears the Hindustani name of the mint-town بھلچری (Bhulcheri = Pondicherry), the letter P and the date.

The Indo-French copper coins are represented by three dudus or four-kas pieces and a single-kas, all bearing the name of the mint-town in Tamil on the reverse. The only single-kas in the collection belongs to a type which is attributed by Zay to the Dutch, during their occupation of Pondicherry from 1693 to 1698, because it bears the so-called Kāli symbol which appears on the Negapatam copper coins. This device, which is possibly a very degenerate representation of the human figure found on many Chola, Pandyan, and Ceylon coins, was perhaps copied by the Dutch from the Tanjore gold fanams, but as the coin in question is still met with in considerable numbers it appears not unlikely that it was a true French issue.

The coins of the East India Company without date or indication of the mint, although they were all issued from Madras, consist of the single and half-fanams first struck during the reign of Charles II, and a small selection of the series with value expressed in English, Persian, Tamil, and Telugu, which appeared between 1807 and 1812. The two-anna piece (No. 7) is noticeable on account of its rarity.

The Company obtained permission to coin Arcot rupees from the Nawāb Sadutalla Khān Bahādur, Subah of Arcot, in November 1742, but the right does not appear to have been exercised till 1759, as the earliest coins bear the name of 'Ālamgīr II and the sixth year of his reign. The thick unmilled rupee was probably in circulation from the latter date till its supercession by the oblique milled coins, early in the nineteenth century. The exact date on which the oblique or earliest milling was introduced has not been recorded, but it was followed in 1818 by the indented-cord variety. All the Arcot coins minted at Madras bear the lotus flower mint-mark, while the set issued from 1823 to 1825 at the Calcutta mint carries a cinquefoil; the larger coins of this issue are provided with straight milling, but in the two- and one-anna pieces it is oblique. Attention may be directed to two of the coins of the Arcot series (Nos. 13 and 17), in which there is an error in the date. It will be seen that while the old Arcot rupee weighed 177 grains, the oblique milled rupee was as much as ten grains in excess of this, and finally in the coins struck from 1818

onwards the weight was reduced to 180 grains. The coin numbered 21 is of quarter-rupee size, but weighs only $28\frac{1}{4}$ grains and is perhaps a proof; the rupee No. 11 and half-rupee No. 19 possibly belong to the same category and were in all probability not issued for use.

The silver coins which circulated on the Malabar Coast were struck at Bombay, and like the Mahé fanam already referred to, were equivalent in value to one-fifth of a rupee. They comprise two varieties which were issued in 1799 and 1805 respectively, for Tellicherry, and a third older type, without direct evidence of locality, which is usually attributed to Cannanore, though it probably had a wider circulation. This last coin appears to have been first issued during the reign of Muhammad Shāh, and a specimen bearing the date 1131 A.H. (A.D. 1719) and the mint-name منبی (Mumbai = Bombay) is known (*vide* S. Lane-Poole, *Coins of the Moghul Emperors of Hindustan in the Brit. Mus.*, Pl. XXXI, No. 68).¹

The small series of Native State coins presents few features of interest; those of Travancore are all modern, while those of Cochin have already been described by Sir Walter Elliot. Of the latter State there are two varieties of double- and single-puttuns, viz. an earlier type coined from about 1790 onwards, with the curious arrangement of lines and dots met with on the well-known 'vīrarāya' gold fanams which has been variously interpreted as representing a cannon and shot, a plough, or the signs of the zodiac, and a later type coined in 1856-8, with the figure of Siva. The two Pudukkottai coins, which represent the complete coinage of this State, consist of an earlier variety minted locally, and a later one coined in England since about 1890, each being equal in value to one-twentieth of an anna. Although the language of the State is Tamil, the coins bear a Telugu inscription, copied from some of the small Nayaka coins which previously had an extensive circulation in the neighbouring parts of Southern India.

The Āli Rājas 'or lords of the deep',² so called from their sovereignty over the Laccadive Islands, were Muhammadan chiefs of some importance at Cannanore on whom the above title is said to have been conferred in the middle of the sixteenth century. Their silver coins, which frequently bear blundered dates, were, according to Marsden, issued at any rate as early as 1781 and as late as 1788; like the earlier East India Company and French Mahé issues, with which they no doubt competed, their value was one-fifth of a rupee.

¹ Sir Walter Elliot (*Coins of Southern India*, p. 137) refers to this coin as the old *velli* (silver) fanam, and states that it was originally coined tentatively in Bombay in A.D. 1780.

² The word Āli is probably derived from the Malayālam *azhi*, the sea.

I. COINS ISSUED BY THE FRENCH COMPAGNIE
DES INDES

Metal No.	Date	Obverse	Reverse
1. RUPEES STRUCK IN THE NAME OF MUHAMMAD SHĀH			
A.R. 1	— 24	A.H. 1131-1161. ﷺ محمد شاھ بادشاہ غاز ﷺ سکھ منار W. 178. S. .90.	A.D. 1719-1748. مانوس میمنت ۲۴ سنه جلوس ضرب ارکات
2	115-25	As on No. 1, but ۱۱۸— to right of top line. W. 176.5. S. .89.	As on No. 1, but regnal year ۲۸ Pl. VIII. 1.
3	— 26	As on No. 1. W. 175.5. S. .87.	but ۲۹
2. RUPEES STRUCK IN THE NAME OF AHMAD SHĀH			
4	— 1	A.H. 1161-1167. احمد شاھ بہادر بادشاہ غاز ﷺ سکھ مبار W. 172. S. .95.	A.D. 1748-1754. مانوس میمنت احد سنه جلوس ضرب ارکات

Metal No.	Date	Obverse	Reverse
ILVER AR 5	— 2	As on No. 4. W. 175.2. S. 1.00.	As on No. 4, but regnal year r Pl. VIII. 2.
6	1164? 3	As on No. 4, but date 1164 (?) above top line on left. W. 174. S. .95.	but " " r
7	— 4	As on No. 4. W. 174.2. S. .98.	" "
8	— 5	" W. 175.5. S. .95.	" "
9	— 6	" W. 175. S. .95.	" "
10	1167 7	As on No. 4, but date ... v above top line on left. W. 155.5. S. .90.	" v
3. RUPEES STRUCK IN THE NAME OF 'ĀLAMGĪR II			
A.H. 1167-1173.			A.D. 1754-1759.
11	— 1	<p>عَالَمُ كِبِيرٌ</p> <hr/> <p>بادشاہ غازی</p> <p>ك</p> <p>سکھ مبار</p>	<p>مانوس</p> <p>میہنٹ</p> <p>احد</p> <p>سنہ جلوس</p> <p>صرب</p> <p>ارکات</p>
		W. 171.2. S. .97.	Pl. VIII. 3.

Metal No.	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Ar 12	— 2	As on No. 11. W. 177.8. S. .96.	SILVER As on No. 11, but regnal year ^
13	11-- 3	As on No. 11, but date 11-- to right of upper line. Part of a lined border. W. 173. S. .99.	but " "
14	— 4	As on No. 11. W. 176.5. S. .94.	" "
4. RUPEES STRUCK IN THE NAME OF <u>SHĀH 'ALAM II</u>			
		A.H. 1173-1221.	A.D. 1759-1806.
15	„	حامی دین الله محمد شاہ ساید فضل شاہ عالم باد سکہ زد بر هفت کشور W. 175.5. S. 1.00.	مانوس میمنت ب سنة جلوس ضرب ارکات
16	— 5	As on No. 15. W. 173.5. S. .96.	As on No. 15, but regnal year ^
17	— 8	„ W. 174. S. .99.	" "

Metal No.	Date	Obverse	Reverse
SILVER	AR 18	1183 9 As on No. 15, but date 11^A^P under 11^A^P W. 160. S. .90.	As on No. 15, but regnal year 9
	19	1184 9 As on No. 18, but date 11^A^P W. 175. S. .98.	As on No. 18.
	20	1184 10 As on No. 19, but date --^A^P W. 175.5. S. .98.	As on No. 15, but regnal year 1.
	21	1185 10 As on No. 18, but date 11^A^P W. 174. S. .99.	As on No. 20. Part of a lined border.
	22	1186 11 but " 11^A^P W. 174.5. S. .95.	As on No. 15, but regnal year 11
	23	1187 12 " 11^A^P W. 176.5. S. .95.	but "
	24	1188 13 " - 11^A^P W. 177. S. .95.	"
	25	1189 14 " - - 11^A^P W. 175. S. .95.	"

PL. VIII. 4.

Metal No.	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Ar 26	1190 15	As on No. 18, but date 119. W. 177-8. S. .97.	SILVER As on No. 15, but regnal year 19
27	1191 16	but " 119 W. 177. S. .96.	but " 19 Part of a lined border.
28	1197 22	" - 119v W. 176-8. S. .97.	As on No. 15, but regnal year 19
29	1199 24	" 119 W. 174. S. .96.	" r ^s
30	1200 25	" 120.. W. 178. S. .92.	" r ^o
31	1201 26	" 120.I W. 175-5. S. .97.	" r ⁱ
32	1202 27	" 120.II W. 177. S. .90.	" r ^v
33	1203 28	" - 120.II W. 173-8. S. .90.	" r ^A

Metal No.	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 40	1738 A.D.	<p style="text-align: center;">نے فرانسیس</p> <p style="text-align: center;">W. .34. S. .52.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">۱۷۳۸ سنٹ P پونچر</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Letter P for Pondicherry.</p>
41	1750 A.D.	<p>As on No. 40.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">W. .34.5. S. .55.</p>	<p>As on No. 40, but date 1750.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Pl. VIII. 5.</p>
42	1751 A.D.	<p style="text-align: center;">"</p> <p style="text-align: center;">W. .35.8. S. .55.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">"(17)91</p>
6. COINS STRUCK FOR PONDICHERY			COPPER
E 43	?	<p>Large fleur-de-lis.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">W. .58. S. .60.</p>	<p>Tamil inscription in three lines, with a dividing line between the first and second lines.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">புது ஏக்கே ரி</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Pl. VIII. 6.</p>
44	?	<p>As on No. 43, but fleur-de-lis smaller.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">W. .61.2. S. .60.</p>	<p>As on No. 43.</p>
45	1836 A.D.	<p>Crowned bird(Gallic cock) facing left, with its right foot on a globe and the left on a bar. Under the bar the date 1836.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">W. .62. S. .64.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">"</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Pl. VIII. 7.</p>
46	?	<p>Unrecognizable design, perhaps a degenerate representation of a human figure.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">W. .22.5. S. .39.</p>	<p>Part of a dotted border.</p>

**II. COINS OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY ISSUED
FOR THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY**

Metal No.	Obverse	Reverse
LVER A 1	<p style="text-align: center;">1. COINS WITHOUT DATE OR MINT</p> <p>Half-length figure of Vishnu, with an arrangement of dots on either side of the head.</p> <p>W. 27.5. S. .37.</p>	<p>Two linked C's. (Cipher of Charles II.)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Pl. VIII. 10.</p> <p><i>Catal. Coins Ind. Mus., vol. i, Pl. XXX, fig. 19.</i></p>
2	<p>Full-length figure of Vishnu, with left hand holding a club which rests on the ground.</p> <p>W. 15. S. .34.</p>	<p>As on No. 1.</p>
3	<p>Gopuram of a temple with nine stars on either side, surrounded by a garter with buckle on which is inscribed:—</p> <p>نیم ہون بھولی (Hindi)</p> <p>Part of a dotted border. Oblique milling.</p> <p>W. 325. S. 1.43.</p>	<p>Erect figure of Vishnu with hanging lamps on either side, surrounded by three circles of dots and the whole enclosed in a ribbon with forked ends above, separated by a star. On the ribbon inscriptions in Tamil and Telugu ('half a flower pagoda').</p> <p>அரை பூ வராகன் (Tam.) அரண்டுவரசன் (Tel.)</p>
4	<p>As on No. 3, but inscribed:—</p> <p>QUARTER PAGODA باؤ ہون بھولی (Hindi)</p> <p>Oblique milling.</p> <p>W. 162.3. S. 1.05.</p>	<p>As on No. 3, but two circles of dots around the figure and inscriptions:—</p> <p>கால் வராகன் காலுவரசன்</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Pl. VIII. 8.</p>

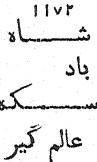
Metal No.	Obverse	Reverse
A/5	<p>A garter with buckle on which is inscribed :— DOUBLE FANAM. In centre دو فام Oblique milling.</p> <p>W. 26.8. S. .60.</p>	<p>Ribbon with forked ends above, separated by a star, on which is இரண்டு பனம் ('two panams'). In centre in two lines ரெங்கு ரூக்கு ('two rūkalu').</p>
6	<p>As on No. 5, but on garter FANAM, and in centre வம் Oblique milling.</p> <p>W. 11.8. S. .45.</p>	<p>As on No. 5, but on ribbon வணம் ('panam') and in centre ரூக் ('rūka').</p>
7	<p>As on No. 5, but on garter TWO ANNAS, and in centre, in two lines, دو آنہ روپیہ Part of a dotted border. Oblique milling.</p> <p>W. 22.8. S. .65.</p>	<p>As on No. 5, but on ribbon இரண்டு அண்ண ('two annas'), and in centre, in two lines ரெங்கு அண்ண ('two annas'). Part of a dotted border.</p>
2. COINS OF THE ARCOT MINT		
MUHR.		
A/8	<p>عز زیر الدین محمد عالم گیر بادشاہ غاز سکہ میار</p> <p>Dotted rim on face. Indented cord milling.</p> <p>W. 180.5. S. 1.10.</p>	<p>مانوس میمنت سنه جلوس ضرن ارکات</p> <p>Dotted rim on face. Lotus mint-mark before regnal year.</p>

SILVER

GOLD

Metal No.	Obverse	Reverse
LVER AR 9	RUPEES. As on No. 8, but only central portion of inscription on the coin. No milling. W. 177. S. .84.	As on No. 8, but only central portion of inscription on the coin.
10	As on No. 8. A single-lined border. Oblique milling. W. 187-5. S. 1-08.	As on No. 8. A single-lined border.
11	” Dotted rim on face. Oblique milling not reaching the edge. W. 177. S. 1-10.	Dotted ” rim on face.
12	” Dotted rim on face. Indented cord milling. W. 180-75. S. 1-10.	”
13	As on No. 8, but date 11v1, in error for 11vr Dotted rim on face. Indented cord milling. W. 181. S. 1-10.	”
14	As on No. 8. Dotted rim on face (the dots excavated). Straight milling. W. 180-75. S. 1-07.	As on No. 8, but the mint-mark a cinquefoil or rose instead of a lotus. Dotted rim on face (the dots excavated).

Pl. VIII. 9.

Metal No.	Obverse	Reverse	
HALF-RUPEES.			
AR 15	As on No. 8. A single-lined border. Oblique milling. W. 90·75. S. ·88.	As on No. 8. A single-lined border. W. 91·25. S. ·85.	SILVER
16	Dotted " rim on face. Indented cord milling. W. 91·25. S. ·85.	Dotted " rim on face.	
17	As on No. 8, but date ١١٧٦ in error for ١١٧٩. Dotted rim on face. Indented cord milling. W. 89·75. S. ·85.	"	
18	As on No. 8. Dotted rim on face (the dots excavated). Straight milling. W. 90·75. S. ·84.	As on No. 8, but the mint-mark a cinquefoil instead of a lotus. Dotted rim on face (the dots excavated).	
19	As on No. 18, but broader rim. W. 91. S. ·91.	As on No. 18, but broader rim.	
QUARTER-RUPEES.			
20	 A single-lined border. Oblique milling. W. 46·25. S. ·67.	 A single-lined border. Lotus mint-mark before regnal year.	

Metal No.	Obverse	Reverse
LVER R 21	As on No. 20. A much thinner coin than No. 20. W. 28-25. S. .66.	As on No. 20.
22	Dotted " on face. Indented cord milling. W. 44-75. S. .69.	Dotted " on face.
23	Dotted " on face (the dots excavated). Straight milling. W. 44-75. S. .67.	As on No. 20, but the mint-mark a cinquefoil instead of a lotus. Dotted rim on face (the dots excavated).
	ONE-EIGHTH RUPEES.	
24	As on No. 20. A single-lined border. Oblique milling. W. 22-2. S. .50.	As on No. 20. A single-lined border.
25	Part of a single-lined border. Oblique milling. W. 22. S. .50.	As on No. 20, but the mint-mark a cinquefoil.
	ONE-SIXTEENTH RUPEES.	
26	As on No. 20. A single-lined border. Oblique milling. W. 10-8. S. .40.	As on No. 20. A single-lined border.

Metal No.	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 27		As on No. 20. A single-lined border. Oblique milling. W. 10·5. S. .42.	SILVER As on No. 20, but the mint-mark a cinquefoil. A single-lined border.
3. COINS ISSUED FOR USE ON THE MALABAR COAST			
TELLICHERRY ONE-FIFTH RUPEES.			
28	1214 A.H. 1799 A.D.	T ۱۱ سنة (?) ١٢١۴	جلوس ضرب مالجاري
		In a dotted circle.	In a dotted circle.
		W. 33·5. S. .50.	Pl. VIII. 13.
29	1805 A.D.	A weighing-scale with the T between the suspended parts. The date 1805 below. W. 33·5. S. .52.	..... شاه عا جلوس
ONE-FIFTH RUPEE (?).			
30	?	..... جلوس W. 34·8. S. .50.	..... 5 شا The numeral 5 is probably intended to indicate the value of the coin. (5 = 1 Rupee.)

III. COINS OF SOUTH INDIAN NATIVE STATES

Metal No.	Date	Obverse	Reverse
1. TRAVANCORE			
LVER AR 1	1889 A.D.	Sankhā or conch-shell within a wreath, around which is an inscription in <i>Malayālam</i> (Tiruvidānkūr ara rūpā 1064). Dotted rim on face. Straight milling. W. 83.5. S. .95.	HALF RUPEE 1889 (in three lines) within a wreath, around which is RAMA VURMA TRAVANCORE Dotted rim on face. Pl. VIII. 14.
2	1906-7 A.D.	As on No. 1, but inscription Tiruvidānkūr kāl rūpā. Dotted rim on face. Straight milling. W. 41.2. S. .78.	As on No. 1, but $\frac{1}{4}$ RUPEE 1082 (in three lines). (1082 Malabar Era = A.D. 1906-7.) Dotted rim on face. Pl. VIII. 16.
3		Sankhā within a circle, surrounded by a wreath. Dotted rim on face. No milling. W. 23. S. .6.	Letters RV in monogram within a dotted circle, around which is FANAM ONE and in <i>Mal. panam onnu</i> . A dotted circle near margin. Pl. VIII. 15.
PPER AE 4		As on No. 3. W. 158. S. 1.05.	As on No. 3, but ONE CHUCKRAM and <i>Mal. oru chakram</i> . Pl. VIII. 16.
5		,, W. 78.5. S. .85.	As on No. 3, but EIGHT CASH and <i>Mal. etṭu kāśu</i> .

Metal No.	Date	Obverse	Reverse
A 6		As on No. 3. W. 39. S. .69.	COPPER As on No. 3, but FOUR CASH and <i>Mal. nālu kāsu</i> .
7		Śaṅkhā within a circle from which eight rays proceed to the margin. A raised edge. W. 8-8. S. .41.	<i>Mal. oru kāsu</i> (one cash) in two lines. A raised edge.
		The last five coins were struck in 1076 M.E. (A.D. 1900).	
A 8		Object like the letter J lying on its side, with twelve dots (in three rows of four) below and the sun and moon and two or three additional dots above. W. 15-5. S. .43.	SILVER Arrangement of lines and dots, the central part of which perhaps represents a Śaṅkhā. Pl. VIII. 17.
9		As on No. 8. W. 5. S. .26.	As on No. 8.
10		Figure of Śiva seated. W. 15-5. S. .43.	"
11		As on No. 10. W. 8-2. S. .30.	"

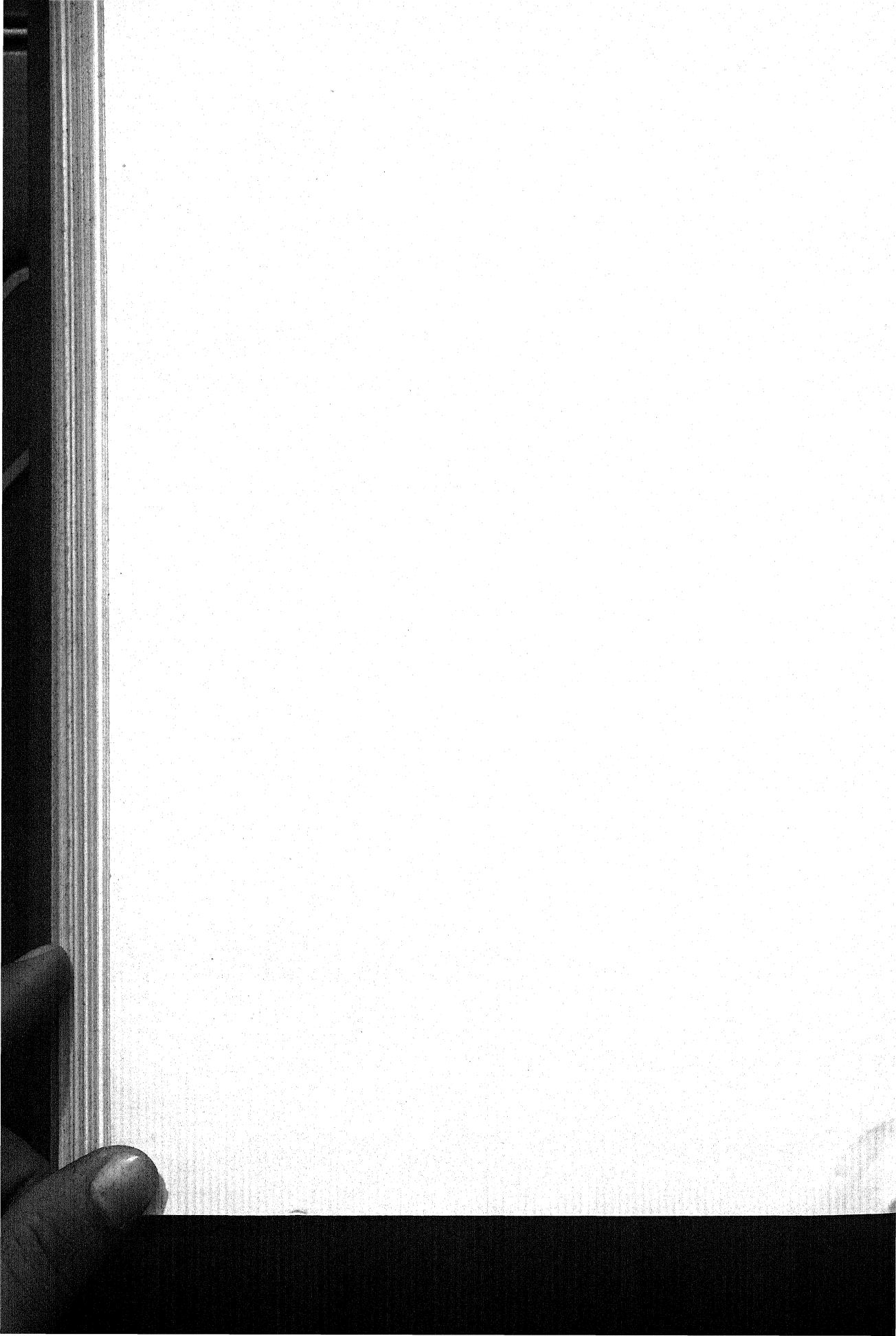
Metal No.	Date	Obverse	Reverse
UPPER AE 12		<p style="text-align: center;">3. PUDUKKOTTAI</p> <p>Seated figure of Brahadamba (Pārvatī) within a dotted circle.</p> <p>W. 17·6. S. ·39.</p>	<p>The Telugu word విజ్య (victory) in two lines, within a plain circle.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Pl. VIII. 18.</p>
13		<p>As on No. 12. With a raised edge.</p> <p>W. 20. S. ·48.</p>	<p>As on No. 12. A raised edge.</p>

IV. ĀLI RĀJA OF CANNANORE

Metal No.	Date	Obverse	Reverse
SILVER AR 1		<p style="text-align: center;">الملك الراجي علي راجا</p> <p>W. 34·5. S. ·58.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">بالمجرة ١٦(sic!)٣(١) سنة = A. H. 1231.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Pl. VIII. 19.</p>

Marsden, *Numis. Orient.*, Pt. II, p. 834.







1



2



1



4



3



4



5



6



7



8



9



10

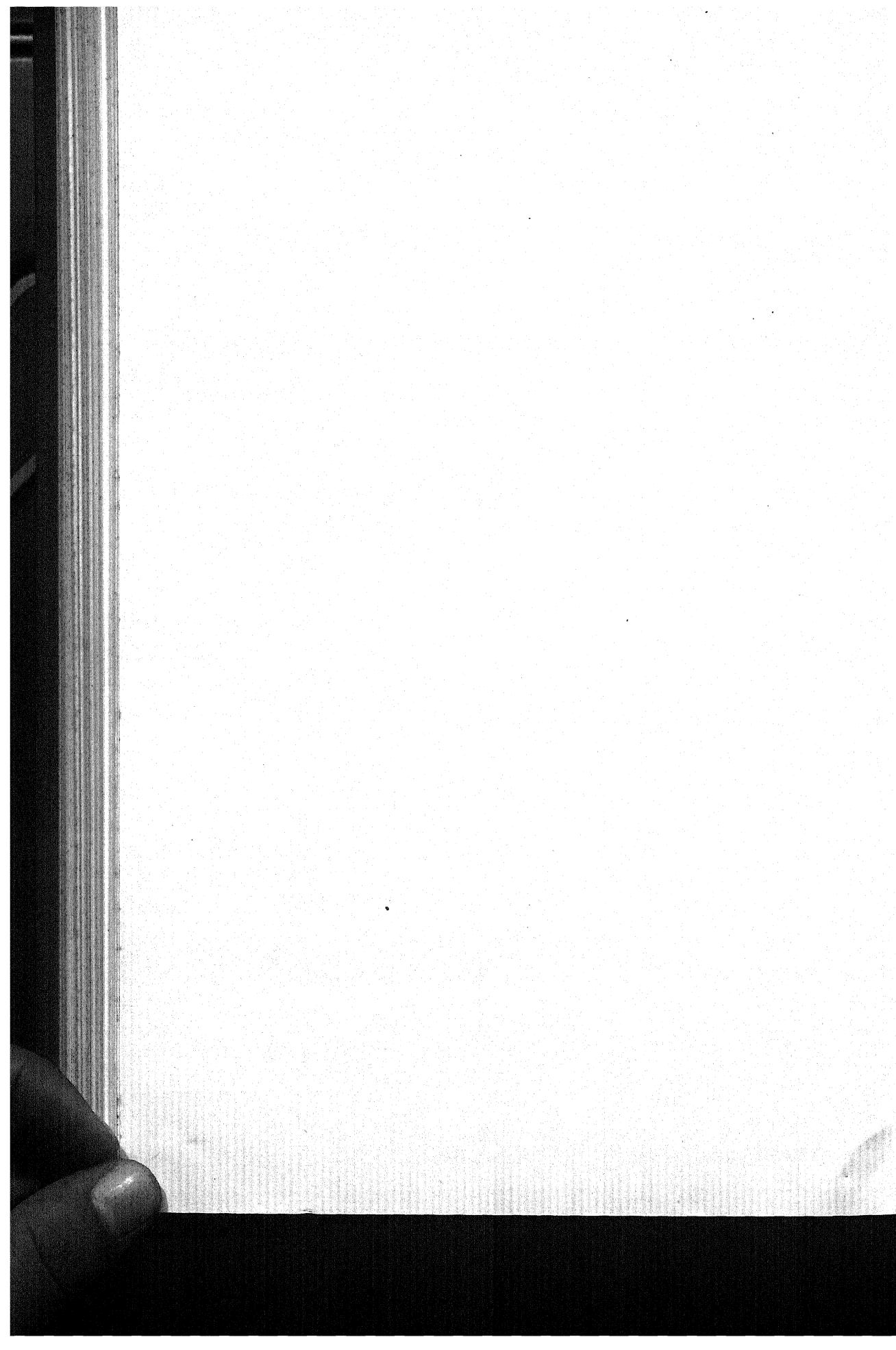


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MYSORE 2

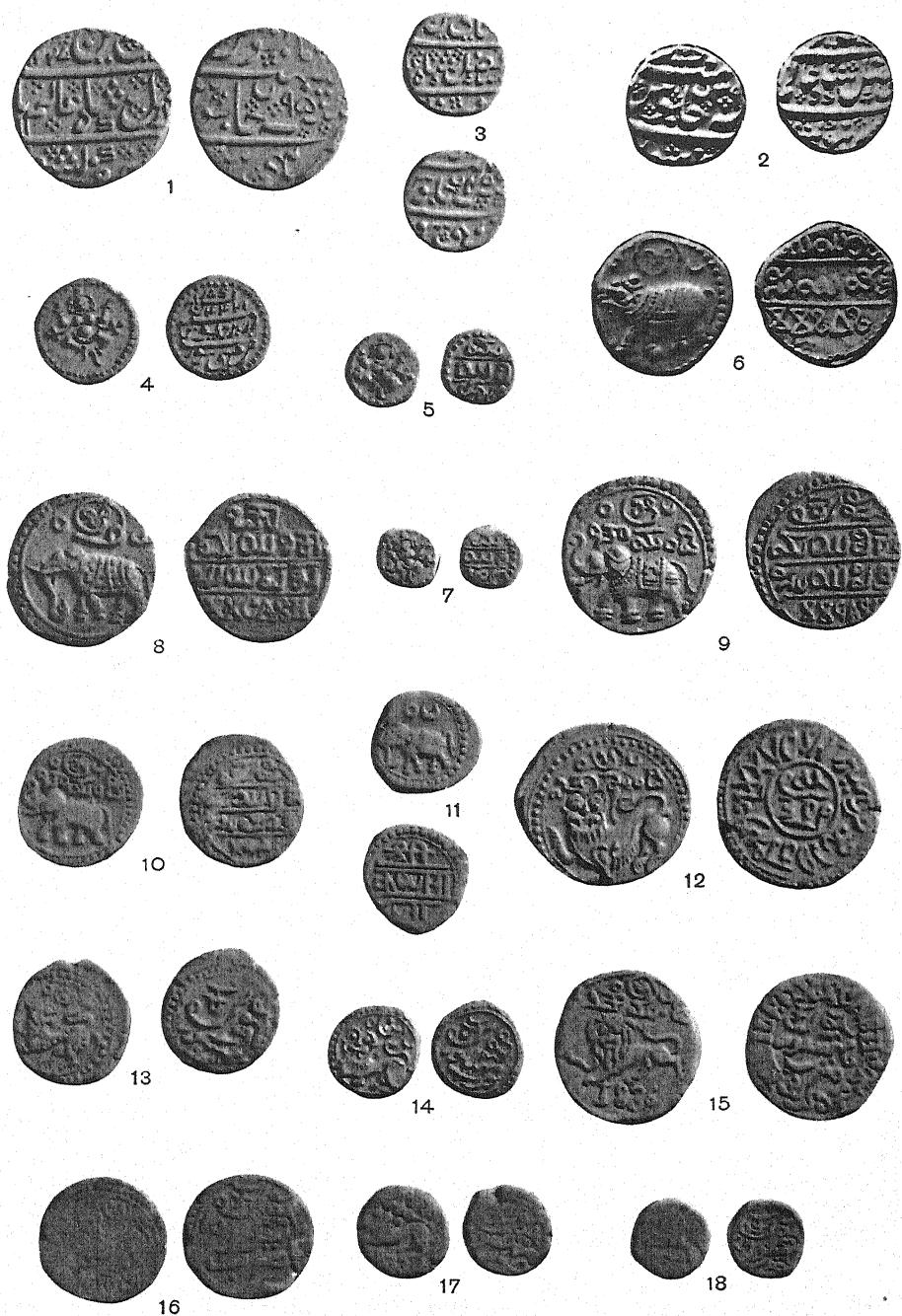












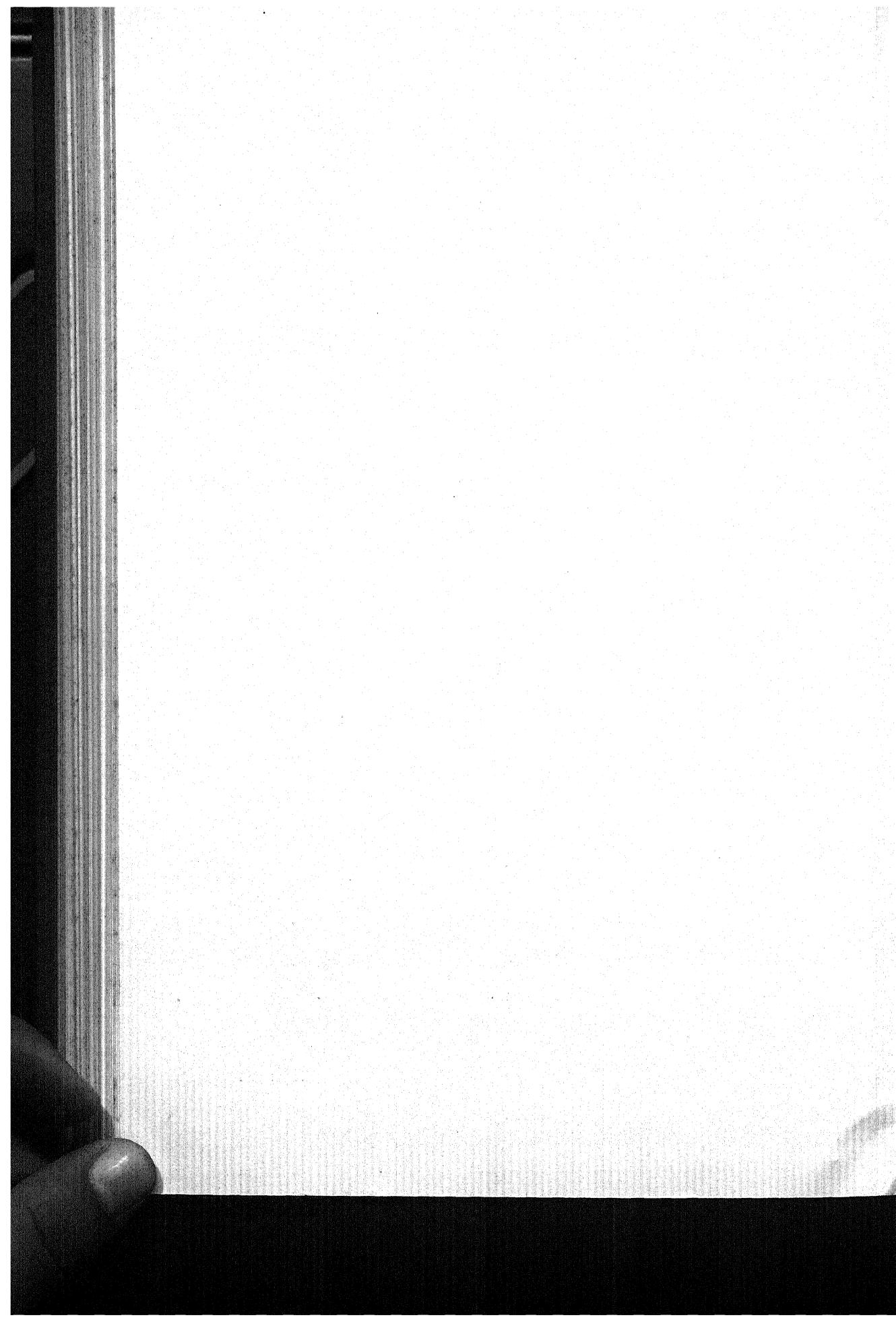
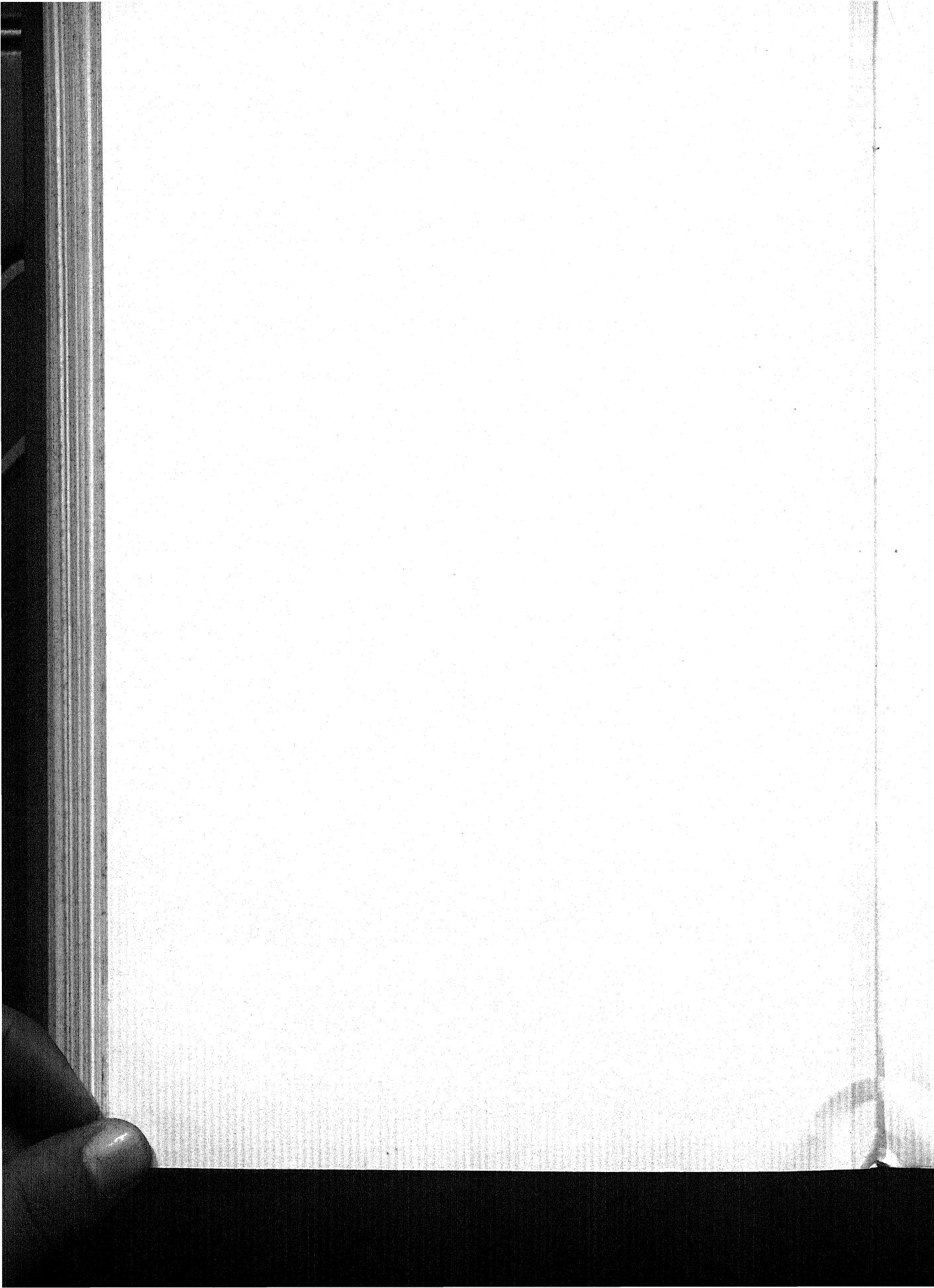


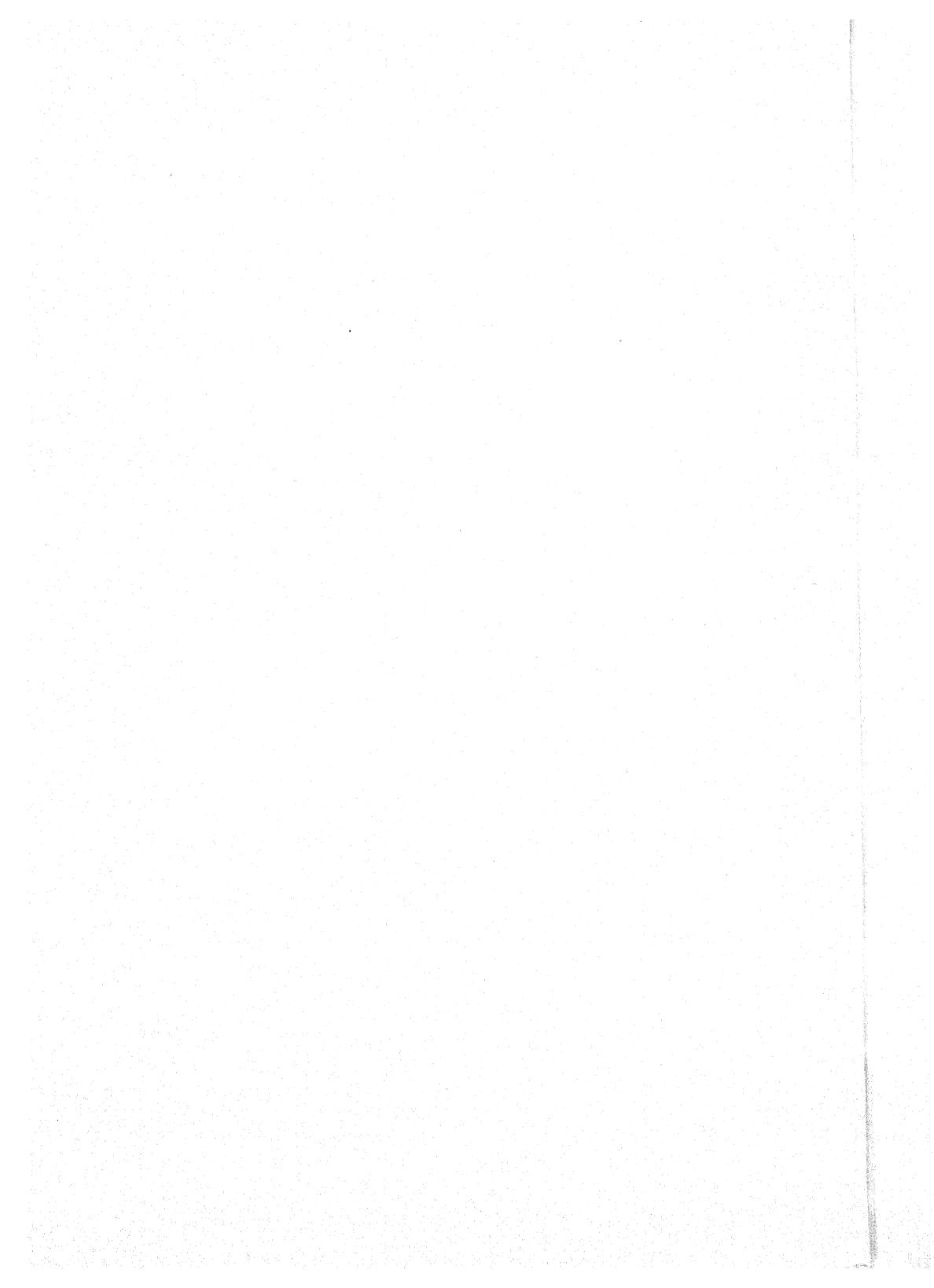
PLATE VIII



FRENCH AND ENGLISH E.I.C.: TRAVANCORE,
COCHIN, PUDUKOTTAI, CANNANORE



SECTION III
COINS OF WESTERN INDIA,
RAJPUTANA, AND CENTRAL INDIA
BY
WILLIAM H. VALENTINE



GENERAL INTRODUCTION

THE coins described in this Section of the Catalogue are those struck at the mints of the various Native States in the Bombay Presidency and Western India generally, Rajputana and Central India. The series is far from being complete but is fairly representative, although some of the smaller States are still unrepresented in the collection.

These coins have been much neglected in the past, when information could have been more easily gathered; numismatists therefore owe a big debt of gratitude to James T. Prinsep for his essay entitled 'Useful Tables' published in 1834 by the Asiatic Society of Bengal. Since Prinsep's day, the neglect by other writers on Indian coins of this series has lost much information which can probably never be regained.

The decline of the Mughal Empire and the corresponding rise first of the Marāthās, and then of British power, marks the beginning of the period when the Native States began to issue their own coins; although some of the Hindu States may claim a greater antiquity, a century and a half practically covers the period of issue of the coins in this volume.

The right of striking coins had been jealously guarded by the Mughal rulers, but as their power declined the States that arose gradually assumed the right of striking their own currency. For economic perhaps as much as political reasons, these coins were at first issued in the prevailing Imperial type, usually that of Shāh ‘Ālam, with the addition of a characteristic ornament or letter. This fact constitutes one of the most serious of the difficulties in allocating these coins; for it is not till nearly the end of the Mughal empire that the Emperor's name disappears from the coins of States which had long ceased to owe any allegiance to him. The types were frequently continued long after the death of the Mughal Emperor, and we have frequently impossible combinations of regnal and Hijra dates.

Less difficulty is experienced in attributing those currencies, chiefly of a later date, which bear the name and titles of the local rulers, &c., sometimes in several languages. Some inscriptions are bi-lingual, and in one case (Jāora) tri-lingual; the three different eras of Samvat, Hijra, and Anno Domini are sometimes inscribed on the same coin, and the date of each era is written in its own distinctive

numerals. In this matter of dates many other anomalies exist; for example, the coins of Karauli State have the date A.D. in Persian numerals, these characters also being used for a date in the Samvat era on a coin of Indore. As the die used was regularly much larger than the flan, it is very usual to find the most necessary part of the legend omitted from a coin, namely the mint name, which is in most cases either at the extreme top or bottom of the die.

A further difficulty arises when the type of coin struck in one State is closely imitated by its neighbour. This occurs, for example, in the Bundi-Kotah series. The imitation of an older coin with the addition of a word or two is not unusual.

In Kutch and Kāthiawār the coins of the later Sultāns of Gujarāt were adopted, Kutch using the type of Maḥmūd Shāh, while Nawānagar and Porbandar took for their currency that of Muẓaffar Shah III, a Nāgarī inscription in the exergue indicating the actual issuer of the coin.

The ornaments in the field of a coin are sometimes an aid to its identification. Although many of the coins are identifiable from these, too great a reliance must not be put upon them. The mark or ornament most frequently met with is the trident or trisul of Śiva, but flags, sceptres, and swords are in great favour. The imperial umbrella or canopy is found on many, and was significant of the close affinity of the State using it to the paramount power, formerly Mughal, but latterly British. Other insignia of royalty found on the coins form a distinguishing feature, and in many cases denote a particular ruler, each ruler having his own special symbol. The coins of Bikānir State are a good instance of this, the later issues having some five or six symbols, each one being typical of a different ruler.

The growth of British influence among the Native States is generally traceable on their coins. As far back as 1849 Rēwa State struck coins with the name of the British Agent in charge there to show its loyalty. Bhartpur in 1858 issued coins with the head of Queen Victoria and her name and titles in Persian around; whilst in 1865 Bundi began a series, issued for several years, on which the words 'Queen Victoria' were inscribed and the Christian date given. During the next decade the paramount Power was recognized on the coins of many States. The inscriptions, both Persian and Nāgarī, acknowledged Her Majesty Victoria as Queen of India, later as *Kaisar-i-Hind* (Empress of India). This practice continued in the reign of Edward VII.

There are about one hundred Native States throughout India,¹ and

¹ *Vide* India Office List, 1917.

nearly all of them claimed the right of striking their own money after their adhesion to Britain. This right was conceded to those who could vindicate their claim, but the numberless currencies in circulation caused much inconvenience. For a long time a uniform currency was demanded by traders. The Indian Government, therefore, in 1876, passed an Act in which they offered to strike, free of charge, coins for the Native States where the metal was sent for that purpose by the States to the Government mints. These coins were to be of a weight and fineness uniform with the British Indian currency, and were to be considered as legal tender anywhere in India. At this period thirty-four States still retained the privilege of coining, but Alwar and Bikanir alone accepted the conditions of the Act before its expiry, in 1893. The closing of the Government mints to free coinage, however, caused such a depreciation in the value of the Native States rupees that the Government were induced to agree to purchase at their market value the rupees of all those States who suffered thereby, on condition that they surrendered the right of coinage.

Most of them took advantage of the offer, and in answer to an inquiry of mine to the Government of India in 1913 concerning this matter, it was stated that the following States were the only ones remaining at that date which still possessed the privilege of coining their own money:

Haidarābād, Udaipur, Jaipur, Tonk, Orchhā, and Travancore in silver and copper; Kutch, Jaisalmīr and Kishangarh in silver only while Gwalior, Ratlām, and the Baroda Prant struck copper coins only.

The rupee is the currency unit throughout the whole of the Native States in this section with the exception of Kutch and Kāthiāwār.

The following is the usual table:

3 pāī	equal	1 paisa.
12 paisa	"	1 anna.
16 annas	"	1 rupee.
16 rupees	"	1 muhr.

Pāīs and paisa and annas (generally) are of copper, rupees are of silver, and muhrs of gold. In Kutch and Kāthiāwār, the silver kōrī is in use with its subdivision of 16 copper dhinglās.

A handbook dealing fully with the subject of the coins struck and used in the Native States and written by a competent authority is greatly needed. Much good work has however been done by the writers of the undermentioned works, which, although they do not cover the whole ground, have proved of valuable assistance in the preparation of this Catalogue, and as I have made full use of them I am anxious to acknowledge my indebtedness to their authors.

- J. Prinsep. *Useful Tables.* J.A.S.B. 1834.
- Captain W. W. Webb. *Currencies of Rajpūtāna.* Westminster, 1893.
- Chas. J. Rodgers. *Official Catalogues of Coins in the Indian Museum, Calcutta, and Panjab Museum, Lahore.*
- Dr. A. F. R. Hoernle. *Notes on Coins of Native States.* J.A.S.B., 1897.
- Dr. O. Codrington. *Coinages of Kutch and Kathiāwār.* Num. Chron., 1898.
- Dr. G. P. Taylor. *Baroda Coins of the last six Gaekwars.* J.A.S.B., 1912.
- A. Master, I.C.S. *Post-Mughal Coins of Ahmadabad.* J.A.S.B., 1914.
- Justice M. G. Ranade. *Currencies and Mints under Mahratta Rule.* J. Bomb. Br. A. S., 1899.

To this list must be added that storehouse of information, *The Imperial Gazetteer of India*, from whose reliable pages many interesting facts from the notes on local currencies have been culled. While some use has also been made of the same work in regard to the necessarily brief accounts of the history of each State, and its system of transliteration followed, the main facts and dynastic lists have been compiled from the works of the following:

James Prinsep. *Useful Tables.* J.A.S.B., 1834.

M. N. and M. N. Mehta, *The Hind Rajasthan.* Dakor, 1896.

Sir R. Lethbridge. *The Golden Book of India.* London, 1902.

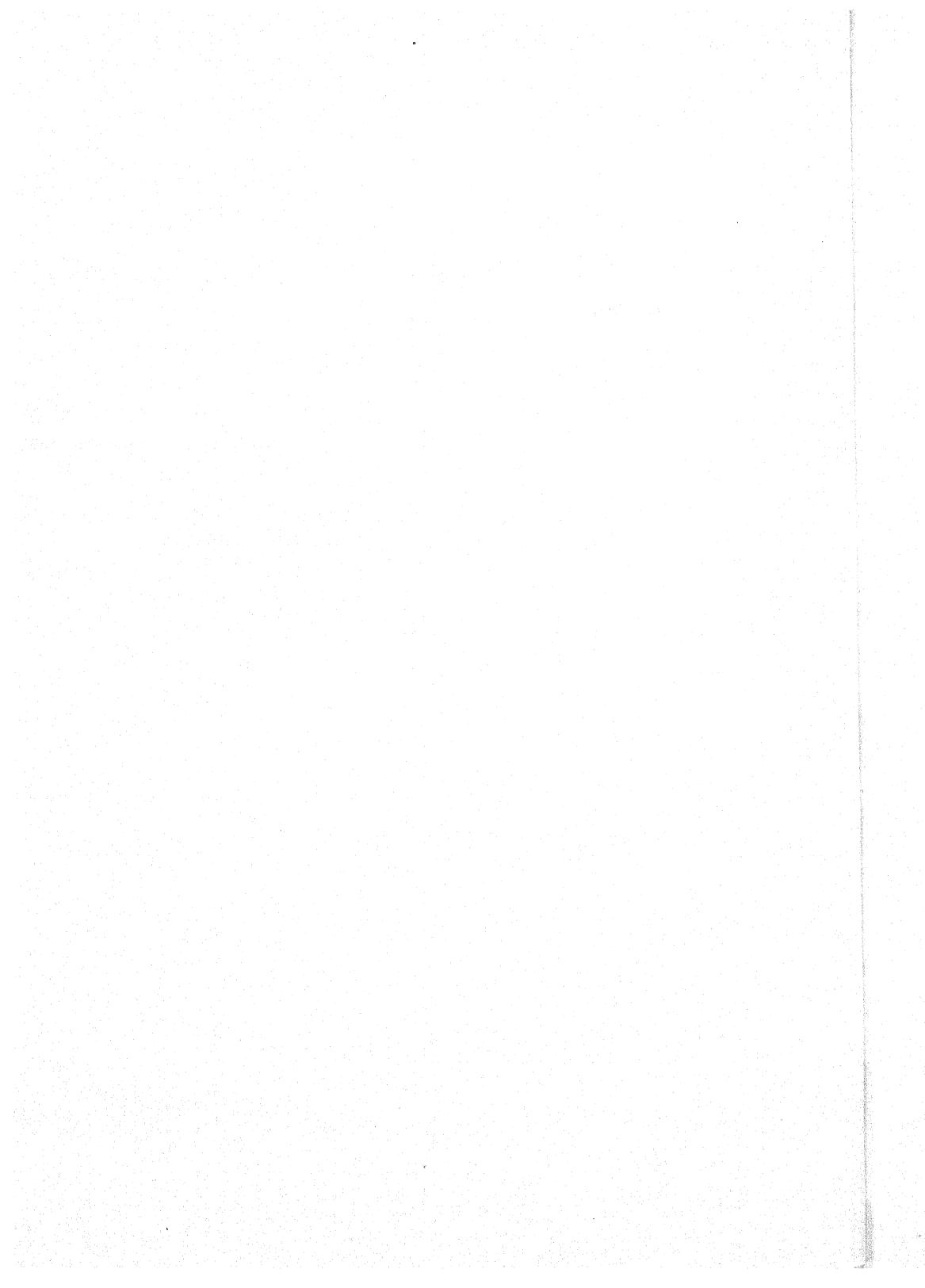
The India Office List. London, 1917.

I am glad to place on record the obligation I am under to the writers of these works, and to acknowledge the use made of them by me. In addition to the above, I must also express my obligations to the various gentlemen who have given me their personal assistance. To the late Dr. O. Codrington, Honorary Librarian of the Royal Asiatic Society, for his advice on many points, but especially in the allocation of many of the Marāthā coins, also for allowing me to compare most of the doubtful pieces with the rubbings made by Mr. J. Prinsep and in Dr. Codrington's possession. To Mr. John Allan, Deputy-Keeper of Coins, British Museum, and Honorary Secretary of the Royal Numismatic Society, for assistance in many ways. To Mr. H. Nelson Wright, I.C.S., the author of the preceding Volumes II and III of this Catalogue, for help in the reading of several coins with Mughal legends, &c.; and finally to Dr. F. W. Thomas, Librarian, India Office Library, for the trouble taken by him to elucidate the readings of the Marāthā inscriptions on the Nasr coins of Indore.

W. H. VALENTINE.

PART I
BOMBAY AND WESTERN INDIA

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BARODA

Gaikwar.	A.D.	Number of coins in collection.			Total.
		A	R	Æ	
Ānand Rāo . . .	1800	1	1	2	
Sayājī Rāo II . . .	1819	5	1	6	
Ganpat Rāo . . .	1847		2	2	
Khande Rāo . . .	1856	9	8	17	
Malhār Rāo . . .	1870	10	8	18	
Sayājī Rāo III . . .	1875	21	25	46	
		46	45	91	

The rulers of this Marāthā State are distinguished by the title of Gāikwāra: Dāmājī, the founder of the line, being the son of a gāikwār or cowherd. He so distinguished himself at the battle of Bālāpur in Berar, in 1721, between the forces of the Mughal emperor Muḥammad Shāh and those of the Nizām-al-mulk, deposed Viceroy of the Dekkan, that the Commander-in-Chief of the Marāthā army assisting the Nizām-al-mulk appointed him his second in command and gave him the title of 'Shamsher Bahādur' (distinguished swordsman).

About two years after this event Dāmājī died, his nephew Pilājī Rāo Gāikwār succeeding him in his lieutenancy to Trimbak Rāo the Senāpati. Their marauding expeditions in the neighbourhood of Gujarāt and collection of tolls on their own account met with the strong disapproval of the Peshwā, Bājī Rāo, the nominal ruler of the Marāthās, and in a battle fought near Baroda in 1731, the marauders and several other Marāthā chiefs who supported them were defeated and Trimbak Rāo killed. After the submission of the rebels an arrangement was made regarding the revenue accruing from the conquered territory, the infant son of Trimbak Rāo was made Senāpati, and Pilājī constituted *Mutāliq*, or agent for the infant with the additional title of 'Sena Khās Khel' (leader of the Sovereign band). The new authority was given the entire management of affairs in Gujarāt, but had to contribute half of the revenues to the Peshwā. Thus was laid the foundation of the present State. Baroda the capital came into their hands in 1732, the same year seeing the assassination of Pilājī and the accession of his son Damājī Rāo Gāikwār (II).

The coins of Baroda contained in the Indian Museum begin with those issued by Ānand Rāo and one appears to be known of earlier date. The type of these coins is of a distinctive character and was continued by his immediate successors.

The legends are in Persian and give the name and titles of the Mughal emperor Muhammad Akbar II, his regnal year, the Hijrī date and two Nāgarī characters. The first of the characters represents the initial letter of the reigning Gāikwār's name, together with the sign of abbreviation, આ for Ānand, સા for Sayājī, ગા for Ganpat, and so on. The meaning of the second letter જા (jā) on Ānand's coins is obscure, but the ગા (gā) found on the coins of all the other rulers to Sayājī III is recognized as representing the initial letter Gā of Gāikwār. The scimetar occupies a prominent position on these and all other coins of Baroda.

During the reign of Sayājī II copper coins of several different types were struck in addition to the preceding, but are not represented in this collection. Various symbols appear on them, but all have the સા for Sayājī. These symbols include a sunface, a circle with rays, a large flag, a flag with two streamers, a flower, a scimetar, a large leaf, and one with an elephant. A further type in copper issued by Sayājī II with the legends of Muhammad Akbar has as its device on the reverse a kind of ball with vertical lines, which Dr. G. P. Taylor in the article¹ on Baroda suggests may represent a shield or perhaps an elephant's footprint. The same type was also issued by his successors, Ganpat Rāo and Khande Rāo.

After the suppression of the Indian Mutiny the Mughal emperor's name was removed from the coins and replaced by the family title of the Gāikwārs, 'Senā Khās Khel, Shamsher Bahādur.' This change was made by Khande Rāo. Persian was at first still retained, but later the same ruler issued rupees of a European type with his name, titles, and motto in Marāthī on one side, and his name, mint, and date in Persian on the other.

All the coins of Baroda from this time onward bear the hereditary title, those of Malhār Rāo and the early ones of Sayājī Rāo being in Persian. The later coins of this ruler have a portrait bust of the Gāikwār on the rupee and its fractions, while the copper coins have a horse's hoof and scimetar as reverse type. The legends on both series are entirely in Marāthī with a Samvat date.

No gold coins have been struck at this mint except those used as Nazr or presentation pieces.

British Indian currency was introduced into Baroda State in 1901.²

¹ *Journal and Proceedings, Asiatic Society of Bengal*, vol. iii, no. 6, 1912.

² *Imperial Gazetteer*, vol. vii, p. 64.

CATALOGUE OF COINS

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 1	Baroda	1234 14 A. H.	<p style="text-align: center;">ANAND RĀO</p> <p style="text-align: center;">A. H. 1215-1235.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">RUPEE.</p> <p>[اکبر شاہ]</p> <p>١٢٣٤</p> <p>بادشاہ غاز</p> <p>سکہ مبار</p> <p>W. 177. S. .85.</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">SILVER</p> <p>مانوس میمنت س آ جی ۱۴ سنہ جلو خرب [بروڈ]</p> <p>Scimetar pointing left above آ.</p> <p>Pl. IX. 1. 21633.</p>
AE 2	,,	1227 7 A. H.	<p style="text-align: center;">PAISA.</p> <p>As on No. 1, but ۱۲۲۷</p> <p>W. 151. S. .7 x .72.</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">COPPER</p> <p>As on No. 1, but v</p>
AR 3	,,	1255 35 A. H.	<p style="text-align: center;">SAYĀJĪ RĀO II</p> <p>A. H. 1235-1264.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">RUPEE.</p> <p>As on No. 1, but ۱۲۵۵</p> <p>W. 177. S. .8.</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">SILVER</p> <p>As on No. 1, but ساٽ in place of آ and date to Scimetar upright with point to left.</p> <p>Pl. IX. 3. 21634.</p>

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
SILVER				
AR 4	Baroda	— 38 A. H.	As on No. 1, but without date. W. 177. S. .8.	As on No. 3, but regnal year M^{A} 19936.
5	,	1259 39 A. H.	but " 1259 W. 157. S. .8.	but " M^{A}
				HALF RUPEE.
6	,	—	As on No. 1, but without date. W. 89. S. .65.	As on No. 3, but without regnal year. 21635.
				TWO ANNAS.
7	"	"	Portions of inscr., as on No. 1. W. 22.5. S. .58.	Portions of inscr., as on No. 3.
				HALF PAISA.
COPPER	Æ			
8	"	— 35 A. H.	Group of seven dots. W. 82. S. .6.	M^{A} ج^{A}
				GANPAT RĀO
			A.H. 1264-1273.	A.D. 1847-1856.
				HALF PAISA.
9	"	1269 A. H.	Portions of inscr., as on No. 1. 1269 بادشاہ	Ball in centre with groups of dots. 12215.
				W. 78. S. .6.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 10	Baroda	—	As on No. 1, but no date. W. 77. S. .6.	As on No. 9.
KHANDE RĀO				
		A.H. 1273-1287.		A.D. 1856-1870.
AR 11	"	1281	RUPEE.	SILVER
12		A.H.	سنة ख. गा ١٢٨١ Upright scimetar to left of inscr. (11) (12) W. 176 176. S. .82 .85.	سکہ مبار ک خاص خیل سینا شمشیر [بھادر]
			HALF RUPEE.	
13	"	—	As on No. 1, but undated. W. 87. S. .62.	As on No. 1, but ख. गा Upright scimetar over ج of جلو
14	"	"	As on No. 12. M. 4. W. 89. S. .6.	As on No. 12. Pl. IX. 2.
			QUARTER RUPEE.	
15	"	12-- A.H.	Similar to No. 12, but with tr-- W. 44. S. .45.	As on No. 12.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
SILVER AR 16	Baroda	1278 A. H.	As on No. 12, but 1278 W. 45. S. .52.	Portions of inscr., as on No. 12.
			As on No. 12, but without date. W. 42. S. .53.	As on No. 12.
COPPER AE 18	"	— 52 A. H.	PAISA.	
			Portions of inscr. as on No. 1. W. 130. S. .75.	₹ or ضرب Pl. IX. 4. 12213.
HALF PAISA.				
19	"	—	Portions of inscr. as on No. 1. W. 65. S. .6.	As on No. 1. 12214.
PAISA.				
20	"	—	₹ गा W. 120. S. .75.	As on No. 12.
21	"	1275 A. H.	₹ गा Scimetar 1275 ضرب ستة بروڈ (21) (22) (23) (24) W. 106, 99, 106, 104. S. .82, .85, .83, .85.	As on No. 12.
22				
23				
24				
				Pl. IX. 5.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
Æ 25	Baroda	1281 A. H.	<p style="text-align: center;">ख गा Horse's hoof. ١٢٨١ Scimetar. سنة</p> <p style="text-align: center;">W. 123. S. .75.</p>	As on No. 12.	COPPER
R 26 27	"	1287 A. H.	<p style="text-align: center;">RUPEE.</p> <p>In dotted circle: Centre, सरकार Scimetar, point to right: Around, beginning on l. खड राव गायीकवाडसना- खासखलसमधरबहादुर♦ (26) (27) W. 176, 176. S. 1.00, 1.00.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">In dotted circle: سکہ مبار کلهند بیرو گایکوار ضرب ۱۲۸۷ برودہ</p>	SILVER
				Pl. IX. 7.	
28 29 30	"	1288 A. H.	<p style="text-align: center;">سنة मा गा ١٢٨٨ ضرب برودہ</p> <p>M. 4. Upright scimetar to left of मा</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(28) (29) (30) W. 357, 354, 356. S. 1.4, 1.35, 1.35.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">سکہ مبار خاص خیل سینا شمشیر بھادر</p>	Pl. IX. 6.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
SILVER R				
31	Baroda	1288	Portions of inscr., as on No. 28.	Portions of inscr., as on No. 28.
32		A. H.	(31) (32) (33) (33a) W. 177, 177, 176, 179. S. 1.05, .85, .85, 1.15.	
33				
33 a				
34	,	1290 A. H.	As on No. 28, but 179. W. 177. S. .78.	Portions of inscr., as on No. 28.
HALF-RUPEE.				
35	,	128—	Portions of inscr., as on No. 28, but 179—	Portions of inscr., as on No. 28.
36		A. H.	(35) (36) W. 89, 88. S. .65, .65.	
37	,	—	As on No. 28, but date- less. W. 88. S. .65.	Portions of inscr., as on No. 28.
COPPER A				
38	,	1288 A. H.	As on No. 28. Large ball in centre with scimetar below, pointing left. W. 133. S. .77.	Portions of inscr., as on No. 28.
PAISA.				

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<i>A</i> 39 40	Baroda	1289 A. H.	DOUBLE PAISA. As on No. 28, but without date and dated 1289 (These are possibly trials of the whole die.) (39) (40) W. 283, 249. S. 1·55, 1·55.	COPPER As on No. 28.
41 42 43 44	,	128— A. H.	PAISA. As on No. 28, but 128— (41) (42) (43) (44) W. 120, 119, 118, 117. S. .75, .84, .75, .75.	As on No. 28. Pl. IX. 8.
45	,	129— A. H.	" 129— W. 120. S. .75.	"
SAYĀJĪ RĀO III				
			A. H. 1292—(regnant).	A.D. 1875—.
<i>R</i> 46	,	,	RUPEE. As on No. 28, but सायाजी and 129— W. 177. S. .8.	SILVER As on No. 28.
47	,	1300 A. H.	As last, but 1300. W. 177. S. .8.	As last.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
SILVER R				
48	Baroda	129 - A. H.	As on No. 28, but 179 - (48) (49) W. 88, 88. S. .6, .6.	As on No. 28. Pl. IX. 12. 19940.
49	"	1294 A. H.	," W. 88. S. .65.	"
FOUR ANNAS.				
50	"	1299 A. H.	As on No. 46, but 1799 W. 43. S. .5.	As on No. 28.
51	"	—	As on No. 46, but undated. W. 44. S. .63.	"
TWO ANNAS.				
52	"	129 - A. H.	As on No. 46. W. 21. S. .45.	As on No. 28.
53	"	12 -- A. H.	but " 17 -- W. 22. S. .4.	"
54	"	12 -- A. H.		

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 55	Baroda	—	As on No. 46, but undated. W. 21. S. .4.	As on No. 28. SILVER
56	,	1949 SAM. (=A. D. 1892)	Bust of Sayājī to right with inscription around श्री सयाजी राव म.गा यकवाड within dotted circle and rim.	RUPEE. Within wreath and dotted circle एक रुपया M. 10, a scimetar lengthwise, pointing right. १९४९ (Circle of dots around edge.)
			W. 176. S. 1.2.	Pl. IX. 9.
57	,	1952 S.	As on No. 56. W. 174. S. 1.1.	As on No. 56, but dated १९५२
58	,	1953 S.	„ W. 176. S. 1.1.	As No. 56, but dated १९५३
HALF-RUPEE.				
59	,	1948 S. (=A. D. 1891)	As No. 56. W. 88. S. .95.	As No. 56, but अर्धा and dated १९४८

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
SILVER AR 60 60a	Baroda	1951 s.	As No. 56. W. 88. S. .85.	As No. 56, but dated ૧૯૫૧
FOUR ANNAS.				
61	"	1949 s.	As No. 56. W. 44. S. 76.	As No. 56, but ચાર આણે ૧૯૪૯
62 63	"	1951 s.	" (62) (63) W. 44, 44. S. .7, .7.	As No. 56, but dated ૧૯૫૧
TWO ANNAS.				
64 65	"	1949 s.	As on 56. (64) (65) W. 22, 22. S. .62, .62.	As No. 56, but દોન આણે ૧૯૪૯
65a	"	1951 s.	" W. 22. S. .57.	As no 59, but dated ૧૯૫૧
66	"	1952 s.	" W. 22. S. .55.	" ૧૯૫૨

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AE 67	Baroda	1940 s.	<p style="text-align: center;">Two PAISA.</p> <p>In centre, enclosed by dotted circle, horse's hoof with सरकार above and scimetar pointing to right below. In upper half of margin around श्री सयाजीराव म. गायत्री कवाड In lower half: सिनाखास खेल शमशेर बहादुर all within dotted rim.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">W. 234. S. 1.18.</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">COPPER</p> <p>Within a border consisting of flowers and leaves, संचत दोनपैसे १९४० circle of dots around, all within dotted rim.</p>
				Pl. IX. 10.
68	,	,	<p style="text-align: center;">PAISA.</p> <p>As on No. 67.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">W. 123. S. .95.</p>	<p>Same border as No. 67, but संचत एक पैसा १९४०</p>
69	,	1941 s.	<p style="text-align: center;">Two PAISA.</p> <p>As on No. 67.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">W. 246. S. 1.15.</p>	<p>As on No. 67, but १९४१</p>
70 71	,	,	<p style="text-align: center;">PAISA.</p> <p>As on No. 67.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(70) (71) W. 126, 123. S. .97, .97.</p>	<p>As on No. 68, but border consists of twelve leaves on wavy stem, and date १९४१</p>
				Pl. IX. 13.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
COPPER AE 72	Baroda	1943 s.	As on No. 67. W. 130. S. 97.	As on No. 70, but 9083
			Two PAISA.	
73	„	1944 s.	As on No. 67. W. 242. S. 1-15.	As on No. 67, but 9088 and border as on No. 70.
			PAI.	
74	„	„	Centre as on No. 67, margin: श्री. गायकवाड बडोदे W. 42. S. .75.	As on No. 70, but centre line एकपी and date 9088
75 76	„	1945 s.	As last. (75) (76) W. 40, 41. S. .75, .75.	As last, but 9084
			Two PAISA.	
77	„	1947 s.	As on No. 67. W. 265. S. 1-17.	As on No. 74, but 9089
			PAISA.	
78 79	„	„	As last. (78) (79) W. 124, 144. S. .97, .97.	As on No. 70, but 9089

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
Æ 80	Baroda	1947 s.	In lined circle सा. गा. W. 119. S. .75.	In lined circle संचत १९४७ एक पैसा	COPPER
81	"	1948 s.	"	As on No. 70, but १९४८	
82			(81) (82) (83)		
83			W. 97, 110, 111. S. .97, .97, .98.		
84	"	1949 s.	As on No. 80. Ms. 7 (320). W. 125. S. .85.	As on No. 80, but १९४९	
					Two PAISA.
85	"	"	As on No. 67. W. 213. S. 1.16.	As on No. 67, but १९४९	
					PAISA.
86	"	"	As on No. 67. (86) (87) W. 106, 99. S. .97, .97.	As No. 68, but dated १९४९	
87					
					PAI.
88	"	"	As on No. 74. (88) (88 a) W. 36, 43. S. .75, .75.	As on No. 74, but १९४९	
88a					

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
PAISA.				
COPPER AE 89 90	Baroda	1950 s.	As on No. 67. (89) (90) W. 99, 95. S. 1·0, .97.	As on No. 70, but 9Q40
PAI.				
91	„	„	As on No. 74. W. 36. S. .75.	As on No. 74, but 9Q40

BHAUNAGAR

Capital, Bhaunagar ($21^{\circ} 45' N.$, $72^{\circ} 12' E.$).

The rulers of this Kāthiāwār State are of the Gohel clan of Rājputs, and bear the title of Thākur. They trace a long lineage from Śalivāhana (A.D. 77) down to Bhāusinghjī, who founded the present dynasty.

Ruler.	A.D.	Number of coins in collection.
Vakhatsinghjī	1772-1816	AE 2 Total 2

The coins of this State are very uncommon and, so far as known, of copper only. The Shāh Jahān mentioned on them is probably the usurper to the Mughal throne of Dehlī, Shāh Jahān III, whose adherents proclaimed him as emperor after the murder of 'Ālamgīr II in 1759. The word Bāhādura in Nāgarī seems out of place on the coin, and with the G. 1 below awaits an explanation. The mint was closed in 1840 by order of the British Government.¹

The following statement under the heading of 'Bhownugger' is found in Hamilton's *East India Gazetteer*, 1828: 'One curious and not very creditable manufacture has long been established here, which is a mint for the fabrication of base money, where every sort of rupee current on the west side of India is so well counterfeited that even native bankers have been deceived. In 1812 the Rāja was not only suspected of conniving at the practice, but also for sharing in the profits'.

¹ *Imperial Gazetteer*, vol. viii, p. 94.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
VAKHATSINGHJI				
Æ 1	Bhauna-gar	—	PAISA. In lined circle, فُلوس شہ جہان ک سکہ مبار	In lined circle, بھانگر و بآہادُور خرب sword.
			W. 122. S. .75.	Pl. X. 1.
2	„	„	Similar. W. 110. S. .75.	[?] بھانگر بآہادُور ج ۹۱ خرب Pl. X. 2.

CAMBAY

Capital, Cambay ($22^{\circ} 18' 30''$ N., $72^{\circ} 40'$ E.).

This State is in the province of Gujarāt, and its chief city Cambay or Khānbāyat is at the head of the Gulf of Cambay. Its rulers are Muhammadans of the Shia' sect and bear the title of Nawāb.

Ruler.	A.D.	Number of coins in collection.
Ja'afar 'Ali Khānji	1841-1881	Æ 2 Total 2

Coins were struck at this mint by the Mughal Emperors from Shāh Jahān to 'Ālam II inclusive. On these it is always written Khanbāyat.

The founder of the present dynasty was Mirza Ja'afar Khān, a former Governor of Gujarāt, but no coins are known earlier than the silver piece of Ja'afar 'Ali described below.

In the cabinet of Mr. A. Master, I.C.S., are some paīsa struck at Cambay, of which he has kindly sent me a description. Several have the words 'Srī sal' or 'sava' in the Gujarātī character struck incuse with blank reverse, others have the same obverse and '॥' on reverse,

while another with the same reverse has on its obverse the legend, 'Sri Khānbhat bandar san 1948 nī sal' (blessed port of Cambay, year of sambat, 1948 = A. D. 1891) in Gujarāti. All of these are thick, dumpy pieces of irregular form, but a further variety is of the modern circular thin type reading on obverse پیاست کمپایت, and 'Paisa san 1963' in Gujarāti on the reverse.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
SILVER AR 1	Khānbāyat	1317 21 A. H.	JA'AFAR 'ALĪ A. H. 1298— RUPEE. بھادر ب نوا جعفر علی جان ١٣١٧ ک سکہ مبار	A.D. 1880— مانوس میمنت سنة ٢١ جلوس خوبایت ضرب Pl. X. 3. 20126.
2	,	—	As on No. 1, but fragmentary. W. 22. S. .44.	As on No. 1, but fragmentary. 20129.

CHHOTA UDAIPŪR

Principal town, Chhota Udaipūr ($22^{\circ} 20' N.$, $74^{\circ} 1' E.$).

This State was founded in 1484 by some Chauhān Rajputs, who on their expulsion from their ancient territories at Ājmīr in 1244, took possession of Chāmpāner, from which they were driven out later by Mahmūd Bigār, finally settling in their present position.

Prithirajji, the founder, was succeeded by several chiefs whose names are unknown, followed in the eighteenth century by Bājirāwal, Dūrjan, Amar, Abhāya, and Rāya, all of indefinite reign.

Rulers.	A.D.	Number of coins in collection.
Jitsinghjī	1851	
Motisinghjī	1881	Æ 1
Faṭhsinghjī Motisinghjī	1906	

These rulers bear the title of Mahārāwal.

The only coin in this collection is a two-paīsa copper piece, with legends in the Gujarātī character. The 'one' paīsa is known, as are also some of earlier type and larger in size. There are several in the British Museum cabinet, and in Lord Grantley's collection was one weighing 224 grains. All are recognized as belonging to this State, but the Gujarātī legends they bear form such a confusing jumble that it is difficult either to read or describe them.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 1	Chhota Udaipūr	1948 S.	<p style="text-align: center;">MOTISINGHJĪ</p> <p>s. 1938-1952.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Two PAĪSA.</p> <p>In centre of lined circle, २ અપેસા scimetar pointing left. Around margin within outer circle: Upper part મહારાવલ શ્રી Lower part ❖ માતીસંગળ ❖</p> <p>W. 216. S. .82.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">A.D. 1881-1895.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">COPPER</p> <p>In centre of lined circle, ૧૯૪૮ Around margin within outer circle: Upper part સચરથાન Lower part ❖ છાયાજીદેપોર ❖</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Pl. X. 4. 19943.</p>

JANJĪRA

Capital, Janjira ($18^{\circ} 18' N.$, $73^{\circ} E.$).

The rulers of this State bear the title of Nawāb. They possessed themselves of the island of Janjira and the fort of Dandā Rajpūr about A.D. 1489, subsequently coming under the rule of the Kings of

Bijapūr. Janjirā was the only State in the West unconquered by the Marāthās.

Ruler.	A. D.	Number of coins in collection.
Ibrāhīm Khān III	1848-79	AR. 1

The coins principally used in Janjirā were the 'ankosi' mentioned by Prinsep,¹ countermarked with अ (j) for Janjira and termed 'Habshī'.

Rupees of later issue have this initial engraved as part of the die.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
SILVER AR 1		— 12 A. H.	SIDĪ IBRĀHĪM KHĀN (III) A.D. 1848-1875. HABSHI RUPEE. شاہ بادشاہ غاز سکہ مبار W. 170. S. .82.	مانوس میمنت سنت جاؤس Small countermark अ Pl. X. 5. 20383.

JUNĀGARH

Capital, Junāgarh ($21^{\circ} 31' N.$, $70^{\circ} 36' 30'' E.$).

Junāgādh or Junāgarh is a first-class State in Kāthiāwār, and is now ruled by the descendants of Sher Khān Bābī, a soldier of fortune, by whom it was seized about 1735. The title of the ruler is Nawāb.

Ruler.	A. D.	AR	Æ	Total.
Bahādur Khān I . .	1811	7	7	14
Hamid Khān II . .	1840	1	1	2
Mahābat Khān II . .	1851	11	11	22
Bahādur Khān II . .	1882	—	—	—
Rasal Mahābat Khān III .	1892	4	4	8
		—	—	—
		23	23	46

¹ See under Satāra.

Like many cities of the Native States, Junāgarh was a mint under the Mughāl Emperors, coins being struck here from the reign of Shāh Jahān to Muḥammad Shāh. The coins of the present dynasty began, it is believed, in 1829, and we are told by Dr. O. Codrington in his article on 'The Coinages of Kutch and Kāthiāwār'¹ that the then Diwān designed the first coin, which had on the obverse श्री हाटकेश्वराय नम्, and on the reverse श्री रघुनाथाजो नम्, but as these legends were salutations to Hindu gods the Muhammadan Nawāb forbade its circulation. This coin is not represented in this collection. The Diwān then issued the coin called the 'Diwān Sāī Kori', which, with little alteration, was continued until 1875. Dr. Codrington points out that the बा (Bā) stands for the initial letters of the Bābī family and गड (gad) represents Junāgad, the name of the place. The same type was issued in copper, but the copper coins in the Museum are of a later date and different type, and are bilingual. The allusion on them to सोरथ सरकार (Sōrathā sarkāra) is doubtless a reminder that Junāgarh, with the other chiefships, Porbandar and Jetpūr, is in the Sōrath division of Kāthiāwār.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
			BAHĀDUR KHĀN I	
			A. H. 1226-1256.	A. D. 1811-1840.
			KORI.	
R 1	Junāgadh	1235 A. H. 1876 S.	Within lined circle and outer ring of dots بادشاہ غازی محمد اکبر شیخ دہلی (1) (2) W. 71, 72. S. .58, .6.	Within lined circle, dotted ring and outer circle ۱۲۳۵ سنه بـا نـه جـونـهـ کـدـ ۱۸۴۰ ضـربـ Pl. X. 6. 20666.
SILVER				
2				
3	"	1236 A. H. 1876 S.	" W. 70. S. 62.	but ۱۲۳۱ and ۹۵۷۶ 20665.

¹ Num. Chron., 1895, pp. 59 ff.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
SILVER	AR			
4	Junāgadh	1236 A. H. 1877 S.	As on No. 1. (4) (5) W. 72, 72. S. .62, .58.	As on No. 1, but 1877 and 9599
5	"	1249 A. H. 1890 S.	" W. 72. S. .58.	1877 and 9599 M. 16.
6	"			HALF-KORĪ.
7	"	1236 A. H. 1877 S.	As No. 1. (7) (8) W. 35, 34. S. .52, .5.	As on No. 1, but 1877 and 9599
8	"			3441.
9	"	1251 A. H. 1892 S.	" W. 35. S. .5.	1891 and 9592 20669.
				HAMID KHĀN II
			A.H. 1256-1268.	A.D. 1840-1851.
				HALF-KORĪ.
10	"	1267 A. H.	As No. 1. W. 36. S. .45.	As on No. 1, but 1891 <
				MAHĀBAT KHĀN II
11	"	1273 A. H. 1913 S.	A.H. 1268-1300. As on No. 1. W. 71. S. .53.	A.D. 1851-1882. KORĪ. As on No. 1, but 1891 and 9293

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 12	Junāgadh	1279 A. H. 1919 S.	As on No. 1. W. 70. S. .63.	As on No. 1, but 1279 and 9090 M. 16.
13	"	1280 A. H. 1920 S.	" W. 71. S. .6.	1280 and 9020
				HALF-KORI.
14	"	1276 A. H. 1915 S.	As on No. 1. W. 36. S. .5.	As on No. 1, but 1276 and 909 - 20670.
15	"	1280 A. H. 1920 S.	" (15) (16)	1280 and 9020
16	"		W. 35, 29. S. .52, .5.	(15) 20671. (16) 20672.
				KORI.
17	"	1292 A. H. 1932 S.	In lined circles and ring of dots بھادر نواب محاذیخان سکہ श्रीदीवान W. 70. S. .6.	As on No. 1, but 1292 and 9032
18	"	1297 A. H. 1936 S.	As on No. 17. W. 71. S. .58.	1297 and 9036

SILVER

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
SILVER AR 19	Junāgadh	1298 A. H. 1937 S.	As on No. 17. W. 71. S. .58.	As on No. 1, but 1298 and ١٢٩٨ and ٩٣٧
20 21	"	1299 A. H. 1938 S.	" (20) (21) W. 72, 72. S. .6, .6.	1299 and ١٢٩٩ and ٩٣٨ Pl. X. 8. 20667; 20668.
RASAL MAHĀBAT KHĀN III				
COPPER AE 22 23 24 25	"	1965 S. [=A.D. 1908]	A.H. 1310— In centre of lined circle 9 दोकडी In margin, upper half: श्रीसोरठ सरकार lower part: ॥ सं ٩٦٤ ॥ (22) (23) (24) (25) W. 63, 64, 65, 65. S. .76, .8, .8, .8.	Dokdo. A.D. 1892— ریاست جونہ گڑھ لیک بیسٹہ Pl. X. 7. 20673; 20674; 20675; 20676.

KOLHĀPUR

Capital, Kolhāpur ($16^{\circ} 42' N.$, $17^{\circ} 16' E.$).

The present Rājā of this State traces his descent from the great Sivaji, founder of the Kingdom of Sātāra and of Marāthā power in India. Kolhāpur formerly formed part of the kingdom, but broke away from the parent State in 1731 and was recognized as independent.

On the death of Sivaji's grandson in 1760 the direct line became extinct. One of the Bhonsla family was adopted as heir and bore the name of Sivaji.

The period in which the Panhāla rupee or 'Hukari' was first struck cannot be stated with certainty, but the legends upon it show that it was issued not earlier than the reign of the Emperor Shāh 'Ālam, 1759–1806.

Minor varieties may be distinguished.

Prinsep in his 'Useful Tables' gives two mints, Panhāla and Marech (Mirāj, Satāra States). In his manuscript book of impressions of casts from the coins¹ he illustrates a third one, Maraulī.

The Hon. Justice Ranade, in a paper read to the Bombay Asiatic Society, says: 'This mint (Panhāla) was subsequently removed to Kolhāpur, when the Rajās made it their capital, and this Kolhāpur mint continued in working order till about 1850. The Panhāla and the other rupees continued in circulation till 1860, when all the local currencies were withdrawn and sent to the Bank of Bombay to be coined into Queen's rupees.² According to the *Imperial Gazetteer*, xv, p. 386, the Kolhāpur mint was abolished in 1839.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
A 1 2 3 4	—	—	PANHĀLA RUPEE. شاه پادشاہ غاز ک سکہ میار (1) (2) (3) (4) W. 175, 174, 174, 175. S. .82, .82, .85, .7.	مانوس میمنت سنہ جلوس ض(ب)
5	—	—	" W. 175. S. .7.	(مانوس) میمنت جلوس کو (?) 20381.
6 7	—	—	" (6) (7) W. 174, 174. S. .7, .72.	" 20584; 20583.

¹ Formerly in the possession of Dr. O. Codrington.

² J.B.B.R.A.S., vol. xx, 1896–1900.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
SILVER	AR	—	As on No. 1.	As on No. 1.
8	—	—		
9	—	—		
10	—	—	(8) (9) (10) (11)	
11	—	—	W. 170, 170, 168, 165,	
12	—	—	S. .72, .68, .67, .67,	
			(12)	
			W. 167.	
			S. .7.	
				(8) 20386; (9) 20385.
				HALF-PANHĀLA RUPEE.
13	—	—	As on No. 1.	As on No. 1.
			W. 82.	
			S. .6.	
				20382.

KUTCH

Capital, Bhūj ($23^{\circ} 15' N.$, $69^{\circ} 48' 30'' E.$).

Kutch, Cutch (or Kachchh, the sea-coast land) is a Native State in Gujarāt province, of which Bhūj is the capital. Its rulers are known as Rāos and are a branch of the Jarejā Rājpūts. They are said to have come from Sind in the fifteenth century, and at first were divided into three branches, but in 1540 Khengārjī succeeded in making himself sole master.

Rulers. Number of coins in collection.

	A. D.	A'	AR	Æ	Total.
Rāyadhanjī I	. . .	1666 (?)	—	—	1 1
Gōhodajī I	. . .	1697	—	—	—
Desaljī I	. . .	1715	—	—	8 8
Lakhapatjī	. . .	1718	—	—	—
Gōhodajī II	. . .	1760	—	—	—
Rāyadhanjī II	. . .	1778	—	—	3 3
Bhārmaljī II	. . .	1814	—	3	3
Desaljī II	. . .	1819	—	9	9
Prāgmaljī II	. . .	1860	2	11	22 35
<u>Khengārjī III</u>	. . .	1876	—	5	6 11
			—	—	—
			2	28	49 79
			—	—	—

Kutch, Porbandar, and Nawānagar, as previously mentioned, have a currency system peculiarly their own. The unit is the silver korī and bears no historical relation to the rupee, which is equal to about $2\frac{1}{2}$ korīs. Coins of lesser value are the half-korī in silver and the dhingla, dokda, and trambiya in copper. Two of the last equal one dokda, and three one dhingla, while twenty-four dokdas go to the korī. Gold korīs have also been struck. The early coins of this State were copied from those of Mahmūd Shāh II of Gujarāt, of which Kutch formed part. Bhārmaljī II seems to have adopted those of Ahmad Shāh II as his model, but Desaljī II broke away entirely from the Gujarāt type and fell into line with most of the States in acknowledging Muḥammad Akbar on his coins as supreme ruler. The Mughal Emperor's name appeared on the coins until the Mutiny, but Prāgmaljī II shortly after issued a very handsome coinage bearing the name and titles of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, copied later by his successor, Khengārjī III, until 1877, when the change of title from ملکہ محظیہ to that of قیصرہند was shown on the coins.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse														
AE 1	—	—	<p style="text-align: center;">RĀYADHANJI I</p> <p style="text-align: center;">A. D. 1666-1697.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">DHINGLA.</p> <table> <tr><td>السلطان</td><td>ن</td></tr> <tr><td>شا بن شا</td><td>اللنا بالله</td></tr> <tr><td>ه د ه</td><td>الوثق</td></tr> <tr><td>محمد لطيف</td><td>الفتح</td></tr> <tr><td>شري] رايدح[جنجي]</td><td>والدين أبو</td></tr> <tr><td>W. 175.</td><td>[ناصر الدنيا]</td></tr> <tr><td>S. .86.</td><td></td></tr> </table>	السلطان	ن	شا بن شا	اللنا بالله	ه د ه	الوثق	محمد لطيف	الفتح	شري] رايدح[جنجي]	والدين أبو	W. 175.	[ناصر الدنيا]	S. .86.		<p style="text-align: center;">COPPER</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Pl. X. 10.</p>
السلطان	ن																	
شا بن شا	اللنا بالله																	
ه د ه	الوثق																	
محمد لطيف	الفتح																	
شري] رايدح[جنجي]	والدين أبو																	
W. 175.	[ناصر الدنيا]																	
S. .86.																		

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
DE SALJI I				
A. D. 1718-1741.				
COPPER	E	—	—	DHINGLA..
2	—	—	As on No. 1, but (रा) उ देश्वरजी	As on No. 1.
3	—	—	(2) (3) (4) (5)	
4	—	—	W. 198, 198, 194, 193, S. .75, .78, .7, .75,	
5	—	—	(6) (7) (8) (9)	
6	—	—	W. 189, 188, 129, 126. S. .7, .74, .63, .62.	
7	—	—		Pl. X. 12.
8	—	—		
9	—	—		
10	—	—	As on No. 1, but more debased.	As on No. 1, but more debased.
11	—	—	(10) (11) W. 126, 109. S. .6, .63.	Pl. X. 11.
12	—	—	As on No. 1. W. 63. S. .5.	As on No. 1.
RAYADHANJI II				
A. D. 1778-1813.				
DOKDA.				
SILVER	R	—	—	
13	—	1145	شاه السلطان ١١٤٥ حمد	Inscription unread.
14	—	A. H.		
15	—		राज श्री भारमलजी	
			(13) (14) (15) W. 69, 69, 67. S. .57, .55, .55.	Pl. X. 13.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
			DESALJI II A.H. 1234-1277.	A.D. 1819-1860. KORI.
AR 16 17	Bhuj	1234 A. H.	<p>باد شاہ غازی محمد اکبر سکہ آرٹیشل جی</p> <p>(16) (17) W. 67, 72. S. .54, .55.</p>	<p>Dotted circle. سینہ ۱۲۳۴ ج ۶۷ خرب</p> <p>SILVER Pl. X. 14.</p>
18 19	,	1234? A. H.	As on No. 16.	As on No. 16.
			<p>(18) (19) W. 34, 35. S. .46, .45.</p>	
20	,	1876 s.	<p>بادشاہ غازی محمد اکبر سکہ ج ۶۷ خرب</p> <p>W. 70. S. .58.</p>	<p>राज श्री देशलजी १८७६</p> <p>Pl. X. 16.</p>
21	,	1909 s.	<p>As on No. 20.</p> <p>W. 70. S. .58.</p>	<p>As on No. 20, but १९०९ (१९०९)</p>
22 23	,	1910 s.	<p>"</p> <p>(22) (23) W. 70, 70. S. .6, .55.</p>	<p>" १९१०</p>

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
SILVER	A.R. 24	Bhūj 1913 s.	As on No. 20. W. 72. S. .57.	As on No. 20, but 9093
	25	„ 1914 s.	„ W. 70. S. .57.	„ 9094
	26	„ „	As on No. 20. W. 34. S. .43.	As last.
HALF-KORI.				
COPPER	A.E. 27	„ 1234 A. H.	As on No. 16. W. 188. S. .68.	As on No. 16.
	28	„ 1242 A. H.	شاة محمد اکبر باد غانی سنة ١٢٤٢ W. 192. S. .77.	ج ۱۹۴۲ ضرب رाज श्रीदेव लजी
	29	„ 1261 A. H.	As on No. 28, but 1261 W. 188. S. .78.	As on No. 28.
DOKDA.	30	„ 12-- A. H.	„ 12-- W. 127. S. .74.	Pl. X. 15.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 31 32	Bhūj	—	<p style="text-align: center;">TRAMBIYA.</p> <p>As on No. 28, but date- less.</p> <p>(31) (32) W. 63, 62. S. .6, .54.</p>	COPPER
33	„	„	<p style="text-align: center;">DHINGLA.</p> <p>بادشاہ غازی بادشاہ سنة</p> <p>W. 189. S. .8.</p>	As on No. 28.
34	„	„	<p style="text-align: center;">DOKDA.</p> <p>As on No. 33.</p> <p>W. 126. S. .7.</p>	As on No. 28.
35	„	—	<p style="text-align: center;">TRAMBIYA.</p> <p>As on No. 33.</p> <p>W. 66. S. .55.</p>	As on No. 28.
PRĀGMALJĪ II				
A. D. 1860-1875.				
A 36 37	Bhūj- nagar	1870 A. D. 1927 S.	<p style="text-align: center;">GOLD KORĪ.</p> <p>ملکه معظم کوین وکتوریا ضرب ۱۸۷۰ نگر جم</p> <p>(36) (37) W. 72, 72. S. .64, .64.</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">GOLD</p> <p>Trident, crescent, dagger.</p> <p>મહારાજ શ્રી પ્રાગ્મલજી ૧૯૨૭</p> <p>Pl. X. 17.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">o</p>

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
KORI.				
SILVER AR 38 39 40	Bhuj-nagar	1862 A.D. 1919 S.	As on No. 36, but 1862 (38) (39) (40) W. 71, 71, 70. S. .63, .6, .58.	As on No. 36, but 1862 9090
41 42	"	1863 A.D. 1920 S.	" 1863 (41) (42) W. 72, 72. S. .57, .62.	" 9020
HALF-KORI.				
43 44 45	"	1862 A.D. 1919 S.	As on No. 38. (43) (44) (45) W. 36, 36, 36. S. .5, .5, .46.	As on No. 36, but 9090
FIVE KORI.				
46 47	"	1870 A.D. 1927 S.	As on No. 36, but within lined circle and border of sixteen ornate leaves with intertwining vine, dotted rim and milled edge. (46) (47) W. 214, 214. S. 1-25, 1-25.	Within lined circle: Trident, crescent, and dagger. । कोरी पांच । 9020 In margin with dotted rim, commencing at point of trident: माहाराजाधिराज मिरजा महाराज श्री प्रागमलजी बहादुर

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 47 a	Bhūj-nagar	1875 A. D. 1932 S.	TWO AND A HALF KORĪ. As on No. 46, but کوری ۲۵ below. ١٨٧٥ و نیم W. 106. S. .96.	SILVER As on No. 46, but centre has: Trident, crescent, and dagger, and کوری آری جَرَبَ كَچْبُوْز ۹۳۲
Æ 48	Kachh-Bhūj-nagar	1868 A. D. 1925 S.	THREE DOKDA. In centre of lined circle: دوکڈہ ۳ سنة ۱۸۶۸ Margin, in four sections: ضرب کچہ بوج نکر edged with points. W. 308. S. 1.3.	COPPER In centre of lined circle: چن دُوكَڈا dagger. Margin, in four sections: جَرَبَ . كَچْبُوْز . سَوْتَ . ۹۳۴. Pl. XI. 4.
49	Bhūj	1865 A. D.	DOKDA. دوکڈہ بـل ۱۸۶۵ ضرب dagger ج ۶۴ W. 99. S. .71.	Trident. دُوكَڈو جَرَبَ سـع جاو
50	"	1867 A. D.	As on No. 49, but !۸۷۷ W. 101. S. .77.	Trident. دُوكَڈو جَرَبَ سـع جاو. Pl. XI. 3. o 2

Metal No.	Mint	Date A. D.	Obverse	Reverse
COPPER 51	Bhūj	1868 A. D.	As on No. 49, but 1868 W. 100. S. .88.	As on No. 50.
52	"	1865 A. D.	تران نیہ بک ۱۸۶۵ ضرب ج ۵۲ W. 52. S. .56.	Trident. ચાંબીયો જરવ સુ જ
53	"	"	As on No. 52. W. 48. S. .6.	Trident. ચાંબી યો જરવ મુજ
54 55	"	1867 A. D.	As on No. 52, but 1867 (54) (55) W. 53, 49. S. .58, .6.	As on No. 52.
56 57 58	"	1868 A. D.	" 1868 (56) (57) (58) W. 50, 47, 47. S. .58, .58, .57.	"

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 59 60	—	1869 A. D. 1926 s.	<p style="text-align: center;">THREE DOKDO.</p> <p>Within lined circle: 1869 سنة dagger.</p> <p>Around in four sections: کوئن و کشوریا ملکہ محظوظ flat rim with points in place of dots.</p> <p>(59) (60) W. 309, 306. S. 1·3, 1·3.</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">COPPER</p> <p>Within lined circle: Trident. 9026</p> <p>In margin: श्री प्राग्मलजी महाराज edged with points as Ob.</p>
61 62	—	„	<p style="text-align: center;">ONE AND A HALF DOKDA.</p> <p>As on No. 59. Plain edge.</p> <p>W. 154. S. .9.</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">Pl. XI. 2.</p> <p>As on No. 59.</p>
63	—	1872 A. D. 1929 s.	<p>As on No. 59, but 1872</p> <p>W. 152. S. .97.</p>	<p>As on No. 59, but 9026</p>
64	—	1873 A. D. 1929 s.	<p>„ 1873</p> <p>W. 152. S. .9.</p>	<p>As on No. 63.</p>
65 66 67	—	1869 A. D. 1926 s.	<p style="text-align: center;">ONE DOKDA.</p> <p>As on No. 59.</p> <p>(65) (66) (67) W. 102, 100, 102. S. .77, .76, .77.</p>	<p>As on No. 59.</p>

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
COPPER AE 68 69 70	—	1869 A. D. 1926 S.	As on No. 59. (68) (69) (70) W. 51, 51, 51. S. .57, .57, .57.	TRAMBĪYA. As on No. 59. Pl. XI. 5.
SILVER AR 71	Bhūj	1882 A. D. 1939 S.	Ornate border and dotted margin: وکھور قیصر هند ضر ب ۱۸۸۲ ج ۵۴۳ W. 213. S. 1-3.	FIVE KORI. In lined circle: Trident, crescent, dagger. کوئری پانچ ۹۰۳۹ Around in margin: مَاہاراजَا دِھِرَا جَمِيرْ جَا- مَهَارَأَتْ آرِيَ خِنْغَارَجِي بَهَادُورْ كَچْبُونْ As on No. 71.
72	„	1883 A. D. 1939 S.	As on No. 71, but ۱۸۸۳ W. 213. S. 1-3.	TWO AND A HALF KORI.
73	„	1897 A. D. 1953 S.	As on No. 71, but ۱۸۹۷ W. 107. S. 1.	In lined circle: Trident, crescent, dagger. کوئری آٹھی کَچْبُونْ ۹۱۴۳ Around in margin: شَرِی خِنْغَارَجِي سَواہِبَهَدُورْ. مَهَارَأَتْ آرِي دِھِرَا جَمِيرْ جَا- مَهَارَأَتْ Pl. XI. 6.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 74	Bhūj	1899 A.D. 1956 S.	As on No. 73, but ¹⁸⁹⁹ Border as on No. 46. W. 107. S. 1·02.	As on No. 73, but ¹⁸⁹⁹ SILVER
				KORI.
75	"	1883 A.D. 1939 S.	As on No. 71, but ¹⁸⁸³ W. 71. S. .55.	Trident, crescent, dagger. महाराज श्री खेंगरजी ¹⁸⁸³
				THREE DOKDA.
AE 76	"	1888 A.D. 1944 S.	In centre: ¹⁸⁸⁸ سنة dagger. In margin: وکٹوریا پیسر ہند ضرب بھو W. 307. S. 1·3.	In centre: Trident. ¹⁸⁸⁸ In margin: महाराजो श्री खेंगरजी कच्छ COPPER
				Pl. XI. 7.
				ONE AND A HALF DOKDA.
77	"	1877 A.D. 1933 S.	As on No. 59, but ¹⁸⁷⁷ W. 153. S. .95.	In lined circle: Trident. ¹⁸⁷⁷ Around in four sections: महाराजो श्री खेंगरजी
				DOKDA.
78	"	1883 A.D. 1940 S.	As on No. 76, but ¹⁸⁸³ W. 101. S. .85.	As on No. 76, but ¹⁸⁸³ and without m.m. 307. 9080

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
COPPER AE 79	Bhūj	1881 A.D. 1938 S.	As on No. 76, but 1881 W. 48. S. .65.	TRAMBĪYA. In centre: Trident. 9038 Around margin: મિરજા મહારાજ શ્રી ખંગરજી
80 81	„	1882 A.D. 1938 S.	As on No. 79, but 1882 (80) (81) W. 48, 50. S. .61, .65.	As on No. 79.
82	„	1883 A.D. 1939 S.	„ 1883 M. 23. W. 51. S. .6.	As on No. 79, but 9039 M. 22. Pl. XI. 9.

LUNĀVĀDA

Capital, Lunāwāra ($23^{\circ} 8' 30''$ N., $73^{\circ} 39' 30''$ E.).

Lunāvāda or Lūnāwāra was founded by Rāna Bhīm Singhjī in 1434. Its ruler is styled Mahārāna, and is of the Solankī Rājput family.

Ruler.	A.D.	Number of coins in collection.
Wakhatsinghjī II	1867	AE 10

The coins in the collection are recognized as having been struck at Lunāvāda, but their reading is obscure.

The mint-name in Gujarāti character is however clear, as also is the Samvat date.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
MAHĀRĀNA WAKHATSINGHJĪ				
A.D. 1867.				
<i>Æ</i>			PAISA.	COPPER
1	Lunāvāda	—	Lotus flower; traces of inscription.	Traces of inscription.
2			(1) (2) (3)	
3			W. 125, 122, 71,	
4			S. .8 x .75, .7 x .7, .7 x .5,	
			(4)	
			W. 53.	
			S. .8 x .5.	
				Pl. XI. 8.
5	—	1949 S.	<i>Si /re re s</i>	Illegible.
6			Lion to right, a sword.	
7			<i>qeeq</i>	
8			M. 27, 28.	
9			(5) (6)	
10			W. 118, 122,	
			S. .7 x .62, .7 x .7,	
			(7) (8)	
			W. 124, 115,	
			S. .75 x .75, .75 x .65,	
			(9, 10)	
			W. 118.	
			S. .7 x .7.	
				Pl. XI. 10.

NAWĀNAGAR

Capital, Nawānagar ($22^{\circ} 26' 30''$ N., $70^{\circ} 16' 30''$ E.).

This State is in the north-west of the Kāthiāwār peninsula, and was founded by one Jām Raval in 1540. Its rulers are called Jāms and are Jadeja Rājputs.

Rulers.	A.D.	Number of coins in collection.			
		A.	R.	Æ	Total.
Ranmaljī II	. 1820	—	5	—	5
Vibhājī II	. 1852	2	15	23	40
		—	—	—	—
		<u>2</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>45</u>

The coins of this State, until some twenty years ago, were all of one type, and that a borrowed one. The design was taken from a Gujarat coin of Muẓaffar Shāh III, reading مظفر شاه السلطان (cf. *I. M. Cat.*, vol. ii, Pl. X. 109). Below this was added in Nāgari श्री जामजी on the reverse. This type was copied and re-copied until little remained of the original design except the vertical strokes. Coins of this type were struck at various times in gold, silver, and copper. About the middle of Vibhājī's reign a change was made. The obverse has the ruler's name, &c., &c., श्री जाम विभाजी and the reverse the denomination कीरो १, and mint नवानगर above and Samvat १५३६ below. Another issue later appeared with a partial reversion to the earlier type, مظفر شاه given, accompanied with जामजी, the reverse showing still more of the early legends, only सं १५४६ appearing in Nāgari below the Persian inscription to mark the change from the conventional type. A fine series of copper coins were issued during the same ruler's reign.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
SILVER 1	—	—	RANMALJĪ II A. D. 1820-1852. السلطان شا ١٧٨ مظفر श्री जामजी W. 72. S. .6.	KORĪ. Portions of الرحمض بتايد المزيد شمس الدنيا والدين Pl. XI. 11. 20149.
2	—	—	As on No. 1.	As on No. 1.
3	—	—	(2) (3) (4) W. 73, 72, 71. S. .63, .57, .6.	
4	—	—		

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 5	—	—	HALF-KORĪ. As on No. 1. W. 36. S. .5.	SILVER As on No. 1. 20151.
A 6 7	—	—	VIBHĀJĪ A. D. 1852-1895. GOLD KORĪ. As on No. 1, but lettering more debased. (6) (7) W. 99, 99. S. .55, .55.	GOLD As on No. 1, but lettering more debased. PL XI. 18.
AR 8 9	—	—	KORĪ. As on No. 1, but debased. (8) (9) W. 73, 74. S. .57, .64.	SILVER As on No. 1, but debased. 20150.
10 11 12 13	—	—	" (10) (11) (12) (13) W. 74, 72, 75, 74. S. .65, .65, .6, .65.	As on No. 1. PL XI. 12. 3444.
14 15 16 17	—	—	" (14) (15) (16) (17) W. 74, 72, 71, 35. S. .61, .6, .66, .52.	"
18 19 20	—	—	HALF-KORĪ. As on No. 1. (18) (19) (20) W. 36, 35, 37. S. .5, .52, .52.	As on No. 1. (18, 20) I.M. 14811.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
COPPER AE	—	—		DHINGLA.
21	—	—	As on No. 1.	As on No. 1.
22				
23			(21) (22) (23) (24)	
24			W. 192, 187, 147, 139. S. .75, .75, .8, .7.	(21) 20155.
				DOKDA.
25	—	—	As on No. 1.	As on No. 1.
26				
27			(25) (26) (27) (28)	
28			W. 117, 102, 108, 115,	
29			S. .65, .67, .7, .7,	
30			(29) (30) W. 115, 128. S. .71 x .65, .7 x .6.	(25) I.M. 14810.
SILVER AR	Nawā-nagar	1936 s.		KORĪ.
31			In two lined circles with circle of dots between: श्री जाम विभाजी dagger each side. Raised rim. M. 29. W. 73. S. .73.	In centre of lined circle: कोरी १ semicircular inscription above. नवानगर lower half :: १९३६ :: all in outer lined circle.
				Pl. XII. 2. 20148.
				FIVE KORĪ.
32	—	1949 s.	Within lined circle: مظفر जामश्री १ वीभाजी कोरी ५ Outer margin of dots and sprigs. W. 218. S. .9.	Debased reading as on No. 1, with س ۱۹۴۹ below شمس, all in lined circle and outer margin of oblique strokes. Roughly milled edge.
				Pl. XII. 3. 20147.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 33 34 35 36	Nawā-nagar	1928 s.	<p style="text-align: center;">THREE DOKDA.</p> <p>In centre of lined circle: Kalar or dagger. In margin with rayed edge: महाराजा * धिराज * जामश्री * वीभाजी * संवत * १९२८ * (33) (34) (35) (36) W. 278, 278, 285, 299. S. 1·22, 1·26, 1·28, 1·25.</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">COPPER</p> <p>In centre of lined circle: चन दोकडा In margin with rayed edge: संख्यान * नवानगर *</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Pl. XII. 1. (34) 20152.</p>
37	"	1942 s. (1885 A.D.)	<p>As on No. 1, with date १९४२ beneath.</p> <p>W. 194. S. .85.</p>	<p>In dotted circle: चन दोकडा Dagger.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Pl. XII. 4. 20154.</p>
				TWO DOKDA.
38	—	1943 s.	<p>In centre of lined circle: dagger. In margin around: जामश्री ७ विभाजी ::: W. 293. S. 1·15.</p>	<p>In centre of lined circle: २ In margin with border of dots: ::: ने दोकडा ::: १९४३</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Pl. XII. 7. 20153.</p>
				DOKDA.
39 40 41	—	—	<p>As on No. 1.</p> <p>(39) (40) (41) W. 97, 97½, 97. S. .75, .75, .7.</p>	<p>As on No. 1.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Pl. XII. 5. (40) 20156.</p>

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
COPPER AE	—	—	TRAMBĪYA.	
42			As on No. 1.	As on No. 1.
43				
44			(42) (43) (44) (45)	
45			W. .49, .49, .48, .48. S. .62, .6, .6, .58.	(42) 20157.

RĀDHANPUR

Capital, Rādhanpur ($23^{\circ} 49' 30''$ N., $71^{\circ} 38' 40''$ E.).

This State is in the Palanpur division and, like Junāgarh, is ruled by a descendant of the celebrated Bābī family. The head of the family was Bahādur Khān, a Persian by race, one of whose descendants, Ja'afer Khān, received a grant of Rādhanpur and other districts from the Emperor Aurangzeb in 1723. This prince's grandson, Jawān Marda Khān, was appointed Governor of Gujarāt, with the title of Nawāb by Muhammād Shāh, the reigning Emperor.

Rulers.	A. D.	AR	AE	Total.
Zorāwar . .	1825	12	—	12
Bismilla . .	1874	1	—	1
				13

No coins are known of this mint previous to the reign of Zorāwar, when they were struck in the three metals.

The obverse gives the name or title of Victoria, the reverse those of the reigning rāja. Copper paīsa are known of both Zorāwar and Bismilla. They are thick and mis-shapen with uniface impressions of गो and जी. There is also a quarter-anna of similar type to No. 261, but dated 1880.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
ZORĀWAR				
			A. H. 1241-1291.	A. D. 1825-1874.
R 1 2	Rādhan-pur	1289 A.H. 1872 A.D.	In dotted circle: ملکه مظمنہ کوین وکشوریا سر رادھنپور ب ۱۸۷۲ سنہ (1) (2) W. 178, 179. S. 1·12, 1·14.	RUPEE. In dotted circle: یک روپیہ نم خان بہادر نا زوراور نواب سنہ ۱۲۸۹ Milled edge and raised rims. SILVER Pl. XII. 8.
EIGHT ANNAS.				
3	"	1287 A.H. 1869 A.D.	As on No. 1, but ۱۸۶۹ W. 90. S. .92.	As on No. 1, but هشت آنہ نم ۱۸۶۹
4 5	"	1288 A.H. 1871 A. D.	" ۱۸۷۱ (4) (5) W. 91 $\frac{1}{2}$, 90. S. .92, .92.	" ۱۸۷۱ Milled edge and raised rims.
6	"	—	" W. 87. S. .91.	Similar, but date omitted. 19991.
FOUR ANNAS.				
7 8	"	1287 A.H. 1871 A. D.	As on No. 4. (7) (8) W. 46, 49. S. .7, .7.	As on No. 1, but چھار آنہ تا ۱۸۷۱

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
SILVER	AR 9	Rādhān-pur	— As on No. 1. W. 44. S. .74.	As on No. 1. 19992.
			TWO ANNAS.	
10	„	1288	As on No. 1, but 1871 A. D. (10) (11) W. 22, 22. S. .6, .58.	As on No. 1, but دو آنہ ۱۸۷۱
11		A.H. 1871 A.D.		
12	„	—	but no date. ” W. 21. S. .6.	but no date. ” 19993.
			BISMILLĀ	
			A. H. 1291-1313. A. D. 1874-1895.	
			RUPEE.	
13	„	1311 A.H. 1894 A.D.	In lined and dotted circles: هند ملکہ مظہر رادھن بور قیصر خرب ۱۸۹۴	In lined and dotted circles: بھادر خان محمد بسم الله خان (?) نوآب ۱۳۱۱
			Pl. XII. 9.	
			19990.	

PORBANDĀR

Capital, Porbandar ($21^{\circ} 37' 10''$ N., $69^{\circ} 48' 30''$ E.).

Like Nawānagar, this State is also in Kāthiawār. Its Rāna or ruler is a Jethwa Rājpūt, and belongs to one of the oldest races in Western India, who established themselves in this province not later than

about A.D. 900-1000. The seat of the Rāna was transferred to Porbandar from Chāya, the old capital, in 1785.

Ruler.	A.D.	Number of coins in collection.
Vikramāti	1831	₹ 8 ₹ 8 Total 16.

The coins are of the same type as the early ones of Nawānagar except that श्री राम replaces श्री जाम.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 1	—	—	<p style="text-align: center;">KORI.</p> <p>Type of Nawānagar, No. 1, but with श्री राम in place of श्री जाम</p> <p>W. 72. S. .55.</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">SILVER</p> <p>As on Nawānagar, No. 1. Much debased.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Pl. XII. 6.</p>
2 3	—	—	<p>As on No. 1.</p> <p>(2), (3) W. 76, 76. S. .57, .5.</p>	<p>As on No. 1.</p> <p>(2) Bombay Government; (3) 20570.</p>
4 5 6	—	—	<p style="text-align: center;">HALF-KORI.</p> <p>As on No. 1.</p> <p>(4) (5) (6) W. 36, 37, 37. S. .42, .45, .5.</p>	<p>As on No. 1.</p> <p>(5) 20571.</p>
7 8	—	—	<p style="text-align: center;">QUARTER-KORI.</p> <p>As on No. 1.</p> <p>(7) (8) W. 19, 19. S. .34, .34.</p>	<p>As on No. 1.</p> <p>(7) 20572; (8) 11569.</p>
AE 9 10 11	—	—	<p style="text-align: center;">DOKDA.</p> <p>As on No. 1.</p> <p>(9) (10) (11) W. 118, 118, 116. S. .65, .65, .63.</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">COPPER</p> <p>As on No. 1.</p> <p>(10) 20573.</p>

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
COPPER <i>Æ</i>	—	—	TRAMBĪYA.	
12			As on No. 1.	As on No. 1.
13				
14			(12) (13) (14) (15) (16)	
15			W. 51, 60, 58, 30, 30.	
16			S. .52, .52, .55, .43, .4.	(12) 20574.

MARĀTHĀ STATES

SĀTĀRA

Capital, Sātāra ($17^{\circ} 41' 25''$ N., $74^{\circ} 2' 10''$ E.).

Sātāra, which is now entirely in British hands, was formerly the centre of Marāthā power, the great Sivājī being its founder.¹ At his death in 1680 practically the whole of the Konkan from Gandāvī in the north to Ponda in the south was under his rule, as well as several provinces in the interior. The decay of the Mughal Empire from 1700 to 1750 marks the period during which the Marāthās gradually rose to supremacy. About the same period the rule of the Sātāra rājās over the Marāthās declined and gave way before the Peshwās, or 'Mayors of the Palace', Balajī, the first Peshwā usurping power at the expense of his master.

The rule of the Peshwā was, however, not supreme, for as the Marāthā power grew other Hindu leaders joined, and thus formed a great Marāthā confederation which in 1795 had reached its zenith, and assumed such large proportions that it dominated all Central India. The leaders of this confederation were the ancestors of most of the Marāthā rulers of to-day, comprising the Holkar of Indore, the Sindhia of Gwālior, the Gāekwār of Baroda, the Puār family of Dewās and Dhār, and the Bhonslas of Nagpūr. Although the power of the confederacy was broken by the Afghān invader, Ahmad Shāh, at Panīpat, in 1761, it was not until their defeat by the British in 1818 that the confederacy was dissolved. In 1822 the Sātāra territory

¹ *History of the Mahrattas*, by Grant Duff, p. 168.

was handed to the titular Rājā by the British, but in consequence of his intrigues he was deposed in 1839. His brother was then placed on the throne, but dying in 1848 without a male heir the control of the State was resumed by the British.

Number of coins in collection.

Uncertain date.

Æ 5

In his article on the 'Currencies and Mints under Marāthā rule'¹ Mr. Justice Ranade asserts that gold, silver, and copper coins were struck by Sivājī at Rāigad, where his mint was set up: no satisfactory attribution of coins to Sivājī has yet been made. The copper coins of the State are called Shivārāyi paīsa on account of the inscription they bear, and were current for a century or more. The name 'Shiva' on them is variously written शिव, श्रीव, सिव, सीव, and the termination 'pati' of 'Chatrapati' छात्रपति is often found bungled. Mr. Ranade continues, 'As regards the silver rupee coined at Rāigad, it is impossible to say what inscription it bore, as no specimens of Sivājī's rupee are now available. The likelihood is that it had Persian inscriptions, because all the later coins issued under the authority of the Peshwās and the great Marāthā chiefs bore such inscriptions'. Shāhu set up a mint at Sātāra from which gold, silver, and copper coins were issued, but after his death (1749) it was transferred to Poona by the Peshwās. A mint was also opened at Bagalkot (Bijapūr district) in about 1753 and the Mulharshāhī rupee struck there. In the reign of the last Peshwā, Baji Rāo, the Chandorī rupee took the place of the Mulharshāhī and was coined both at Poona and Sātāra, the Poona mint being finally closed in 1835 and the Bagalkot and Sri Sikka rupees of Kolaba withdrawn from circulation.² None of these coins has been identified so far except perhaps the last, which seems to agree in description with Prinsep's (*q. v.*) Wabjaum issues.

Many small mints were in existence in the Southern Marāthā territory, but were all closed in 1765 and a central one opened at Dhārwar. The coins struck at Kolaba, Sangli, Mīrāj, and Panhāla have been mentioned under the headings of Janjira and Kolhāpur, while those here catalogued belong more particularly to the Kingdom of Sātāra.

¹ *J.B.B.R.A.S.*, vol. xx, pp. 191-200.

² Abbott in *J.B.B.R.A.S.*, vol. xx, pp. 109-131.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.				
PAISA.				
COPPER <i>A</i>	—	s.	Circle of dots. श्री राजा शिव (1) W. 192, S. .8. (2) W. 198, S. .8. (3) W. 136, S. .8. (4) W. 151. S. .75.	Circle of dots. हन्त्र पती
1	—	—		Pl. XIII. 10. (1) 18656; (2) 18657.
2	—	—		
3	—	—		
4	—	—		
5	—	—	" W. 158. S. .8.	हन्त्र पती 20696.

NIPĀNI

Nipāni ($16^{\circ} 23' 40''$ N., $74^{\circ} 25' 10''$ E.).

This town is in Belgaum, Bombay Presidency, and was annexed in 1842, but was a Marāthā mint in former times. The coins struck there were identified by Prinsep and are mentioned by him in his 'Useful Tables'. The coins of Nipāni and Pirkānī seem identical.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
RUPEE.				
SILVER <i>R</i>				
1	—	—	Crude copy of Shah 'Ālam's couplet.	Crude copy of usual Mu-
2	—	—		ghal reverse with illegible
3	—	—	(1) (2) (3) W. 178, 175, 176. S. .95, .88, .78.	mint. Four- and five-pointed stars in field.
				Pl. XII. 11. (3) 20591

WAI

Wai ($17^{\circ} 56' 50''$ N., $73^{\circ} 56'$ E.).

This is the chief town of Wai, sub-division of Sātāra district, Bombay Presidency. Mr. Ranade says that 'The Ankushi rupee, so-called on account of the ankush or elephant goad which it bore on the inscription, was issued by the Rastes from their mint at Vāī (Wai).¹ Prinsep says the 'Ankosy' or 'Chinsoory' rupee was struck at Poona.² There is little doubt that this coin had a very large circulation in Sātāra and Kolhāpur, and small variations in type suggest its being imitated by various neighbouring mints.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 1	—	Yr. 12	<p style="text-align: center;">ANKUSI RUPEE.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">شاه بادشاہ غاز سکہ مبارک</p> <p style="text-align: center;">W. 175. S. .81.</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">مانوس میمنت سنہ جلوس An elephant-goad in س.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">18628.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">SILVER</p>
2 3	—	—	<p style="text-align: center;">"</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(2) (3) W. 173, 174. S. .82, .82.</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">(2) 22150; (3) 20730.</p>
4 5	—	—	<p style="text-align: center;">" (4) (5) W. 171, 172. S. .82, .83.</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">"</p>

¹ Ranade, J.B.B.R.A.S., vol. xx, p. 199.² Prinsep, *Useful Tables*, p. 52.

POONA

Poona ($18^{\circ} 30' 41''$ N., $73^{\circ} 55' 21''$ E.).

Chief town of Poona District, Bombay Presidency. The Marāthā coins of the mint are common, but show little variety. Copper paīsa known as the 'Spectacles pice' from their containing a mint-mark like a pair of spectacles or scissors in their inscription, are mentioned by Prinsep, and the piece in this Catalogue, besides having the same mark has been read as بونه ضرب, i.e. struck at Poona, but the date, 1244 A.H. (A.D. 1828), raises a difficulty, as on the deposition of the Peshwā Bājī Rāo, in 1818, the city became British.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
SILVER AR 1	Poona	1244 A.H.	شاہ غاز بادشاہ سکہ مبار W. 173. S. .92.	RUPEE. میمنت جلوس ۹۲۸۸ ضرب(?) پونہ(?) Spectacles mint-mark.

Pl. XIII. 12.

20197.

SURĀT

Surāt (the city) ($21^{\circ} 9' 30''$ N., $72^{\circ} 54' 15''$ E.).

The rupee catalogued here was identified by Prinsep as of Nagpur mintage in his 'Useful Tables', and illustrated on Pl. II, No. 10, but a similar piece, which shows the mint plainly, gave Mr. Nelson Wright the opportunity of finally locating it. It is to be found in vol. III. of this Catalogue, Pl. XVII, No. 2080. He suggests that it may have been struck at Bombay by the East India Company. As, however, the Marāthās were in power at this period¹ up to the very walls of Surāt, it is more than probable that these coins were struck by them as the mint-mark suggests.

¹ Muhammad Shah reigned from 1719-1748.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
RUPEE.				
AR ¹ 1	Surāt	— A.H. Yr. 2	<p style="text-align: center;">شاه بادشاہ غاز سکھ مبار</p> <p style="text-align: center;">W. 166. S. .86.</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">[مانوس] میمنت سندھ ۲ جلوس ضرب (?) سو[رت]</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Pl. XII. 13. 11494.</p>

¹ Comp. I.M.C., vol. iii, No. 2080.



PART II. RĀJPUTĀNA

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AJMĪR

Ajmīr was a regular mint of the Mughal emperors down to the reign of Shah 'Ālam II. Coins 1-2 (Pl. XVII. 2) are struck in the name of the latter, presumably the latest issue for the Rathors of Jodhpur. No. 3 (Pl. XVII. 1) is the Śrīshāhi of Ajmīr, said by Prinsep to have been 'introduced by Tantia'.¹ While the *jhār* (ჯ) suggests Jaipur or at least Rathor influence, the date 1203:31, the year of the Marāthā conquest, and the Śrī suggest it was issued by the Marāthās immediately after their conquest of Ajmīr, and its comparative commonness suggests that the type was continued by them unchanged till Ajmīr passed to the British in 1818.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
SILVER AR 1 2	—	1203 A. H. Yr. 31	In name of Shah 'Ālam II. RUPEE. شاه عالم ۱۲۰۳ بادشاہ غاز سکہ مبار (1) (2) W. 169, 169. S. .86, .85.	ماڈوس میمنت جلوس سنہ Pl. XVII. 2. (1) 11879; (2) 11878.
3	Ajmīr	"	Under Marāthās. RUPEE. شاه عالم ۱۲۰۳ باد شاہ غار سکہ مبار W. 167. S. .95.	(دار لد) اجمیر ضرب میمنت ماڈوس جہاں ۳۱ سنہ جلوس س in of چ

¹ Useful Tables, p. 52.

ALWAR

Capital, Alwar ($27^{\circ} 34' 4''$ N., $76^{\circ} 38' 28''$ E.).

This State was founded in 1772 by Pratāp Singh, a Narūka Rājput, who at first possessed but two and a half villages, but during the contentions between the Jāts, Mughals, and Marāthās, about that period, managed to possess himself of the greater part of the territory which forms the southern part of the present State.¹ In the Marāthā war of 1803–1806 Bakhtāwar Singh took the side of the British, who rewarded him with the northern part, and took the State under their protection. On the occasion of Queen Victoria's Jubilee the ruler was granted the title of Mahārāja.²

Rulers.	A.D.	Number of coins in collection.			Total.
		R	A	Total.	
Sheodān Singh .	1857	2	6	8	
Mangal Singh .	1874–1892	5	—	5	
				—	
				13	
				—	

The mint was at Rājgarh and the coins of Alwar were struck there from its opening in 1772 until 1877, when Alwar accepted the Government's offer to coin the State's money at Calcutta. The Rājgarh mint was closed except for a formal issue once a year, not for circulation, and the new coinage thenceforward struck at Calcutta.³

The coins of Sheodān Singh bear the inscriptions—obverse 'Auspicious coin of Her Majesty the Queen, England the seat of Empire, in the Christian year 1867'; reverse 'Struck at Rājgarh in the -th year of the reign of the great King Mahārāo-Raj Sheodān Singh'.

Similar inscriptions are used on the succeeding ruler's coins.

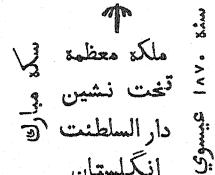
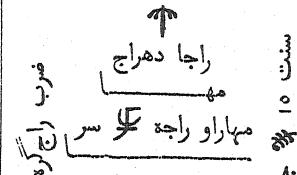
Copper coins are known of Pratāp Singh and Bakhtāwar with the name of Shāh 'Ālam, while Bāni Singh's coins bear the name of Muhammad Bahādur.⁴

¹ Webb, *The Currencies of Rājpútāna* (London, 1898), henceforth quoted as Webb, p. 110.

² Ibid., p. 110.

³ Ibid., p. 110.

⁴ Ibid., Pl. x, 1, 2, 3.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<u>SHEODĀN SINGH</u>				
A.D. 1857-1874.				
SILVER <i>R</i>	Rājgarh	1870 A.D. Yr. 15	In double circle with dots between.  (1) W. 176. (2) S. 1.07. W. 175. S. 1.06.	RUPEE.  Raja Dharaj Meharao Raja Sheodan Singh Swai Shyadan Senge Behادر Pl. XIII. 1.
COPPER <i>A</i>	"	— A.D. Yr. 3	As on No. 1, date illegible. W. 284. S. .92.	HALF-ANNA (?). Meharao Behادر Shyadan Senگه رب راج کرہ Pl. XIII. 2.
4	"	— A.D. Yr. 4	"	As on No. 3, but رب راج
5	"	—	سلطنت داران انگلستان W. 285. S. .80.	راجا دھراج مہاراؤ راجہ سرم Pl. XIII. 3.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 6	Rājgarh	—	As on No. 5. W. 278. S. .82.	As on No. 5. COPPER
7 8	„	1871 A. D. Yr. 15	As on No. 1, but [AVI] (7) (8) W. 286, 285. S. 1.16, 1.2.	As on No. 1.
MANGAL SINGH				
A. D. 1874-1892.				
RUPEE.				
Æ 9 10	—	1877 A. D.	Crowned bust of Victoria I. VICTORIA—EMPIRESS. (9) (10) W. 180, 180. S. 1.21, 1.21.	مہاراوا راجه سوای منگل سنگھ بھادر [AVV]
SILVER				
In margin, at top, ONE RUPEE; at bottom, ALWAR STATE.				
A <i>jhār</i> each side.				
Pl. XIII. 4.				
11	—	1788 <i>sic</i> (for 1877) A. D.	”	but with date inverted 1788
12 13	—	1880	” (12) (13) W. 180, 179. S. 1.21, 1.21.	but ” 1880

BĀNSWĀRA

Capital, Bānswāra ($23^{\circ} 30' N.$, $74^{\circ} 24' E.$).

The chiefs of Bānswāra belong to the Sesodia Rājputs of Dūngarpur, of which they are the junior branch, becoming detached from the latter State on the death of Udaya Singh in 1528. Bānswāra became partly subject to the Marāthās towards the close of the eighteenth century and paid tribute to the Chief of Dhār. A treaty was concluded with the British Government in 1818. The rulers have the title of Mahārāwal.¹

Ruler.	A.D.	Number of coins in collection.
Lakshman Singh	1862-1905	4 Total 4.

Lakshman struck coins in 1870 which are known by the name of Lakshman shāhi. The rupee and its divisions are illustrated by Webb² but are not represented in this collection. The inscriptions on both silver and copper have so far baffled interpretation. Webb³ states that 'in former days the Salim Shāhi rupee (see Partabgarh) was coined at Bānswāra; it certainly was the rupee of the State, and still has a large circulation in the Mahārāwal's territory'.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
COPPER AE	—	—	Solar symbols. W. 114. S. .76 x .75.	PAISA. Traces of Nāgarī inscription. Pl. XIII. 5. 12187.
				As on No. 1.
				As on No. 1. 12185.
				" (3) (4) W. 66, 56. S. .76 x .5, .73 x .36.

¹ Webb, p. 33.

² Ibid., Pl. iii. 13-16.

³ Ibid., p. 34.

BHARTPUR

Capital, Bhartpur ($27^{\circ} 13' 5''$ N., $77^{\circ} 32' 20''$ E.).

Out of the anarchy following the death of the Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb in 1707 small kingdoms arose, among them being the State of Bhartpur, which was founded by Churāman, a Jāt, but he was dispossessed by his brother Badan Singh, who was then proclaimed leader of the Jāts at Dīg, with the title of Thākūr.¹ About 1760 Sūraj Mal extended it further, the process being continued by his fourth son, Ranjīt Singh, who for services rendered to General Perron was rewarded with more territory, and thus formed the present State.

Rulers.	A.D.	Number of coins in collection.				Total.
		A	R	Æ		
Sūraj Mal	1756-1763	—	—	9	9	
Randhīr Singh	. 1805	1	4		5	
Baldeo Singh	. 1823	—	—	—	—	
Dürjan Sal	. 1825	—	—	—	—	
Balwant Singh	. 1826	—	3	—	3	
Jaswant Singh	1852-1893	—	4	4	8	
						<u>25</u>

According to Webb² the State in early days had two mints, viz., Dīg and Bhartpur, and he gives 1763 as the date at which both mints commenced to strike coins. Neither of these names appear on the coins however till quite recent times. Instead we have Maha Indrapur and Braj Indrapur. The earliest coins in this catalogue are of copper, but in vol. III Mr. H. Nelson Wright describes a rupee dated 1174 (A.D. 1760) with the usual Mughal legends and in the name of Shāh Jahān III. Those that follow in both vol. III and this volume are of similar type, but in Shāh ‘Ālam’s name, and in the three metals, gold, silver, and copper, while both mints appear until we come to the coins of Jaswant Singh. These are of an entirely different type. On the obverse is the portrait of Queen Victoria, with a Persian legend around : obverse ‘In the year 1858 of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, lawful sovereign of England’. On the reverse is its continuation, ‘Struck at Bhartpur, 1910 (samvat) by Jaswant Singh Bahādur, Invincible in War, Braj Indrapur’.

Webb² states that the Dīg mint closed in 1878 and Bhartpur in 1883.

¹ Ibid., p. 125.

² Ibid., p. 126.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
COPPER A 1	Braj Indrapur	— A. H. Yr. 4	SŪRAJ MAL (?) A.D. 1756-1763. شاه عالم باد شاه ک	برج اندرپور ضرب جلوس ﷺ سنة
2	„	—	W. 277. S. .95.	Pl. XIII. 6. —
3	„	—	As on No. 1.	As on No. 1.
4	„	—	(2) (3) (4) W. 281, 282, 279. S. .8, .85, .8.	
5	—	—	” W. 283. S. .83.	”
6	—	121— A. H.	but ۱۲۱(-) W. 101. S. .73.	”
7	—	—	” W. 281. S. .75.	”
8	—	—	” W. 86. S. .65	”
9	—	—	” W. 90. S. .62.	”

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
A/10	—	— A.H. Yr. 1	RANDHĪR SINGH (?) A.D. 1805-1823. MUHR. محمد اکبر شاہ بادشاہ غازی صاحب قران (ثانی) W. 166. S. .77.	ضرب میمنت مانوس جلوس احمد * سنه
R/11	Braj Indrapur	1235 A.H. Yr. 15	RUPEE. As on No. 10, but M. 42. W. 172. S. 1-12.	برج اندرپور ضرب میمنت مانوس جلوس احمد * سنه
12	—	1236 A.H. Yr. 16	“ M. 42. W. 170. S. 1-05.	but “ Pl. XIII. 8. 14980.
13	—	1238 A.H. Yr. 18	“ W. 171. S. .95.	“ 14
14	Maha Indrapur	12-- A.H. Yr. 5?	“ W. 170. S. .87.	مہہ اندرپور سنہ Q

Pl. XIII. 9.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
BALWANT SINGH				
A.D. 1826-1852.				
SILVER R 15				
	(—) Indrapur	12-- A.H. Yr. 36	As on No. 10, but 11(—) W. 170. S. .85.	RUPEE. As on No. 10, but 11 8526.
16	—	1270 A.H. Yr. 40	" 11 W. 170. S. .87.	" 11 Pl. XIII. 10.
17	—	1262? A.H. Yr. 48	" 1112 (?) W. 171. S. .83.	" 11 Pl. XIII. 12. 11508.
JASWANT SINGH				
A.D. 1852-1893.				
RUPĒE.				
18	Braj-	1858	Head of Queen Victoria ;	In lined circle
19	indrapur	A.D. Bhartpur 1910 s.	around : جناب ملکہ مظہما ملکہ کوین وکشوریا فرمان روای هند وانگلند سنه ۱۸۵۸	مہاراجہ دا (-) برج اندرپور ح جسونت سنگہ بھادر مہارو جنگ بھرپور ۱۹۱۰ صر[ب]
			(18) (19) W. 170, 170. S. 1-0, 1-0.	Pl. XIII. 11.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
AR 20	Braj-	1858	As on No. 18.	As on No. 18.	SILVER
21	indrapur	A.D.			
	Bhartpur	1910 s.	(20) (21) W. 171, 170. S. .85, .88.		
Æ 22	"	1858	"	"	COPPER
23		A.D.			
			(22) (23) W. 283, 283. S. .96, .96.		
24	"	—	"	"	
25			(24) (25) W. 144, 144. S. .78, .78.		

BĪKANĪR

Capital, Bikanir ($28^{\circ} 0' N.$, $73^{\circ} 22' E.$).

The rulers of Bikanir are of the Rahtor clan of Rajputs, and, with those of Jodhpur, have a common parentage in Jodha, the founder of the latter State, both claiming direct descent from Rāma.

Rulers.	A.D.	Number of coins in collection.			Total.
		AR	Æ	—	
Gaj Singh	1746	1	—	—	1
Sūrat Singh	1787	6	—	—	6
Ratan Singh	1828	4	8	—	12
Sardar Singh	1852	3	6	—	9
Dūngar Singh	1872	4	—	—	4
Ganga Singh	1887	2	2	—	4
				36	

The mint at Bikanir appears to have been opened about 1760, for although a sanad is said to have been granted to Gaj Singh by the Emperor 'Ālamgīr II between the years 1754 and 1759, giving him permission to coin money,¹ the only name mentioned on the coins down to 1859 is that of the Emperor Shāh 'Ālam, whose reign commenced in 1759. Gold coins have never been minted here, but from the time of Gaj Singh onward its rulers have struck both silver and

¹ Webb, p. 56.

copper. Besides the ordinary rupee of each ruler there has always been issued a 'nazr' or presentation coin.¹ The successive mint-marks are given by Webb,² as follows :

Gaj Singh, a patākā (or flag)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	¶
Sūrat Singh, a trident	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	¶
Ratan Singh, a kirnia (turban star)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	✿
Sardār Singh, a chhātā (umbrella)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	☂
Dūngar Singh, a chaurī (fly whisk)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	՚
Ganga Singh, a morchhal (peacock-feather fly whisk)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	!

In the year 1859 Sardār Singh introduced coins of a new type, and on them acknowledged Britain's supremacy in India in place of the Mughal rule recently swept away at the close of the Indian Mutiny. On these pieces Victoria is styled 'Ornament of the thrones of India and England', with the date A.D. 1859, and Samvat, 1916, the type being continued by Dūngar Singh and Ganga Singh, and with the same date, the different rulers' coins being, as before, only identifiable in having an additional symbol for each succeeding prince.

In 1893 Bikanir accepted the offer of the Government of India to strike coins, and in No. 34 (Pl. XIV. 8) is shown the new type, having a bust of the Empress on the obverse with the name of Mahārāja Ganga Singh in Nāgarī and Persian on the reverse. Copper coins of the value of one quarter anna and half-pice were also struck at Calcutta in 1895 of similar size and weight to the Imperial issues.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
SILVER AR 1	Bikanir	— A.H. Yr. 13	GAJ SINGH A.D. 1746-1787. RUPEE. In lined circle and border of dots. عالم شاہ بادشاہ غاڑ ر سکہ مبار (۶)	(?) بلده بکنیر ضرب سنہ مانوس میمنت جلوس ۱۳

Pl. XIV. 1.

20120.

From Bikanir Darbar.

¹ Webb, p. 57.² Ibid.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
SŪRAT SINGH				
A.D. 1787-1828.				
AR 2	—	— A.H. Yr. 21	As on No. 1. W. 173. S. .82.	RUPEE. As on No. 1, but " " " "
3	—	— A.H. Yr. 26?	" W. 169. S. .77.	SILVER " " " " 11187.
4	—	1205? A.H. Yr. 37	" " " " W. 173. S. .85.	" " " " 20121.
5	—	— A.H. Yr. 43	undated. " W. 174. S. .92.	" " " on r. Pl. XIV. 2. 20122.
6 7	—	(12)29 A.H. Yr. 52	" [17] " " (6) (7) W. 172, 174. S. .93, .9.	" " " or 11944.
RATAN SINGH				
A.D. 1828-1851.				
RUPEE.				
8	—	1229 A.H. Yr. 31	As on No. 1. " " " (8) (9) (10) (11) W. 172, 173, 174, 173. S. .98, .92, .8, .88.	As on No. 1. " " " on r.  Pl. XIV. 4. (8) 11184; (9) 11186.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
COPPER A 12	—	— A. H. Yr.	PAISA. As on No. 1. W. 238. S. .75.	As on No. 1. Pl. XIV. 3. 20476.
13	—	—	“	
14				
15			(13) (14) (15) (16)	
16			W. 259, 256, 255, 246,	
17			S. .8, .8, .8, .73,	
18			(17) (18) (19)	
19			W. 236, 233, 232. S. .73, .78, .75.	
SARDĀR SINGH A.D. 1851-1872.				
SILVER R 20 21	Bikanir	1916 s.	RUPEE. کوین وکتو[ربا] انگلستان ارای هندو نگ اور	بیکانیر 1916 سنه سر پی ضرب
			(20) (21) W. 174, 174. S. .87, .87.	Pl. XIV. 5. Bikanir Darbar. 20123.
TWO ANNAS.				
22	—	—	As on No. 20. W. 20. S. .45.	As on No. 20.
COPPER A 23	Bikanir	1859 A. D.	PAISA. As on No. 20, but 1859 W. 119. S. .75. *	As on No. 20.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AE	Bikanir	—	As on No. 20, but dateless.	As on No. 20.
24			(24) (25) (26) (27)	
25				
26				
27			W. 121, 118, 124, 118,	
28			S. .73, .72, .75, .63,	
			(28)	
			W. 111.	
			S. .68.	

DUNGAR SINGH

A. D. 1872-1887.

RUPEE.

			RUPEE.	
AR 29	"	1916 S.	As on No. 20.	بیکانیر
30			(29) (30) (31) (32)	SILVER
31			W. 175, 175, 176, 175.	۱۹۱۶
32			S. .85, .93, .87, .8.	سرپارہی
				ضرب
				Pl. XIV. 6.
			(29) Bikanir Darbar;	
			(30) 20124.	

GANGA SINGH

A. D. 1887—(regnant).

RUPEE.

33	,,	,,	As on No. 20. W. 175. S. .8.	As on No. 20, but  Pl. XIV. 7.
				20125.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
SILVER A 34	Bikanīr	1892 A.D.	l. Crowned bust of Victoria VICTORIA EMPRESS. W. 179. S. 1-2.	महाराजा गंगा सिंह बहादुर १८९२ سنہ بھادر نگا سنگھ مہاراجہ In margin, ONE RUPEE, above: BIKANIR STATE below. | on either side. Dotted rim.
COPPER A 35 36	"	1895 A.D.	As on No. 34. (35) (36) W. 98, 98. S. 1-0, 1-0.	QUARTER-ANNA. In ring of dots: ONE QUARTER ANNA INDIA 1895 above, BIKANIR below, STATE | on either side. Dotted rim.

Pl. XIV. 8.

Pl. XIV. 9.

BŪNDI

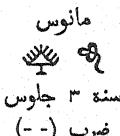
Capital, Būndi ($25^{\circ} 27' N.$, $75^{\circ} 40' 37'' E.$).

The Chiefs of Būndi, whose title is that of Mahārāo Rājā are of the Hārā sept of the great clan of Chauhān Rājpūts, and the country occupied by them for many centuries is called Harāotī.

In the early part of the seventeenth century Harāotī was divided into the two kingdoms of Būndi and Kotah (*q.v.*).

Rulers.	A.D.	Number of coins in collection.			
		A <i>T</i>	A <i>R</i>	A <i>E</i>	Total.
'Ālam II	1759	—	2	—	2
Akbar II	1806	2	—	3	5
Rām Singh	1824	—	7	5	12
Raghūbīr Singh	1889	—	3	—	3
				—	—
				22	—

No coins are known of either Bundi or Kotah until the reign of Shāh 'Ālam (1759-1806). The coins in names of 'Ālam II and Akbar II attributed to Bundi and to Kotah by Prinsep and Webb seem to be identical. Rām Singh was the first ruler to strike coins distinctively for Bundi, and on them Her Majesty Victoria is acknowledged as Queen. 'Victoria Queen' on the obverse, and 'Rām Singh, Lord of Bundi, worshipper of Raṅgēśa' in Nāgarī occupies the reverse. Similar coins were issued in name of Edward, Emperor.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
			In name of Shāh 'Ālam II.	
<i>A.R.</i> 1	—	— A.H. Yr. 3	عالم بهادر بادشاہ غاز سکہ میار	RUPEE. SILVER 
			W. 165. S. .8.	11918.
2	—	127— A.H. Yr. 44	As on No. 1, but ۱۲—	As on No. 1, but ۱۴۹
			W. 169. S. .75.	

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
			In name of Akbar II.	
GOLD A 3 4	Bundi	124— A.H. Yr. 19	MUHR. محمد اکبر شاہ بادشاہ غازی ۱۲۴ صاحب قران نا سکہ مبارک [] (3) (4) W. 166, 165. S. .75, .75.	مانوس میمنت سنہ ۱۹ جلوس ب بوضرندکا Pl. XVIII. 1. (3) 10924; (4) 10923.
COPPER AE 5	—	— A.H. Yr. 42	PAISA. As on No. 3. W. 269. S. .9.	As on No. 3, but ۱۰
6	—	— A.H. Yr. 4	" W. 268. S. .77 x .77.	" ۱۰
7	—	Yr. 28	" W. 275. S. .75 x .60.	" ۲۸ سنہ
			RAM SINGH	
			A.D. 1821-1887.	
SILVER AR 8	—	1866 A.D. 1923 S.	RUPEE. VIC TORIA QUEEN 1]866 W. 171. S. .84.	رجیشتم کٹا ہوندیش رام سینھ ۹۵۲۳

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
A 9	—	1867 A.D. 1924 s.	As on No. 8, but 1867 W. 171. S. .82.	As on No. 8, but १८६८ " " "
10 11	—	1872 A.D. 1929 s.	1872 (10) (11) W. 172, 172. S. .94, .95.	Pl. XIV. 10.
PAISA.				
A 12 13	—	,	As on No. 8. (12) (13) W. 273, 272. S. .9 x .91, .91 x .87.	As on No. 8. Pl. XIV. 11.
HALF-PAISA.				
14 15 16	—	1924 s.	As on No. 8. (14) (15) W. 166, 166, S. .7 x .65, .65 x .55, (16) W. 164. S. .7 x .65.	As on No. 8.
RUPEE.				
A 17 18 19	—	1943 s.	In circle a Katār. QUEEN VICTORIA around. (17) (18) (19) W. 166, 166, 171. S. .9, .85, .7.	In lined circle: बुद्धीश राम सिंह: १९४३ Pl. XIV. 12.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
SILVER 20	—	A.D. 1966 S.	In centre, around, a Katār EMPEROR EDWARD VII W. 82. S. .65.	RAGHŪBIR SINGH A.D. 1889— HALF-RUPEE. [-] ਸਿੰਹ ੭੬੬
21	—	"	"	"
22	—	"	(21) (22) W. 42, 42. S. .55, .55.	"

DHOLPUR

Capital, Dholpur ($26^{\circ} 42' N.$, $77^{\circ} 56' E.$).

The reigning family of Dholpur are Jāts of the Bamrāolia family, of the Deswāl tribe.

Dholpur has had a chequered history, for it resisted Bābur, Aurangzeb's sons fought for mastery within its territory, and during the forty-five years succeeding 1761 changed its master five times. In 1775 it was seized by Mirzā Najaf Khān, and then fell into the hands of Sindhia. In 1806 the English united Dholpur, Bāri, Rājākhera, and Sir Muttra's territories into one State, and made it over to Mahārānā Kirat Singh in exchange for his territory of Gōhad, which was given up to Sindhia, to whose family it still belongs.

Ruler.	A.D.	Number of coins in collection.
Kirat Singh . . .	1804	3 Total 3

The Dholpur mint was opened in 1804 and the coins struck there are known as 'tamanchā' on account of the *tamanchā* or 'pistol' shown on them, which is also the mark of the State.¹ Silver coins only have been struck at this mint, which ceased its operations in 1857.²

¹ Webb, p. 133.

² Ibid., p. 135.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 1 2	Gohad	— A.H. Yr. 21	<p style="text-align: center;">KIRAT SINGH</p> <p style="text-align: center;">A.H. 1226-1252.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">R.U.P.EE.</p> <p>محمد اکبر شاہ بادشاہ غازی</p> <p>حاجب قران نان</p> <p>سکہ مبارک</p> <p>(1) (2)</p> <p>W. 170, 169.</p> <p>S. 1·0, .75.</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">SILVER</p> <p>مانوس</p> <p>میمنت</p> <p>سنه ۲۱ جلوس</p> <p>صرب گوهد</p> <p style="text-align: right;">19944.</p>
3	—	1251 A.H. Yr. 30	<p>As on No. 1, but 1281 (Punch marks.)</p> <p>W. 168.</p> <p>S. .8.</p>	<p>As on No. 1, but ۲۱</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Pl. XV. I.</p>

JAIPUR

Capital, Jaipur (Jeypore) ($26^{\circ} 55' N.$, $75^{\circ} 52' E.$).

The Mahārāja of Jaipur is the chief of the Kachwāha Rājputs and claims descent from Rāma. The name of the State 'Jaipur' is usually preceded by the word 'Sawāī' (one and a quarter), the title given by Muḥammad Shāh to Jai Singh II, which signified that the latter was superior in knowledge and authority to his fellows. This prince, who ascended the throne in 1699, was remarkable for his scientific skill in mathematics and astronomy, and caused several observatories to be built. He also removed his capital from Amber, the ancient seat of the kingdom, to a new site, and in 1728 laid the foundations of the present city of Jaipur, which is considered to be the finest of modern Hindu cities.

Rulers.	A.D.	A ^T	R	Æ	Number of coins in collection.
Mādho Singh I.	1760		2	9	11
Prithvī Singh	1763	—	—	—	—
Pratāp Singh	1778	—	1	—	1
Jagat Singh II.	1803	1	1	2	4
Mohan Singh	1818	—	—	1	1
Jai Singh III	1819	—	—	—	—
Rām Singh	1836	1	8	12	21
Mādho Singh II	1880	—	5	1	6
					—
					44
					—

It has been said that the Jaipur mint was opened by Jai Singh II, but Webb¹ was unable to believe this, and the earliest known coins are those of Isvari Singh, which were struck in the name of the Emperor Muhammed Shāh (1719–1748). These have been recorded by Mr. Nelson Wright in vol. III of this Catalogue and are of usual Mughal type. Similar coins in all three metals have been struck by the successors of Isvari in the name of the Emperor contemporary with those of the rulers of Jaipur until the middle of the reign of Rām Singh, when Queen Victoria's name was substituted for that of the Emperor Bahādur and the supremacy of Britain acknowledged. On the obverse of the coin (No. 22) is the Persian inscription which Webb translates into English, 'Struck at Sawai Jaipur in the year 1868, by permission of the Great Queen of the Empire of Inglistan, Victoria', the reverse side continuing, 'In the 31st year of the fortunate reign of Mahārāo-rāj Rām Singh' (p. 75, No. 3). Coins of this type were struck in the three metals as before, the same design being used on the rupees of his successor Mādho Singh II. Webb says 'In addition to the Jaipūr-town mint, mints have, during this century (the nineteenth) been worked at Mādhupūr, Jikur, Būpas, Surujghar, and Charanā in Khetri. The two latter were closed in 1869, the others at an earlier but now unknown date'. The characteristic mint-mark of the State is a 'jhār' or spray of six branches .

¹ Webb, p. 74.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
MĀDHO SINGH				
In name of 'Ālamgīr II (cf. vol. iii, no. 2224).				
A.D. 1760-1778.				
AR 1	Sawāi Jaipur	— A.H. Yr. 1	<p style="text-align: center;">R U P E E .</p> <p style="text-align: center;">عالم گیر بادشاہ غاز</p> <p style="text-align: center;">سکہ میار</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">S I L V E R</p> <p>مانوس سنہ احمد جلوس ضرب سوای جی بور</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Pl. XV. 2.</p>
			<p style="text-align: center;">W. 175. S. .86.</p>	
2	"	— A.H. Yr. 6	<p style="text-align: center;">As on No. 1.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">W. 174. S. .81.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">As on No. 1, but سنہ</p> <p style="text-align: right;">19909.</p>
In name of 'Ālam II.				
AE 3	"	— A.H. Yr. 1]6	<p style="text-align: center;">P A I S A .</p> <p style="text-align: center;">شہ عالم باد غاز</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">C O P P E R</p> <p>سوای جی بور ضرب سنہ</p>
			<p style="text-align: center;">W. 288. S. .86.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Pl. XV. 5.</p>
4	"	Yr. 17	<p style="text-align: center;">As on No. 3.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(4) (5) (6) (7) W. 268, 260, 245, 270, S. .8, .75, .71, .75,</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(8) (9) W. 259, 277. S. .75, .75.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">As on No. 3, but سنہ</p>
5				
6				
7				
8				
9				

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
COPPER <i>AE</i> 10 11	—	—	As on No. 3. (10) (11) W. 259, 277. S. .76, .76.	As on No. 3.
				PRATĀP SINGH
			In name of <u>Shah 'Ālam II</u> (cf. vol. iii, no. 2357).	
			A. D. 1778-1803.	
SILVER <i>AR</i> 12	Sawai Jaipur	— A. H. Yr. 39	In lined circle, شاه عالم بادشاهہ ک سکہ مبارک W. 174. S. .87.	RUPEE. In lined and dotted circles, مانوس ۳۹ سنه جلوس خرب سوایی جی پور
				PL. XV. 3.
GOLD <i>AV</i> 13	"	122- A. H. Yr. Ahd	١٢٢- محمد اکبر شاہ بادشاہ غازی صاحب قرآن ثانی سکہ مبارک W. 167. S. .8.	MUHR. مانوس میمنت سنہ احمد جلوس ب خرب سوایی جی (پور)
				PL. XV. 4.
SILVER <i>AR</i> 14	"	122- A. H. Yr. 2	As on No. 13. W. 172. S. .9.	RUPEE. As on No. 13, but "

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
			In name of 'Ālam II. PAISA.	COPPER
A 15	Sawāi Jaipur	— Yr. 44	As on No. 3. W. 281. S. 9.	As on No. 3, but S. 9.
			In name of Akbar II. PAISA.	
16	"	— A. H. Yr. 3	In two circles with dots between: شاه اکبر سے باد  غاز	In two circles with dots between: سوای جی بور صرب  سنہ ۳
			W. 285. S. 1.25. (Full die.)	Pl. XV. 6.
17	"	— A. H. Yr. 8	" W. 273. S. 1.25.	" سنہ ۸
			MOHAN SINGH A.D. 1819-1835.	
18	"	12-- A.H. Yr. 16	As on No. 13, but 12--	As on No. 13, but 12
			W. 157. S. .85.	R

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
			RĀM SINGH In name of Bahādur II. A.D. 1835-1880.	MUHR.
GOLD A 19	Sawai Jaipur	12-- A.H. Yr. 13	۱۲ محمد شاہ بہادر دشاہ غاز سکہ مبار	As on No. 13, but ۱۳
			W. 167. S. .75.	Pl. XV. 8.
			RUPEE.	
SILVER A 20	"	126— A.H. Yr. 12	As on No. 19, but ۱۲۶—	As on No. 19, but ۱۲
			W. 174. S. .87.	
			Two ANNAS.	
21	"	— A.H. Yr. 18	As on No. 19.	As on No. 19, but ۱۸
			W. 22. S. .6.	
			In name of Queen Victoria.	RUPEE.
22	"	186— A.D. Yr. 31	وکھریا انگلستان سلطنت ۱۸۶— سنه بعد ملکه معظمه ضرب سوای جیپور	رام سکہ جی ۳۱ مہاراجہ دہیرج سوای میمنت سنه جلوس مانوس
			W. 176. S. .85.	

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
AR 23	Sawai Jaipur	— A.D. Yr. 33	As on No. 22, but IAV — W. 175. S. .85.	As on No. 22, but IAV " " " "	SILVER
24	"	1870 A.D. Yr. 35	" IAV. W. 176. S. 1.15.	" IAV " " " "	Pl. XV. 7.
25	"	18— A.D. Yr. 45	" IAV — W. 175. S. .87.	" IAV M. 71.	
FOUR ANNAS.					
26	"	— A.D. Yr. 33	As on No. 22, but undated. IAV. W. 43. S. .67.	As on No. 22, but IAV " " " "	
27	"	— A.D. Yr. 41	" W. 43. S. .6.	" IAV " " " "	
TWO PAISA.					
AE 28	"	1870 A.D. Yr. 35	As on No. 22, but IAV. Same type. W. 282. S. 1.18.	As on No. 22, but IAV " " " "	COPPER
PAISA.					
29	"	— A.D. Yr. 37	As on No. 22, but date- less. (29) (30) (31) (32) W. 96, 96, 95, 94, S. .75, .7, .75, .75, (33) (33 a) W. 94, 96. S. .7, .75.	As on No. 22, but IAV " " " "	

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
COPPER <i>A</i> 34	Sawai Jaipur	— A.D. Yr. 39	As on No. 22. W. 90. S. .7.	As on No. 22, but ".
35	"	—	"	"
36	"	A.D. Yr. 40	(35) (36) (37)	"
37	"		W. 97, 98, 98. S. .8, .72, .70.	Pl. XV. 9.
38	"	1880 A.D. Yr. 45	" | A.A. | W. 99. S. 1-5.	"
MĀDHO SINGH II				
A.D. 1880-1922.				
RUPEE.				
SILVER <i>R</i> 39	"	1880 A.D. Yr. 1	As on No. 22, but | A.A. | W. 177. S. 1-2.	As on No. 22, but مادھو in place of ر and سنۃ احمد مادھو
40	"	1881 A.D. Yr. 2	" | A.A. | W. 177. S. .85.	"
41	"	188-	"	"
42	"	A.D. Yr. 9	| A. -- | (41) (42) W. 176, 176. S. .85, .85.	"
EIGHT ANNAS.				
43	"	— A.D. Yr. 8	As on No. 22, but dateless. W. 88. S. .7.	As on No. 22, but ^

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 44	Sawāī Jaipur	— A.D. Yr. 20	PAISA. As on No. 22, but dateless. W. 96. S. .8.	As on No. 22, but W. COPPER

SAWĀĪ MADHUPUR MINT (?)

Akbar II 5 AR.

The coins of the type Pl. XVIII. 2 are attributed by Prinsep (p. 67) and Webb (Pl. VIII. 3) to Kotah, but they bear a strong resemblance to the coins of Jaipur, and have the lotus-bud  on the obverse also found on definite Jaipur coins as is the *jhār* (). The coins usually read سوای only if the die ever really bore more. It may be suggested that they are of Sawāī Madhupur, which is known to have been a Jaipur mint.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 45	Sawāī	12--	As on No. 13, but  ۱۲--	As on No. 13, but ۱۳ سنه
46		A.H. Yr. 13	(45) (46) W. 171, 166. S. .83, .78.	صرب سوای
				Pl. XVIII. 2. (45) 3439.
47	"	— A.H. Yr. 15	" W. 171. S. .83.	" ۱۵ سنه
48	"	12-- A.H. Yr. 26	" ۱۲-- W. 169. S. .85.	" ۱۶ سنه 11869.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
SILVER AR 49	Sawālī	— A. H. Yr. 30	As on No. 13. W. 171. S. .82.	As on No. 13, but ".

11921.

JAISALMĪR

Capital, Jaisalmer ($26^{\circ} 55' N.$, $70^{\circ} 57' E.$).

The Mahārāwals of Jaisalmīr are Yādū Bhatī Rājputs and claim a very ancient lineage.

Rulers.	A.D.	AR	Number of coins in collection. Total.
Akhai Singh (Akha Singh) . .	1722-1762	1	1
Ranjit Singh	1846-1864	1	1
		—	—
		2	2

The earliest coins of Jaisalmīr are those known by the name of 'Akhai Shāhi', so-called on account of their having been struck originally by Akhai Singh. They are of the usual Mughal type, and there is little to distinguish them from the coins of Muhammad Shāh of Dehlī mint, from which they were copied with the exception of the marks in the exergue on the reverse. The striking of these coins was prohibited by the Dehlī court, but they were issued in defiance of the prohibition and enjoyed a large circulation throughout Sind, Bahāwalpūr, and the Jaisalmīr district, their issue being continued by Mūlraj and his successors until 1860, when coins were struck in Queen Victoria's name with inscriptions, obverse, 'Auspicious coins of Victoria, lawful Queen of England, Her Majesty, exalted in rank', with the reverse continuing, 'Struck in the House of Government, Jaisalmer, in the 22nd year of her auspicious reign'.¹ Copper coins called 'Dodia' are known to have been struck here. They are marked with a design which is very similar in appearance to that on the dhingla paisa of Mewār. Forty of them equal one anna. It is said that they were issued in 1660 and again in 1836.²

¹ Webb, pp. 105, 106.

² Ibid., p. 106.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
			AKHAY SINGH A.D. 1722-1762.	
AR 1 2	Shāh-jāhanābād	11(52) A.H. Yr. 22 (Mu-ham-mad Shah)	Traces of dotted border. ۱۱ [۵۲] محمد شاہ بادشاہ غازی <u>صاحب قرن ثانی</u> <u>سکہ مبارک</u> (1) (2) W. 161, 168. S. .85, .8.	Traces of dotted border. فہ جہا اباد دار للخلا شاہ ضرب مانوس میمنت جلوس سنتہ
3	Jaisalmīr	— A.H. Yr. 22	ملکہ معظمہ رفیع الدرجه وکشوریا فرمان انگلستان <u>سکہ مبارک</u> W. 204. S. 1.05.	Traces of dotted border. [جیسلمیر] دار الریاست ضرب مانوس میمنت جلوس سنتہ

RUPEE.

SILVER

Pl. XV. 10.

RANJIT SINGH

A.D. 1846-1864.

Pl. XV. 11.

11571.

JHĀLAWĀR

Capital, Jhālra Patan ($24^{\circ} 32' N.$, $76^{\circ} 12' E.$).

The ruling family of Jhālawār belong to the Jhāla clan of Rājpūts, and the title of their chieftain is that of Mahārāja Rāna.

This State, originally a part of Kotah, came into existence in 1837 and was founded in memory of the services rendered to Kotah by Zālim Singh, the famous Regent and administrator for over forty-five

years. The grandson of Zālim Singh was placed upon the throne thus created with the title of Rāj Rana.

Rulers.	A.D.	AR	Æ	Total.
Prithvī Singh .	1845	9	6	15
Zālim Singh .	1876	2	—	2
				17

The State began to strike coins at a very early stage of its existence, probably the first year, the coins struck being known later as 'Madan Shāhī'. They resemble the coins of Kotah of that period except that they bear the mint-name Jhālawār. The copper paisa are square.

In 1858 the new Madan Shāhī coins were issued in the name of Queen Victoria.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
PRITHVĪ SINGH				
A.D. 1847-1875.				
COPPER AE 1	Jhālawār	— s. Yr. 21 of issue (from 1838)	In lined and dotted border. محمد شاہ بھادر بادشاہ غاز سکہ مبارک W. 279. S. .85 x .81.	In lined and dotted border. مانوس میمنت لے سنة ٢١ جلوس ضرب چھالوار
SILVER AR 2	"	1915 s? Yr. 4 (1 of issue 1858)	Portions of ملکہ معظمه و کثوریا با[د] شاہ انگلستان سنة ١٩١٥ W. 172. S. .8.	As on No. 1. سنة ٢

Pl. XV. 12

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<i>AR</i> 3	Jhalawar	1915 s. Yr. 5	As on No. 2. W. 173. S. 1·05.	As on No. 2, but o v xiw
4	"	— S. Yr. 7	" W. 172. S. .75.	v xiw 11201.
5	"	— S. Yr. 13	" W. 172. S. .8.	" v xiw Pl. XV. 13. From Gwalior Res. 20463.
6 7	"	1915 s? Yr. 15	" (6) (7) W. 173, 173. S. 1·1, 1·1.	" 10 xiw Pl. XVI. 1.
8	"	Yr. 16	" W. 172. S. .81.	" 11 xiw
9	"	Yr. 17	" W. 172. S. .81.	" 12 xiw
10	"	Yr. 19	" W. 173. S. .77.	" 13 xiw
<i>AE</i> 11	"	— S. Yr. 4	PAISA. As on No. 2. W. 275. S. .75 x .65.	COPPER As on No. 2, but f

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
COPPER				
12	Jhālāwār	1915 s?	As on No. 2.	As on No. 2.
13		Yr. 9	Traces of dotted border.	Traces of dotted border.
14				9. 8. ^{ms}
15			(12) (13) W. 280, 277 S. .85 x .81, .81 x .65, (14) (15) W. 279, 275. S. .71 x .65, .8 x .6.	PL. XVI. 2.
				ZĀLIM SINGH
				A. D. 1875-1896.
				RUPEE.
SILVER				
16	AR	„	Yr. 20 (of issue 1858)	As on No. 2. W. 173. S. .9.
17		„	Yr. 21	„ W. 173. S. .71.
				„ 1. 8. ^{ms}

JODHPUR (MĀRWĀR)

Capital. Jodhpur ($26^{\circ} 17' N.$, $73^{\circ} 4' E.$).

The State of Mārwar is better known by the name of its capital, Jodhpur, which was built by Rāo Jōdhā in 1459 and named after him.

The rulers of this State are entitled Mahārajas and are chiefs of the Rāthor clan of Rājputs, to whom the territory belongs. Like their neighbours at Udaipur they claim direct descent from Rāma.

Rulers.	A.D.	₹	₹	Total.
Vijaya (or Bijy Singh) .	1773	1	7	8
Bhim Singh . . .	1794	—	—	—
Mān Singh . . .	1804	—	5	5
Takht Singh . . .	1843	4	1	5
Jaswant Singh . . .	1873	5	3	8
Sardār Singh . . .	1895	—	—	—
Sumar Singh . . .	1911	—	—	—

No coins can be attributed to this State prior to those of Vijaya Singh, although Tod in his *Rajasthan* says that Ajit coined money in 1720. The mint of Vijaya Singh was opened in 1761 at the capital, and gold, silver, and copper coins were struck there from that time until quite recently. Mints were also opened at Pāli, Nagor, and Sujat, but apparently at a subsequent date,¹ these subsidiary mints striking in silver and copper only.

The coins in the Indian Museum begin with those of Vijaya, which are called 'Bijy shāhi'. They contain the usual legend of Shāh 'Ālam, the Mughal emperor, who was contemporary with Vijaya: 'Auspicious coin of the noble monarch, Shāh 'Ālam', with the reverse 'Struck in the house of victory, Jodhpur, in the year of his fortunate reign'. Coins bearing this inscription but varying their regnal dates were struck through the successive reigns of Bhīm Singh, Mān Singh, and Takhat Singh until 1858, when as usual the Mughal title gave place to that of Queen Victoria. The obverse reads 'During the auspicious reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria of England and India', and the reverse, 'Struck at Jodhpur by Mahārājādhirājā Sri Takht Singh Bahādur' and in Nāgarī श्री माताजी = 'Sri Mātāji'. Coins with similar readings were also issued by Jaswant Singh with the alteration of name and Samvat date, the latter taking its place on all coins struck by the Durbar from Samvat 1918 (A.D. 1863). The special marks of the State are the 'Jhār' 峰 (or spray) and 'Khāndā' ✕ (or sword), and their position on the coins is of much assistance in identifying the mint at which they were struck, especially when supplemented with the private mark of the 'Dāroga'. Each mint-master or 'Dāroga' put a special device of his own on the coins struck by him during his term of office, and Captain Webb in his work² gives the following examples of some of the marks used by them together with their names, and the period during which they were mint-masters.

Jodhpur Mint	■ (Ga upside down)	Kani Rām	dāroga	1849–1862
" "	रा (Ra)	Anar Singh	"	1866
" "	علی ('Alī)	Mumtaz 'Ali	"	1884–1886
Pāli	❖ (the swastika)	Joshi Hans Rāj	" (Jaswant's time)	
" "	मृा	Lala Sedh Mal	" prior to 1886	
" "	बा (for Bālājī)	Mangal Chand	"	1886
Sūjat	ला (above ॥) ³	Nazar Harkaran	"	1859
" "	ट.	Bohra Gokal	1878 to 1881	
		Chand		
" "	क.	Bias Kishen Das	"	1888

¹ Webb, p. 41.

² Ibid, p. 42.

³ These rupees are known as 'Lullulīa', and on account of the baseness of the metal composing them are avoided by traders. Webb, p. 45.

The position of the dāroga's mark in relation to the 'jhār' and sword as a means of identifying the mint has also been indicated in the same valuable work:¹

Jodhpur coins have the dāroga's mark adjacent to the jhār, both being on the obverse.

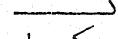
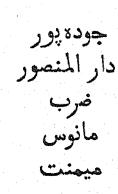
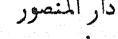
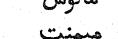
Pālī coins have the dāroga's mark on the obverse whilst the jhār is on the reverse, next to the sword.

Nāgor coins have parts (but sometimes entire) of the jhār and sword above the Nāgarī letters on the reverse and no sword below.

Sūjat coins sometimes bear a 'katār' (dagger), the dāroga's mark being near to the jhār on the obverse. Others also have श्री माहादेवजी (Śrī Mahādevajī) on the obverse, with श्री माताजी (Śrī Mātājī) on the reverse.

There are no coins of either Nagor or Sūjat in the collection here catalogued, but several of Pālī, e.g. No. 18 having 'صرب پالی ماروار' (= 'Struck at Pālī in Marwar'). In 1858 the name of Queen Victoria was substituted for that of the Mughal emperor at Jodhpur, but the change was not so promptly made at the other mints.²

The mint at Nāgor was closed in 1872, and that at Sūjat in 1888,³ but the Jodhpur and Pālī mints were still active in 1893.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
SILVER AR 1	Jodhpur	A. H. Yr. —	<p style="text-align: center;">VIJAYA SINGH</p> <p style="text-align: center;">A. H. 1187-1209.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">BIJY SHĀHĪ RUPEE.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">  شاہ عالم </p> <p style="text-align: center;">  بادشاہ غاز </p> <p style="text-align: center;">  سکہ مبار </p> <p style="text-align: center;">W. 173.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">S. .9.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">A. D. 1773-1794.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">  جودہ پور </p> <p style="text-align: center;"> دار المنصور </p> <p style="text-align: center;">  ضرب </p> <p style="text-align: center;">  مانوس </p> <p style="text-align: center;">  میمنت </p>

¹ Webb, p. 41.

² Ibid., p. 40.

³ Ibid., p. 41.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
E 2	Jodhpur	11]92 A. H. Yr. —	BIIJY SHĀHĪ PAISA. Lined circle, جودپور دار المنصور (۱۱۹۲)	COPPER Lined and dotted circles, خرب مانوس میمنت جلوس
			W. 325. S. .95.	Pl. XVI. 4.
3	"	1205 A. H. Yr. 35	As on No. 2, but ۱۲۰۵	As on No. 2, but ۱۲۰۵
			W. 325. S. .9.	
4	"	1205 A. H.	"	no regnal year.
			W. 319. S. .87.	
5	"	"	"	"
			W. 321. S. .9.	
6	"	"	"	"
			W. 318. S. .9.	
7	"	"	"	"
			W. 319. S. .8.	
8	"	"	(double struck".) W. 319. S. .8.	"

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
			MĀN SINGH	
COPPER AE 9 10	Jodhpur	1215 A.H. Yr. 45	A. H. 1219-1259. As on No. 2, but 1210 (?) (9) (10) W. 317, 316. S. .84, .87.	A.D. 1804-1843. As on No. 2, but 1210 (?)
11 12	"	" A.H. Yr. 64?	no date. " (11) (12) W. 325, 320. S. 1.05, .83.	" (?)
13	"	" A.H. Yr.-5	" W. 310. S. .90.	"
			TAKHT SINGH	
			A. H. 1259-1290.	A.D. 1843-1873.
SILVER AR 14	"	1264? A.H. (= A.D. 1847)	شاه عالم ١٢٦٤ شاد خاچ باد شاه غاز سکہ مبار	BIJY SHAHİ RUPEE. As on No. 2. between دار and المنصور Pl. XVI. 6.
15	"	1264 A.H.	W. 177. S. .80. As on No. 14, but without شاد	" W. 173. S. .9.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AE 16	Jodhpur	— A. H. Yr. 22	<p style="text-align: center;">PAISA.</p> <p>In lined circle.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">محمد اکبر شاہ</p> <p style="text-align: center;">شہزادہ</p> <p style="text-align: center;">شاہ غاز</p> <p style="text-align: center;">W. 344. S. 1.0.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">COPPER</p> <p>جو [دبور دار المنصور ضرب مادوس میمنت جلوس ۲۲ سنہ</p>
AR 17	"	(Issued in 1858)	<p style="text-align: center;">RUPEE.</p> <p>In lined circle.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">بزمان مبار</p> <p style="text-align: center;">کوین وکشور ج یا ملکہ</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ستان</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ن هندو</p> <p style="text-align: center;">معظمه انگلستا و</p> <p style="text-align: center;">کتو Spray and ج above</p> <p style="text-align: center;">W. 175. S. .96.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">SILVER</p> <p>In lined circle.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">سنگہ بھادر</p> <p style="text-align: center;">امی ماتا جی</p> <p style="text-align: center;">تخت</p> <p style="text-align: center;">مہاراجہ سہی ۲۲ دھراج سری</p> <p style="text-align: center;">سنہ</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ضرب</p> <p style="text-align: center;">جودپور</p>
18	Pali-i-Mārwār	1926 S. (=A.D. 1869)	<p style="text-align: center;">1926</p> <p style="text-align: center;">شہزادگ</p> <p style="text-align: center;">بعهد کوین هندو</p> <p style="text-align: center;">تخت</p> <p style="text-align: center;">زرو سیم را سکہ ازد ۹۵ سنگہ</p> <p style="text-align: center;">W. 175. S. .83.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">B</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ج</p> <p style="text-align: center;">حریالی ماروار</p>

PL XVI. 8.

PL XVI. 7.

Pl. XVI. 5.

13107.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
JASWANT SINGH				
SILVER R 19	Jodhpur	— Yr. 22	A. H. 1290-1313. As on No. 17, but جے سنجھ W. 175. S. .79.	A. D. 1873-1895. شی ماتا جی بہادر سری جسونت جو سنگ مہاراجہ دهراج ضرب [جو دپور] M. 79.
20	"	—	As on No. 19, but جھنی	"
21	Pali?	—	W. 173. S. .77. "	شی ماتا جی بہادر جھنی سنکہ دهراج سری جسونت مہاراجہ ضرب [پالی?]
22	"	—	W. 176. S. .83. "	"
23	"	— A.H. Yr. 4	Lined and dotted border. نیزمان مبار کوین و کشوریا [ملکہ ستان معظمه انگلستان و ہندو W. 174. S. .85.	شی ماتا جی بہادر دهراج جسو جھنی سنگ مہا نت ضرب پالی راجہ Pl. XVI. 11.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
Æ 24	Jodhpur	—	Traces of dotted border. بِزَانْ مَبَارٍ	و هندوستان معظمه انگلستان	COPPER
25			کوین وکوریا ملکہ (سنہ)	ضرب جودہ پیور	
26			(24) (25) (26) W. 325, 324, 308. S. .85, .9, .8.		
				Pl. XVI. 12.	

KARAULI

Capital, Karauli ($26^{\circ} 30' N.$, $77^{\circ} 4' E.$).

The Mahārāja of Karauli is the head of the Jādon clan of Rājputs, who claim to be descended from Krishṇa.

Number of coins in collection.

Rulers.	A.D.	AR	Æ	Total.
Mānak Pāl . . .	1772	2	—	2
Harbaksh Pāl . . .	1804	1	—	1
Pratāp Pāl . . .	1838	1	—	1
Nar Singh Pāl . . .	1848	—	—	—
Madan Pāl . . .	1853	4	—	4
Jai Singh . . .	1869	—	—	—
Arjun Pāl . . .	1875	1	2	3
Bhanwar Pāl . . .	1886	4	1	5
			16	—

The earliest coins known of this State bear the name of Shāh 'Ālam and according to their regnal year were struck by Mānak Pāl. They bear some resemblance to the coins of Jaipur, but the 'jhār' (ڄ) is distinctive. The issues of Harbaksh and Pratāp can only be distinguished from each other by the regnal year of Akbar II, but on the coins of Madan Pāl and his successors the initial letter of the ruler's name in Nāgarī distinguishes the issuer.

In 1859 coins of a new type were issued on which Queen Victoria was recognized as suzerain, the legend on the obverse reading ۱۸۵۹ ملکہ معظمه فرمان روای انگلستان سنه 'of the Empress, lawful Queen of England, year 1859'. The reverse continues ضرب کرولی سنه جلوس میمنت.

‘Struck at Karauli in the -th year of his fortunate reign’.
The 1859 (۱۸۵۹) is on some dies wrongly written 1852 (۱۸۵۲).

In 1891 Bhanwar Pāl struck coins reading on the obverse ‘Her Majesty, the Empress of India, year 1891’, with a reverse similar to the previous issue.

It may be mentioned that Karauli is written both كرولي and کارولي.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
SILVER AR 1	Karauli ?	119 – A. H. Yr. 24	شاہ عالم بادشاہ غاز سکہ مبار W. 173. S. .8.	(?) MĀNAK PĀL A.D. 1772–1804. RUPEE. Traces of circle. مانوس میمنت سنہ ۱۷۷۲ء جلوس ضرب کرولي (?) Pl. XVII. 5. Karauli Darbar. 19910.
2	”	— A. H. Yr. 41	As on No. 1. W. 167. S. .85.	As on No. 1, but سنہ ۱۸۰۴ء Pl. XVII. 6. Karauli Darbar. 19911.
3	”	1231 A. H. Yr. 10	محمد اکبر شا باد شا غاز صاحب قران W. 170. S. .85.	HARBAKSH PĀL A.D. 1804–1838. RUPEE. As on No. 1, but سنہ ۱۸۳۱ء 19912.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
PRATĀP PĀL				
A.D. 1838-1848.				
R 4	Karauli	— A. H. Yr. 43 (of Akbar II)	<p style="text-align: center;">RUPEE.</p> <p>As on No. 3, but no date.</p> <p>W. 168. S. .85.</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">SILVER</p> <p>As on No. 3, but سنه ١٤٣</p> <p>19913.</p>
MADAN PĀL				
A.D. 1853-1869.				
RUPEE.				
5	"	12 -- A. H. Yr. 13	<p>As on No. 3, but ١٢ --</p> <p>W. 161. S. .9.</p>	<p>As on No. 1, but ١٣ سنه ٩</p> <p>Pl. XVII. 7. 19914.</p>
6	"	1852 (sic) A. D. Yr. 10	<p>Lined circle and dots.</p> <p>فرما مظمه ملکہ ن روا <u>انگلستان</u> ١٨٥٢ سنہ</p> <p>M. 94.</p> <p>W. 170. S. .85.</p>	<p>Lined circle and dots.</p> <p>سنہ ١٠</p>
7	"	1852 (sic) A. D. Yr. 12	<p>"</p> <p>W. 171. S. .82.</p>	<p>As on No. 1, but سنه ١٢</p> <p>Pl. XVII. 8.</p>
8	"	185 -- A. D. Yr. 14	<p>"</p> <p>W. 169. S. .8.</p>	<p>سنه ١٤</p> <p>19915.</p>

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
SILVER 9	—	1885 A.D. Yr. 10	ARJUN PĀL W. 169. S. .8.	RUPEE. As on No. 5, but in place of . Pl. XVII. 9. 19916.
COPPER 10	Karauli	1885 A.D. Yr. 10	PAISA. As on No. 9. W. 279. S. .85.	As on No. 9. Pl. XVII. 10. 19921.
	11	1886 A.D. Yr. 11	W. 281. S. .85.	" " Pl. XVII. 10. 19921.
SILVER 12	„	1888 A.D. Yr. 2	BHANWAR PĀL A.D. 1886-(regnant). W. 171. S. .85.	RUPEE. As on No. 9, but in place of Pl. XVII. 11. 19917.
	13	1893 A.D. Yr. 8	W. 171. S. .85.	" " Pl. XVII. 11. 19917.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
HALF-RUPEE.					
AR 14	Karauli	1893 A. D. Yr. 8	As on No. 9. W. 85. S. .7.	As on No. 9. 19918.	SILVER
QUARTER-RUPEE.					
15	—	18-- A. D. Yr. 11	As on No. 9. W. 42. S. .5.	As on No. 9, but 11 सिं 19919.	
PAISA.					
A 16	—	1887 A. D. Yr. 2	As on No. 9, but 1887 सिं W. 279. S. .8.	As on No. 9, but १ सिं 19922.	COPPER

KUCHĀWAN (JODHPUR STATE)

Capital, Kuchāwan ($27^{\circ} 12' N.$, $74^{\circ} 48' E.$).

This semi-independent State was the only one allowed by Jodhpur to strike its own money.

Its ruler has the title of Thākūr, and ranks as the first of the nobles of the second class, and belong to the Udawat clan of Rājputs.

Number of coins in collection.

Rulers.	A.D.	AR	Total
Sūraj Māl . .	1757-1790	7	7
Kesri Singh . .	1857-[?]	4	4
		—	—
		11	—

The old Kuchāwan rupee or *bopushahi* is a copy of the Ajmer rupee of year 31 of Shāh 'Alam with the mint-mark a sword () over the 's of Shāh on the obverse. It is believed to have been struck in the

reign of Surāj Mal¹ and its issue was continued without alteration by his successors until the reign of Kesrī Singh. During the latter's reign new coins were struck acknowledging British supremacy upon them, with the Persian inscriptions, obverse 'Her Majesty Queen Victoria of England and India'; reverse 'Struck at Kuchāwan, dependency of Jodhpur, year of Jesus, 1863'.

Webb, p. 51, has an interesting note on the circulation of this rupee which he says is 'current in Kuchāwan territory, in Kishengarh, and dependency of Mārwār'.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
SŪRAJ MAL				
A. D. 1757-1790.				
SILVER	R			RUPEE.
1	—	1203 A. H. Yr. 31	شاه عالم — د شاه غا	مازو میمنت س ۳۱
2			(1) . (2) (3) (4)	
3			W. 162, 164, 166, 167, S. .75, .7, .75, .75,	(1) 14249; (2) 11188;
4			(5) W. 165. S. .75.	(3) 11889; (4) 11890.
5				Pl. XVII. 3.
HALF-RUPEE.				
6	—	—	As on No. 1. W. 84. S. .65.	As on No. 1. M. 86. 11891.
7	—	—	W. 42. S. .5.	" 11892.

¹ Webb, p. 50.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse		
R 8 9 10 11	Kuchāwan	1863 A. D.	<p style="text-align: center;">KESRĪ SINGH</p> <p style="text-align: center;">A. D. 1857-[?].</p> <p style="text-align: center;">RUPEE.</p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top; padding-right: 10px;"> [ملکہ معظمه] <hr/> کوین و کشوریا <hr/> انگلستان و [ہندوستان] </td> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top; padding-left: 10px;"> Lined and dotted circles. کپاون ضرب علاقہ جوہ پور عیسوی ۱۸۶۳ ستہ </td> </tr> </table> <p style="text-align: center;">(8) (9) (10) (11)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">W. 167, 167, 163, 168. S. .74, .73, .70, .73.</p>	[ملکہ معظمه] <hr/> کوین و کشوریا <hr/> انگلستان و [ہندوستان]	Lined and dotted circles. کپاون ضرب علاقہ جوہ پور عیسوی ۱۸۶۳ ستہ	<p style="text-align: right;">SILVER</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Pl. XVII. 4.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">11516.</p>
[ملکہ معظمه] <hr/> کوین و کشوریا <hr/> انگلستان و [ہندوستان]	Lined and dotted circles. کپاون ضرب علاقہ جوہ پور عیسوی ۱۸۶۳ ستہ					

KISHANGARH

Capital, Kishangarh ($26^{\circ} 35' N.$, $74^{\circ} 55' E.$).

The rulers of this State bear the title of Mahārāja and are descended from the founder Kishan Singh, the ninth son of Udai Singh of Jodhpur.

Number of coins in collection.

Rulers.	A. D.	R	Total.
In name of Shāh 'Ālam II		2	2
Prithvī Singh . . . 1839-1879		3	3
		—	—
		5	5

The earliest coins of the State are of Mughal type with the legends of Shāh 'Ālam. Those in this collection bear the regnal years 24 and 25, which establishes the years of their issue as A.D. 1783 and 1784. Prithvī Singh instituted a coinage in 1858, his twenty-fourth year, with Queen Victoria's name on the obverse.¹

¹ Webb, p. 68.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
SILVER R 1	Kishan-garh	— A. H. Yr. 24	In name of Shāh 'Ālam II. Portion of Shāh 'Ālam's legend. W. 166. S. .85.	RUPEE. مانوس میمنت  کشنگرہ جلوس ضرب ۲۴ [سنه]
2	"	— A. H. Yr. 25	As on No. 1. W. 165. S. .75.	As on No. 1, but سنة ۲۵ 11877.
3 4 5	"	(1)292	PRITHVĪ SINGH Riya وکشاو ملکہ محظمه و هند سلطنت انگلستا W. 168, 166, 165. S. .95, .95, .8.	RUPEE. سنگه [] پرتهی بہ []  کشنگرہ مانوس میمنت محا ضرب (۱) ۲۹۲ PL. XVII. 12. 11522; 11953.

KOTAH

Capital, Kotah (25° 10' N., 75° 52' E.).

The State of Kotah is ruled by an Udaya branch of the Bundi family. The head of the State bears the title of Mahārāo and is of the Chauhān race of Rājpūts.

Number of coins in collection.

Rulers.	A.D.	A	R	Æ	Total.
Chhatar Sal II.	1866	—	9	2	11
Umed Singh II	1889	—	—	—	—
			11		<u><u>11</u></u>

The coins of this State were formerly struck at three mints, viz., Kotah-city, Jhālrā Patan, and Gāgraun, but in 1870 the Political Agent reported to the Government that there was only one mint in the State, that at Kotah-city.¹

The coins of Kota in the name of the 'Empress of England' bear the same symbols (શા રૂ) as the earlier coins of Bundi, and they seem to have the same mint, written بندی instead of بونڈ. The attribution to Kota seems guaranteed by all the authorities however, although the mint-name is certainly not كوتا as read by Webb.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
CHHATAR SAL II				
A.D. 1866-1889.				
<i>R</i> 1	Kotah (?)	— A. H. Yr. 44	RUPEE. Lined and dotted circles. بادشاہ غازی ؟ انگلستان ؟ ملکہ معظمه	SILVER مانوس سیمینت سنه ۱۲۷۰ جلوس خرب بند کا [?]
			W. 172. S. 1·15.	Pl. XVIII. 3. 19969.

¹ Webb, p. 91.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
SILVER	A 2	Kotah — Yr. 2	As on No. 1. W. 173. S. .77.	As on No. 1, but " سون 11917.
	3	" — Yr. 4	M. 110. " W. 173. S. .77.	" سون
	4	" — Yr. 14	" W. 172. S. .8.	" سون 19970.
	5	" — Yr. 15	M. 110. " W. 175. S. 1-15.	" سون
	6 7 8	" — Yr. 19	" (6) (7) (8) W. 173, 173, 173. S. .75, .87, .82.	" سون
	9	" — Yr. 21	" W. 173. S. .8.	" سون
	PAISA.			
	COPPER 10 11	" — Yr. 15	As No. 1, but square, double struck. (10) (11) W. 281, 281. S. .85 x .84, .89 x .85.	As on No. 1, but " سون Pl. XVIII. 4.

MEWĀR (UDAIPUR)

Capital, Udaipur ($24^{\circ} 35' 19''$ N., $73^{\circ} 43' 23''$ E.).

Rulers.	A.D.	Number of coins in collection.			Total.
		R	A	Total.	
Bhīm Singh .	1778-1828	21	—	21	
Sardār Singh .	1838	—	—	—	
Swarūp Singh .	1842-61	37	14	51	
				72	
					<u><u>72</u></u>

Three mints have been worked in Mewār—at Chitor, Udaipur, and Bhilwāra. The early pieces issued are of Shāh 'Ālam's types. The 'Chitorī' rupee can be identified by its having five strokes over the 'h' of 'Badshāh', while the 'Udaipuri' has in addition to the strokes a 'jhār' and a star. The 'Bhilwāri' rupee is a copy of the Shāhjahānābād type of Shāh 'Ālam. The Chitor and Bhilwāra mints have been closed for many years, the latter before 1870, but the Udaipur mint was in operation as recently as 1913. In the early part of the nineteenth century Bhīm Singh issued the coin known as the 'Chandorī' rupee, which was struck at the Udaipur mint and current during his reign, and also those of his successors, Jawān Singh and Sardār Singh, but was withdrawn and melted down by Swarūp Singh.¹ For this reason the coin is of some rarity and is not represented here. The currency issued by Swarūp Singh to take the place of those melted was called the New Chandori (No. 534) and was struck at Udaipur also. It is said that the marks on them have no special significance. In 1851 or 1852 the same ruler issued coins of another new type (No. 550), which were struck in gold and silver, the latter in various denominations.

The Nāgarī inscription upon the obverse is 'Chitrakūta Udayapūra' and the design below is supposed to represent mountains. The reverse reads 'Dosti Landhana' (Friend of London).

Although the State seems to have been well supplied with currency in the shape of silver, and gold too for that matter, it does not seem to have considered copper coins to be of much importance. The 'Bhilwāra' paisa was certainly struck in the principality, but it appears to have had a greater circulation in the Bhilwāra district than in Mewār proper, while the 'Trisulia' and 'Dhingla' paisa were not struck at the State mints but coined by the 'Sonars' or goldsmiths of Chitor and Umarda (a village near Udaipur) respectively. All three of these types have been continually struck since the days of Shāh 'Ālam and are still in use.

¹ Webb, p. 12.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
SILVER				
R	—	—	CHITORI RUPEE.	
1	—	—	[شہ عالم]	Usual reverse formula: no mint or year legible.
2	A.H.		بادشاہ غاز	
3	Yr. 1?		ک	
4			سکہ مبار	
5			* above *	
6			بادشاہ of	
7				
8				
9				
10			W. average 166.6. S. .7 to .75.	Pl. XVIII. 5.
HALF-RUPEE.				
11	—	—	As on No. 1.	As on No. 1.
12			(11) (12) W. 82, 83. S. .57, .64.	
UDAIPURI RUPEE.				
13	—	—	As on No. 1, but with addition of jhār and star.	As on No. 1.
14			W. 168. S. .8.	
RUPEE.				
15	—	—	As on No. 1.	As on No. 1.
16			(15) (16) W. 166, 166. S. .76, .73.	
17	—	—	"	"
18			(17) (18) W. 167, 165. S. .75, .77.	
19	—	—	"	"
			W. 166. S. .85.	

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
HALF-RUPEE.				
AR 20	—	—	As on No. 1. W. 82. S. .6.	As on No. 1. 11895.
21	—	—	“ W. 83. S. .65.	”
SWARUP SINGH				
			A.D. 1842-1861.	
CHANDORI RUPEE.				
22	—	—	* ♀ ○ ♀ (22) (23, 24) (25) W. 166, 166, 165, S. .75, .8, .75,	❀ ♀
23	—	—	(26) (27) W. 165, 164. S. .8, .8.	Pl. XVIII. 6.
24	—	—		
25	—	—		
26	—	—		
27	—	—		
HALF-RUPEE.				
28	—	—	As on No. 22.	As on No. 22.
29	—	—		
30	—	—	(28) (29) (30) (31) W. 83, 82, 82, 82, S. .62, .60, .63, .57.	
31	—	—		
QUARTER-RUPEE.				
32	—	—	As on No. 22.	As on No. 22.
33	—	—		
34	—	—	(32) (33) (34) W. 42, 42, 41. S. .57, .57, .48.	

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
TWO ANNAS.				
SILVER R 35	—	—	As No. 22.	As on No. 22.
36			(35) (36) (37)	
37			W. .21, .21, .20. S. .45, .4, .37.	
ANNA.				
38	—	—	As on No. 22. W. 10. S. .35.	As on No. 22.
SWARŪP-SHĀHĪ RUPEE.				
39	—	(1851— 2 A. D.)	चित्रकूट	Within octafoil : दोस्त खंधन
40			उदयपुर	
41			(Hills of Chitrakut?)	
42				
43				
44			(39) (40) (41) W. 168, 167, 166. S. .93, .93, .94.	
45			(42, 43) (44, 45) W. 168, 166. S. .93, .94.	
46			(46) W. 166. S. .93.	Pl. XVIII. 7.
HALF-RUPEE.				
47	—	—	As on No. 39.	As on No. 39.
48				
49			(47) (48) (49) W. 80, 83, 82. S. .72, .7, .7.	

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
FOUR ANNAS.				
R 50	—	—	As on No. 39. (50) (51) (52) W. 41, 40, 41. S. .61, .62, .57.	As on No. 39.
51				
52				
TWO ANNAS.				
53	—	—	As on No. 39. (53) (54) (55) (56) W. 20, 21, 20, 20. S. .47, .47, .55, .42.	As on No. 39.
54				
55				
56				
ANNA.				
57	—	—	As on No. 39. (57) (58) W. 10, 10. S. .38, .37.	As on No. 39.
58				
BHILWARA PAISA.				
Æ 59	—	—	Rude copy of Shâh 'Alam's legends. ∅ above ½ W. 267. S. .95.	Usual reverse formula. ½ ½
				Pl. XVIII. 8.
60	—	—	"	"
61				
62				
63				
64				
65				
TRISULIA PAISA.				
66	—	—	Trident. (66) (67) (68) W. 86, 84, 80. S. .77, .64, .64.	Double trident.
67				
68				

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
COPPER	E			DHINGLA PAISA.
69	—	—	شاه	Trident.
70				
71				
72			W. 45. S. .55.	

SHĀHPUR (MEWĀR STATE)

Capital, Shāhpur ($27^{\circ} 23' 45''$ N., $76^{\circ} 1'$ E.).

The ruling family of this State belong to the Sesodia Rājput clan. Its chief has the title of Rājādhīrāj and is feudatory to both Udaipur and the British Government.

Coins in gold, silver, and copper have been struck at this mint, the first two of them being of the same type as those issued by 'Ālamgir II of Shāhjahānābād mint but with a small trisul as mint-mark. The copper coins are indescribable, but have Shāh 'Ālam's legends in bungled Persian script. The mint was closed in 1870 by order of the British Government.

Ruler.	R.	Number of coins in collection.
In name of Shāh 'Ālam	15	Total 15

Two other feudal States of Mewār, viz., Bhinda and Salumba, have issued coins in copper, but are not represented in this collection (See Webb, *Currencies of Rājputāna*, pp. 16, 17).

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
			In name of 'Ālamgir II.	
SILVER	R	Shāhjähānābād 11[6]8 A.H. Yr. 12?	شاه عالم کیر بادشاہ غاز ۱۱ سکہ میار	فہ جہان اباد دار الخلا شاہ خرب میمنت مانوس جلوس ۱۲ سنۃ

W. 167
S. .77.

Pl. XVIII. 9.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
1	—	—			SILVER
2	—	—	As on No. 1, but ruder execution.	As on No. 1, but ruder.	
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					
9					
10					
11					
12					
					HALF-RUPEE.
13	—	—	As on No. 1.	As on No. 1.	
					W. 83. S. .65.
					QUARTER-RUPEE.
14	—	—	As on No. 1.	As on No. 1.	
15	—	—	(14) (15) W. 41, 43. S. .54, .54.		

PARTĀBGARH (PRATĀPGARH)

Capital, Partābgarh ($17^{\circ} 56' N.$, $73^{\circ} 38' 30'' E.$).

The Mahārāwa of Partābgarh comes of the same stock as Udaya Singh, the Rāna of Udaipur, and is therefore a chief of the royal Sesodia clan of Rājputs.

Number of coins in collection.

Rulers.	A.D.	R	Æ	Total.
Salim Singh . .	1784	11	—	11
Udaya Singh . .	1864-1884	14	5	19
			—	30

The Partābgarh mint was opened by Salim Singh in or about 1784, and the coins then struck were called 'Salim shāhi'. The rupees and their subdivisions attained great popularity and were current also in Dūngarpur, Bānswārā, and a large part of Mālwā. The old 'Salim shāhi', as the original coins were called, bore the legends of

Shāh 'Ālam and were dated 1119. The mint-name when present is دھوکہ ; their peculiar epigraphy renders their identification an easy matter when it is absent, as is usual. They bear the regnal years 26 and 29 although the Hijrī date is the same on both. Another issue of them was made in the reign of Sawant Singh, dated 1236 (i.e. A.D. 1820), with the regnal date 45, which could not possibly refer to Shāh 'Ālam. The same date was retained in the coins issued by Udaya Singh somewhere about 1870, the full legend reading سکہ مبارک شاہ لندن ۱۲۳۶ بادشاہ غازی 'Auspicious coin of the victorious monarch, the sovereign of London, 1236'. Copper coins of an earlier reign than that of Udaya Singh have so far been unidentified, but during his period, 1864-1890, two different types were struck, the first apparently dated 1935 Samvat (A.D. 1878). The obverse of this has a rude representation of a sunface with hands (?) and an inscription in Nāgarī with Samvat date on the reverse. The second issue has a sunface also but of different type, and with two swords below. On the other side the Samvat date, 1943 (A.D. 1886) is given within an oval with 'Partābgarh' 'State' above and below. Coins of this type are not represented in this collection.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
SILVER	AR 1	— 1199 A.H. Yr. 26?	In name of <u>Shāh 'Ālam II.</u> OLD SALIM SHAHI RUPEE. Traces of dotted border, شاہ عالم بادشاہ غاز (?) سکہ مبار	مانوس صیمنت سنة ٢٦ جلوس ضرب Pl. XVIII. 10.
2	—	1199 A.H. Yr. 29	W. 168. S. .8.	"
3	—		"	but " ۲۹
4	—		(2) (3) (4) W. 161, 164, 166. S. .74, .7, .73.	Pl. XVIII. 11. (2) A.S.B. 2903; (3) A.S.B. 2904; (4) I.M. 11881.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
HALF-RUPEE.				
R 5 6 7	—	—	As on No. 1. (5) (6) (7) W. 81, 82, 82. S. .61, .62, .62.	As on No. 1. (6) 11883.
8 9 10	—	1236 A.H. Yr. 45	As on No. 1, but 1236 (8) (9) (10) W. 168, 168, 168. S. .76, .72, .72.	As on No. 1, but 1236 Pl. XVIII. 12.
FOUR ANNAS.				
11	—	„	As on No. 1, but 1236 غاز	As on No. 1.
			W. 41. S. .45.	
NEW SALIM SHAHİ RUPEE.				
12 13 14	—	„	بادشاہ غاز 1236 سکھ شاہ لندن (12) (13) (14) W. 169, 169, 167. S. .67, .71, .65.	مانوس میمنت سنة ٤٥ جلوس خرب
				Pl. XIX. 1.
HALF-RUPEE.				
15	—	„	As on No. 12. W. 83. S. .65.	As on No. 12.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
FOUR ANNAS.				
SILVER AR 16	—	..	As on No. 12.	As on No. 12.
17				
18			(16) (17) (18) (19)	
19			W. .41, .41, .40, .40. S. .5, .5, .5, .5.	
TWO ANNAS.				
20	—	..	As on No. 12.	As on No. 12.
21				
22			(20) (21) (22) (23)	
23			W. 21, 22, 20, 20, S. .46, .42, .43, .4,	
24				
25			(24) (25) W. 20, 20. S. .4, .4.	
PAISA.				
COPPER AE 26	Partāb- garh (?)	..	Sunface with hands (?).	॥. श्री
27			(26) (27) W. 119, 117. S. .75, .7.	रीयासत्क[त] रत्सम
28	—	..	„	श्री
29				रीयासत्क
30			(28) (29) (30) W. 115, 116, 114. S. .7, .74, .75.	तरसम

Pl. XIX. 2.

TONK

Capital, Tonk ($26^{\circ} 10' 43''$ N., $75^{\circ} 50' 6''$ E.).

This State is the only Muhammadan principality in Rājputāna. It is not in one large portion but scattered about in six divisions, Tonk, Aligarh, Rāmpūra, Nimbhora, Pirawa, Chapra, and Sironj which are separated from each other by distances varying from 20 to 250 miles.

Its rulers bear the title of Nawāb and are Pathāns of the Boner tribe. The State of Tonk was founded in 1806 by Amir Khān, who, for services rendered to Holkar, received Tonk in return, augmented later by the gift by the British Government of Rampura Fort and Aligarh-Rāmpūra.

Rulers.	A.D.	Number of coins in collection.			Total.
		AR	Æ		
Wazīr Muḥammad Khān .	1834	4	1		5
Muḥammad 'Alī Khān .	1864	8	1		9
Muḥammad Ibrāhīm 'Alī Khān	1867	2	2		4
				18	

The currency issued by this State during the reigns of the first three of the Khāns, appears to have been struck at Sironj, a Mughāl mint from the time of Akbar but infrequently used. On the accession of Ibrāhīm 'Alī the mint was transferred from Sironj to the capital, and ضرب تونک سروج appears in the legend instead of previously used.

The earliest coins of this State in the collection are those of Wazīr Muḥammad and are of Mughal type, bearing the legends of Muḥammad Akbar with the usual mint formula. After 1858 the obverse legend bears the name of Queen Victoria, '(In the) reign of Her Majesty, Queen of the Kingdom, exalted in position, Victoria, struck at Sironj'. On the reverse are given the Nawāb's name and titles, and Hijrī date, 'Muḥammad, Naṣrat Jang Bahādur, Wazīr Khān, Proprietor of the State, year 1277'. His successor, Muḥammad 'Alī, issued coins bearing a similar legend on the obverse to those just described, but the reverse legend continued, 'Brave, furious in war, Nawāb Muḥammad 'Alī Khān, Wazīr, Proprietor of the State, 1288'. The date must be an error for he was deposed in 1285 (= A.D. 1867). The coins of his successor, the present ruler, Ibrāhīm 'Alī, bear nearly the same inscription as the last on the obverse, but terminate دارالریاست تونک 'Seat of the State, Tonk', and conclude the legend on the other side with a couplet which the late Mr. C. J. Rodgers¹ rendered as:

سکه مبارک زد از فضل یزدان
رئیس تونک ابراهیم علیخان

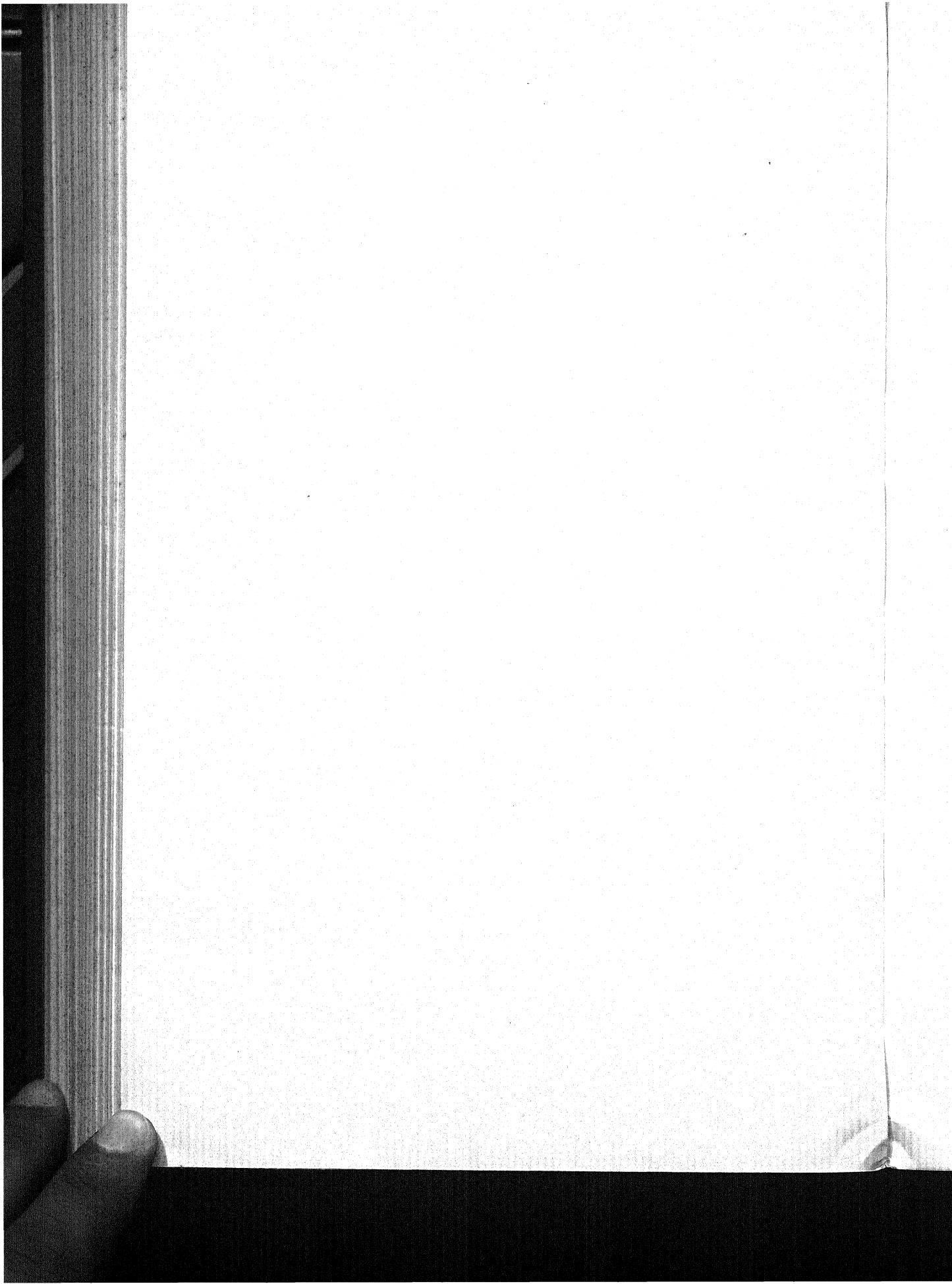
¹ I. M. Cat. (1893), Part 2, p. 179.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
WAZIR MUHAMMAD KHAN				
A.H. 1250-1281. A.D. 1834-1864.				
SILVER R 1	Sironj	1253 A.H. Yr. 3	<p style="text-align: center;">شا باد غاز [ش] محمد اکبرہ شاہ صاحب ۱۲۵۳ قران [کان] سکہ مبارک</p> <p style="text-align: center;">W. 166. S. .78.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">مانوس میمنت جلوس * * * ضرب سروذخ سنه ۳</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Pl. XIX. 3. 11524.</p>
2	"	1269 A.H. Yr. 45?	<p style="text-align: center;">As on No. 1, but ۱۲۶۹</p> <p style="text-align: center;">W. 165. S. .75.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">As on No. 1, but ۱۲۶۹ (?)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">11525.</p>
COPPER A 3	"	1253 A.H. Yr. —	<p style="text-align: center;">As on No. 1, but ۱۲۵۳</p> <p style="text-align: center;">W. 244. S. .80.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">PAISA. As on No. 1, but * * *</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Pl. XIX. 4.</p>
SILVER R 4	"	1277 A.H.	<p style="text-align: center;">معظمه عهد ملکہ سلطنت رفع الدرجہ وکثوریہ [ضرب سروذخ]</p> <p style="text-align: center;">W. 164. S. .83.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">محمد نصر جنگ بھادر وازیر خان الملک الدولہ سنه ۱۲۷۷</p>

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 5	Sironj	—	As on No. 4. W. 164. S. .8.	As on No. 4, but undated. Pl. XIX. 5.
MUHAMMAD 'ALI KHĀN				
A.H. 1281-1285. A.D. 1864-1867.				
RUPEE.				
6	„	1288 A.H. Yr. 33 (Victoria ?)	بعهد مظہر ملکہ [دار] سلطنت رفع الدرجہ وکشیریہ ضرب سرونج سنہ W. 174. S. .89.	بھادر صولت جنگ ۱۲۸۸ نواب محمد علی خان ملکہ الدولہ وزیر Pl. XIX. 7.
7	„	1289 A.H. Yr. 34	As on No. 6, but ۱۲-۸۹	As on No. 6, but سنہ ۱۲۹۰
8	„	128 — A.H.	As on No. 6. W. 174. S. .78.	As on No. 6.
HALF-RUPEE.				
9	„	1289 A.H. Yr. —	As on No. 6. W. 87. S. .66.	As on No. 6.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
SILVER AR 10	Sironj	128 - A. H.	As on No. 6, but 128 - W. .87. S. .64.	As on No. 6.
				FOUR ANNAS.
11	"	-	As on No. 6. W. .44. S. .60.	As on No. 6.
				TWO ANNAS.
12 13	"	-	As on No. 6. (12) (13) W. .22, .22. S. .50, .48.	As on No. 6.
COPPER AE				PAISA.
14	"	1288 A. H. Yr. 33	As on No. 6. W. .238. S. .97.	As on No. 6.
				MUHAMMAD IBRĀHĪM 'ALĪ KHĀN
			A. H. 1285.	A. D. 1867.
SILVER AR	Tonk	1290 A. H. (A. D. 1873)	بعهد ملکہ معظمہ سلطنت ١٢٩٠	RUPEE.
15			کوین وکھویا دارالر ست یا تونک	ابراهیم علیخان تونک ۱۲۹۰
16			(15) (16) W. 171, 172. S. .91, .87.	فضل یزدان رئیس مبارک سکہ زد از Pl. XIX. 6.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
PAISA.				
Æ 17	Tonk	1294 A. H.	ن انگلستان و قیصر هند و عہد ملکہ معظمه سنان ضرب [تونک] (?)	صوت جنگ بہادر ۱۲۹۴ ابراهیم علیخان محمد [نواب] (?)
18	,	1295 A. H.	W. 127. S. .78. " W. 126. S. .75.	Similar, but dated ۱۲۹۵



PART III. CENTRAL INDIA, ETC.

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BHOPĀL

Capital, Bhopāl ($23^{\circ} 15' 35''$ N., $77^{\circ} 25' 56''$ E.).

This State was founded by Dost Muḥammad, an Afghān officer in the service of Aurangzeb, who took advantage of the dissensions in the Mughal empire at that period (1690), to seize Bhopāl and make himself independent.

Rulers.	A.D.	Number of coins in collection.		
		AR	AЕ	Total.
Kudsia Begam . .	1819	5	3	8
Jahāngīr Muḥammad . .	1837	—	—	—
Sikandar Begam . .	1844	5	6	11
Shāh Jahān Begam . .	1868	11	30	41
Shāh Jahān II Begam . .	1901	—	—	—
				60

The coins of Bhopāl in this collection begin with those of the reign of Kudsia Begam. They bear the usual legend of Muḥammad Akbar and are of the mint of Daulatgarh with the characteristic mint-mark of Bhopāl. Later coins do not bear the ruler's name, but give the Hijrī date and denomination. The word قدسی or قدسی on the coins of Sikandar may refer to the purity of the metal, or to Kudsia Begam the first queen.

This mint has at different periods struck its coinage in all three metals, i. e. gold, silver, and copper, and continued operations until late in the reign of Shāh Jahān Begam. Since 1897 the British rupee has been the only legal tender.¹

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
KUDSIA BEGAM				
SILVER AR	Daulat-garh	A.H. 1235-1253.	A.D. 1819-1837.	
1	123-	محمد اکبر بادشاہ غاز	RUPEE.	مانوس
2	A.H. Yr. 13	صاحب قران نای		میمنت
		ک		سنہ ۱۲ جلوس
		[سکہ مبار]		ضرب
		(1) (2)		دولت کرہ
		W. 168, 167.		Pl. XIX. 8
		S. .80, .71.		

¹ *Imperial Gazetteer*, viii, 139.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
AR 3	—	— Yr. 15	As on No. 1, but no date. W. 168. S. .73.	As on No. 1, but ١٥ سنه	SILVER
4	—	— Yr. 18	" W. 167. S. .75.	" ١٨ سنه	
			TWO ANNAS.		
5	—	,"	As on No. 1, but W. 20. S. .48.	As on No. 1.	
PAISA.					
AE 6	Bhopal	— Yr. 25	In circle: بھوپال	Circle: رو	COPPER
			W. 259. S. .88.		A.S.B.
7	"	— Yr. 29	" W. 259. S. .85.	" ر٩	A.S.B.
8	"	— Yr. 28	۲۸ سنه بھوپال W. 260. S. .88.	۴ A.S.B.	Pl. XIX. 9.
			SIKANDAR BEGAM		
			A.H. 1264-1285.		
			A.D. 1847-1868.		
RUPEE.					
AR 9	"	1271 A.H.	صربي ف دھوپال W. 168. S. .73.	۱۲۷۱ سنه ہجری قدسی	SILVER

	Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
SILVER	AR 10	Bhopāl	1272 A. H.	As on No. 9. (Double struck.) W. 169. S. .85.	As on No. 9, but irr.
	11	"	1275 A. H.	" W. 168. S. .8.	" irr.
	12	"	1282 A. H.	As on No. 9, but r above ۹۴: W. 169. S. .85.	" 1282
TWO ANNAS.					
COPPER	Æ 13	"	1275 A. H.	بھوپال M. 144.	۱۲۷۵ سنة
	14	"	1276 A. H.	W. 21. S. .42.	
	15	"	(A.D. 1859)	صرب بھوپال (14) (15) W. 479, 476. S. 7.07, 1.05.	ایک اپنے انہیں
ANNA.					
HALF-ANNA.	16	"	1278 A. H.	As on No. 14, but irr. W. 241. S. .76.	نیم اپنے
					Pl. XIX. 11.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
COPPER				
Æ 17 18 19	Bhopal	1269 A. H.	١٢٦٩ سنة صربي بھوپال (17) (18) (19) W. 116, 119, 117. S. .69, .75, .65.	باق و آنہ Pl. XIX. 12.
SHĀH JAHĀN BEGAM				
A. H. 1285-1319. A. D. 1868-1901.				
RUPEE.				
AR 20	"	1285 A. H. Yr. 5	As on No. 9, but 9 W. 168. S. .75.	As on No. 9, but 1286 "
21 22	"	1288 A. H. Yr. 7	" v (21) (22) W. 169, 167. S. .8, .8.	" 1288
23	"	1304 A. H. Yr. 15	بھوپال ف ۱۵ صربي W. 168. S. .7.	1304 سنة ہجری 15 صربي
24	"	1306 A. H. Yr. 17	As on No. 23, but 14 W. 165. S. .71.	As on No. 23, but 1304 صربي

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
SILVER AR				
25	Bhopāl	1288 A.H. Yr. 7	As on No. 23, but v W. 84. S. .7.	As on No. 23.
26	"	1288 A.H. Yr. 8	" W. 84. S. .7.	"
QUARTER-RUPEE.				
27	"	"	As on No. 23, but ^	As on No. 23.
28			(27) (28) W. 42, 42. S. .55, .55.	
FOUR ANNAS.				
29	"	130 - A.H.	As on No. 23, but date- less.	As on No. 23, but 17 th -
			W. 41. S. .5.	
TWO ANNAS.				
30	"	1288 A.H. Yr. 7	As on No. 23, but v W. 21. S. .5.	As on No. 23. 11559.
COPPER AE				
31	"	1285	Ornamental border.	Ornamental border.
32		A.H.	ش	بھرپو
33			بھوپال	سنہ ۸۰
			خرب	پا، آنہ
			(31) (32) (33) W. 118, 114, 111. S. .75, .80, .80.	

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<i>A</i> 34 35	Bhopal	1289 A.H.	Ornamental border, ش بھوپال ضرب (34) (35) W. 475, 476. S. 1.02, 1.03.	Ornamental border, ١٢٨٩ هجری سنة بک آنہ Pl. XX. 1.
36	"	1302 A.H.	بیک شاہجہان نواب بک آنہ W. 480. S. 1.07.	۱۳۰۲ سنة بھوپال ضرب
			(Many ornaments both sides.)	
37	"	1303 A.H.	As on No. 36, but W. 475. S. 1.18.	۱۳۰۳ Pl. XX. 2.
38 39	"	130 - A.H.	" (38) (39) W. 482, 472. S. 1.07, 1.08.	" ۱۳۰ -
HALF-ANNA.				
40	"	1286 A.H.	As on No. 36. W. 240. S. .92.	١٢٨٦ هجری سنة نیم آنہ
41	"	"	" W. 237. S. .85.	"

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
COPPER				
Æ 42 43	Bhopal	1289 A. H.	As on No. 36. W. 239. S. .84.	١٢٨٩ هجري سنة نیم انہ
				QUARTER-ANNA.
44 45	"	1287 A. H.	As on No. 36. (44) (45) W. 118, 115. S. .63, .7.	١٢٨٧ هجري سنة پاو آنہ
46	"	1288 A. H.	,, W. 116. S. .7.	As on No. 44, but 1288
				HALF-ANNA.
47 48	"	— A. H.	بیکم شاہجهان نواب نیم [انہ] (47) (48) W. 213, 201. S. .85, .93.	As on No. 44, but date- less.
49 50 51	"	130— A. H.	ش بھوپال صرب W. 240. S. .83.	١٣٠ هجری-- سنة نیم انہ
				M. 162.
				QUARTER-ANNA.
52	"	1289 A. H.	As on No. 49. W. 116. S. .75.	As on No. 49, but 1289

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 53	Bhopāl	1289 A.H.	As on No. 49. (53) (54) W. 120, 122. S. .7, .72.	As on No. 49, but 1289 " " " "
55 56	"	128— A.H.	" (55) (56) W. 114, 117. S. .7, .71.	" 128—
57	"	1299 A.H.	" W. 120. S. .84.	١٢ هجری سنة ٩٩ پاوا آندھا
58 59 60	"	1303 A.H.	As on No. 49, but باوا آندھا (58) (59) (60) W. 120, 118, 116. S. .73, .73, .73.	" 1303

BIJĀWAR

Capital, Bijāwar ($24^{\circ} 37' N.$, $79^{\circ} 31' E.$).

This State is in the Bundelkhand district and its Chief, who has the title of Sawai Mahārāja, is of a Bundela Rājput clan.

Ruler.	A.D.	Number of coins in collection.
Ratan Singh	1810	Æ 2 Total 2

The coins (Nos. 705, 706) in the collection were sent to the Museum through the Bundelkhand Agency as specimens of the current 'Ratan shāhi' struck at Bijāwar. They are apparently an imitation of the Chhatarpur rupee (see p. 291 f.). The Bijāwar mint was closed in 1897.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
SILVER	AR	—		BIJAWĀR
1	—	Yr. 4(?)	RATAN SHĀHĪ RUPEE.	
2	—		حاما دين (?) فخیل عالم باد *	مانوس میمنت سنة جلوس (?)
			W. 164. S. .70.	Pl. XX. 3. Bundelkhand Agency.

SRĪNAGAR IN BUNDELKHAND

Many of the smaller States in Central India, but especially in Bundelkhand, have never had a coinage of their own, but made free use of the currency struck by their more powerful neighbours. The coins described below were very popular in these States, and circulated there under various names, such as the 'Srīnagrī', 'Jai Rām shāhī', 'Chickara', and 'Ratan shāhī' rupees. These are all of one type and were struck at Srīnagar, a decayed town in the Hamīrpūr District, U.P., which was founded in the early part of the eighteenth century by Mohan Singh, illegitimate son of Chhatar Sāl. The pieces in the collection were apparently sent to the Museum at the request of the authorities as specimens of local currency. Copper coins (Nos. 16-24) were also struck in large numbers from the Srīnagar mint, bearing the device of a trident on one side and lotus bud on the other.

The trident of Śiva was a favourite emblem of the Marāthās and the coins on which it appears, both rupees and paīsa, are generally called Balashāhī.¹

Ruler.	A.D.	Number of coins in collection.
—	—	AR 15 AE 9 Total 24.

¹ Prinsep in his *Useful Tables* (pp. 24, 25) says that the word 'Balasahy' is derived from the name of Balaśī, Pandit, the officer who was in charge of the Peshwā's various mints.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 1	—	1212 A.H. Yr. 38	<p style="text-align: center;">SRINAGRI RUPEE.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">...</p> <p style="text-align: center;">فَضْل حَامِي ﷺ</p> <p style="text-align: center;">هَفْت</p> <p style="text-align: center;">١٢١٢</p> <p style="text-align: center;">كَاشُور</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">ماهوس</p> <p style="text-align: right;">ميمنت</p> <p style="text-align: right;">سنہ ۳۸ جلوس</p> <p style="text-align: right;">ضرب</p> <p>Mint incomplete.</p>
			<p style="text-align: center;">W. 169. S. .77.</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">Pl. XX. 4. I.M.C. 11190.</p>
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	—	A.H. Yr. 39	<p style="text-align: center;">فَضْل حَامِي ﷺ دِين</p> <p style="text-align: center;">هَفْت</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(2) (3) (4) (5)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">W. 169, 167, 167, 165, S. .7, .7, .7, .7,</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(6) (7) (8) (9)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">W. 165, 165, 163, 163, S. .65, .65, .7, .7, (10) W. 168. S. .7.</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">ماهوس</p> <p style="text-align: right;">ميمنت</p> <p style="text-align: right;">سنہ ۳۹ جلوس</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Pl. XX. 5. (2, 3) From Charkhāri.</p>
11 12 13 14 15	—	"	<p style="text-align: center;">"</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(11) (12) (13) (14)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">W. 167, 168, 166, 168, S. .7, .7, .7, .7,</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(15) W. 169. S. .75.</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">"</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(11) From Alipur jagir ; (12) from Sarila ; (13) from Sarila ; (14) 11191 ; (15) A.S.B. 2911.</p>

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
COPPER AE				BALASHAHĪ PAISA.
16	—	—	محمد	مانوس
17	A.H.			میمنت
18	Yr. 5		حاما دین	سنة ٤٥ جلوس
19			(16) (17) (18) (19)	Pl. XX. 6.
20			W. 235, 232, 238, 230, S. .75, .75, .75, .84,	(16-19) From Sarila
			(20) W. 232. S. .75 x .75.	
21	—	—	"	"
			W. 233. S. .8.	From Torī Fathpur.
22	—	—	"	"
23	—	—	W. 238. S. .72.	12238.
24	—	—	"	"
			W. 214. S. .75.	A.S.B.

CHHATARPUR

Capital, Chhatarpur ($24^{\circ} 54' N.$, $79^{\circ} 38' E.$).

The Mahārāja of Chhatarpur is of the Puār tribe of Rājputs, whose ancestor in the days of Marāthā disturbance dispossessed the descendant of Chhatar Sāl then ruling, and was granted a 'sanad' by the British Government in 1806.

Ruler.	A.D.	Number of coins in collection.
Jagat Singh	1854	AR 26 Total 26

The rupees struck at Chhatarpur¹ until 1882, when the mint was closed by order of the Government, bore the couplet of Shāh 'Ālam II.

¹ Prinsep says (p. 25) that this mint dates from 1816.

The 'Rājā shāhī', as the Chhatarpur coin is called, is of a very distinctive type and easily recognized, for in the centre of the field between the words دل and لم a flower with a long stalk is exhibited, which appears to represent the helianthus or sunflower. The legend on the reverse is the usual formula with mint چهترپور.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 1	Chhatarpur	— A. H. Yr. 11	<p style="text-align: center;">RĀJĀ SHĀHĪ RUPEE.</p> <p>الله محمد حامي [دين] فضل شاه عاڻ لم بادشاهه</p> <p style="text-align: center;">W. 173. S. .75.</p>	<p>مانوس میمنت سنة ۱۱ جلوس شهر چهترپور</p> <p style="text-align: right;">From Sāgar district.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">SILVER</p>
2	"	Yr. 12	"	<p>As on No. 1, but سنة ۱۲</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Pl. XX. 7.</p>
3	"	Yr. 15	"	<p>سنة ۱۵</p> <p style="text-align: right;">From Sāgar district.</p>
4 5	"	— A. H. Yr. 16	<p>"</p> <p>(4) (5) W. 172, 171. S. .8, .8.</p>	<p>سنة ۱۶</p> <p style="text-align: right;">From Sāgar district.</p>
6	"	Yr. 17	"	<p>سنة ۱۷</p> <p style="text-align: right;">From Sāgar district.</p>
7	"	1129 A.H. Yr. 20	<p>"</p> <p>W. 171. S. .75.</p>	<p>"</p>

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
SILVER AR 8	Chhatarpur	1192 A.H. Yr. 20	As on No. 1, but 1192 W. 171. S. .75.	As on No. 1.
9	"	Yr. 21	" W. 171. S. .75.	" From Sagar district.
10	"	— A.H. Yr. 22	" W. 171. S. .75.	" From Sagar district.
11	"	Yr. 24	" W. 169. S. .7.	"
12 13 14	"	1192 A.H. Yr. 25	" (12) (13) (14) W. 171, 169, 170. S. .75, .75, .75.	" From Sagar district.
15	"	— A.H. Yr. 25	" W. 166. S. .75.	"
16 17 18	"	1192 A.H. Yr. 25	" (16) (17) (18) W. 170, 170, 170. S. .75, .75, .75.	"
19	"	— A.H. Yr. 25	" W. 167. S. .75.	" From Sarila.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Ar 20	Chhatarpur	Yr. 25	As on No. 1. W. 168. S. .6.	As on No. 1, but " From Charkhāri.
21	"	A.H.	"	"
22				"
23		Yr. 25	(21) (22) (23) (24)	
24			W. 168, 166, 166, 170,	(21) From Lugāsi; (22)
25			S. .65, .7, .65, .75,	from Alipur.
			(25) W. 169. S. .65.	
26	"	1212 A.H. Yr. 25 (or 45)	W. 169.	"
			S. .75.	

DATIĀ

Capital, Datiā ($25^{\circ} 40' N.$, $78^{\circ} 30' E.$).

The Mahārāja of Datiā belongs to the great Bundela Rājput family. The State was founded in 1735 by Bhagwan Dās, the son of Narsingh Deo of Orchhā.

Ruler.	A.D.	Number of coins in collection.
Vijaya Bahādur.	1839	Ar 27 AE 1 Total 28

Two distinct types of coin are reputed to have been struck by this State, one of them being called the 'Rājā Shāhī' (Nos. 11-12), and the other the 'Gaja Shāhī' (Nos. 13-28), which imitate the coins of Orchhā (q. v.). The 'Rājā Shāhī' is an imitation of a coin struck by Shāh 'Ālam at an unknown mint, with the date 1178 and of the sixth year of his reign. Both types are easily recognizable and have been struck and circulated for probably the best part of the nineteenth century. They are issued in various sizes from the rupee to two annas. In addition to these the 'Bālāshāhī' rupee is current in Datiā and throughout Bundelkhand, as is also the 'Srīnagrī', while the 'Tegh shāhī' paīsa (No. 28) is said to be of Datiā mintage.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
RĀJĀ SHĀHĪ RUPEE.				
SILVER	R	—	(Shāh Ālam II)	فَضَلِّ اللَّهِ حَمَى سُكَّةٌ مِيَارٌ
1	—			مِيمَنْتٌ
2	—			جَلوْسٌ
3	—			ضَرْبٌ
4	—			
			(1) (2) (3) (4) W. 167, 168, 167, 168. S. .75, .7, .75, .7.	(1) A.S.B. 2879; (2) A.S.B. 2880; (3) A.S.B. 2882; (4) 2887.
5	—	—	As on No. 1.	,
6	—	—	M. m. 182, 183.	Pl. XX. 8.
7	—	—		
8	—	—	(5) (6) (7) (8) W. 168, 168, 170, 170. S. .75, .70, .65, .65.	(5) From Charkhārī; (6) from Alipur; (7, 8) from Datia.
EIGHT ANNAS.				
9	—	—	”	”
10	—	—	(9) (10) W. 85, 85. S. .6, .55.	(9, 10) From Datia.
FOUR ANNAS.				
11	—	—	As on No. 1.	As on No. 1.
12	—	—	(11) (12) W. 42, 41. S. .52, .45.	(11, 12) From Datia.
GAJA SHĀHĪ RUPEE.				
13	—	1215 A.H. Yr. 23	[محمد شاہ عالم باد] حَامِي دِينِ قُرْلَان صَاحِبِ ۱۲۱۵ سُكَّةٌ رَدِّ زَانِيد	مانوس مِيمَنْتٌ سُكَّةٌ جَلوْسٌ ضَرْبٌ
			W. 167. S. .7.	Pl. XX. 10. From Datia.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 14	—	— A.H. Yr. 24	As on No. 13. W. 168. S. .75.	As on No. 13, but r.f. From Datia.
15	—	12]33 A.H. Yr. 28	but [. . .] rr W. 167. S. .75.	" r.A.
16	—	— A.H. Yr. 20?	As on No. 13, but no date. W. 166. S. .75.	" r. (?)
17	—	Yr. " 4- Yr. 35?	" W. 167. S. .75.	" r.-
18	—	date obscure. " Yr. 35?	" W. 167. S. .8.	" r.o (?) From Tori Fathpur.
HALF-RUPEE.				
19	—	1215? A.H. Yr. 23	As on No. 13. W. 83. S. .65.	As on No. 13. 20468.
20	—	— A.H. Yr. 29	As on No. 13, but no date. W. 84. S. .6.	As on No. 13, but r.g. From Datia.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
SILVER AR				
21	—	—	As on No. 13.	As on No. 13.
22		A.H. Yr. 23	(21) (22) W. .41, .42. S. .59, .45.	(21, 22) From Datia.
23	—	Yr. 2—	As on No. 13, but no date. W. .42. S. .45.	As on No. 13, but no date. — From Alipur.
TWO ANNAS.				
24	—	„ Yr. 22?—	As on No. 13. W. 21. S. .4.	As on No. 13, but —
25	—	„ Yr. 2—	“ W. 21. S. .4.	“ — From Alipur.
26	—	„ Yr. 4—	“	”
27			(26) (27) W. 21, 20. S. .4, .4.	”
COPPER A				
28	—	„ Yr. 1—	TEGH SHĀHĪ PAISA. میمنت الله حامی فضل W. 253. S. .8.	Pl. XX. 9. A.S.B.

DEWĀS

Capital, Dewās ($22^{\circ} 58' N.$, $76^{\circ} 6' E.$).

This State is remarkable in that it has two chiefs for its rulers with the title of Rāja, but the rule of each is distinctly limited to his own district. They are Marāthās of the Puār Rājput race, and descendants of the same ancestor as the Rāja of Dhār. In order to distinguish their relationship they are called 'Bābā Sāhib' and 'Dādā Sāhib' respectively, which means 'Father' and 'elder brother'. Their position in the State is known to Europeans as the Senior and Junior branches of Dewās, while the two reside in different palaces in the capital, the city of Dewās. The State was founded about 1726 by Tukoji and Jiwāji, two brothers, who had accompanied the army of the Peshwā Bājī Rao in its victorious campaign against Mālwā, and received in return for their services the districts of Dewās, Sarangpur, and Allote.

SENIOR BRANCH.	A.D.	JUNIOR BRANCH.	A.D.
Krishnaji II .	1860-1864	Æ 4	Nārāyan Rao

This State has never had a mint but made use of the currency struck in the mints of the States in the neighbourhood. Copper paisa, however, are known to have been struck locally at Allote in Dewās (Senior Branch), of which an account was furnished by the Minister to the Rāja of Dewās (Junior Branch), and published in the Numismatic Supplement, No. IV, to the *J.A.S. Bengal*, 1904, § 30. The Allote paisa (Nos. 1-3) in the collection are apparently the identical specimens that were made use of in the account, and were afterwards sent to the Museum by the writer, Mr. W. E. Jardine, through Mr. H. Nelson Wright. These coins appear to have been issued for some considerable period, most probably generations, and were still being issued in 1904, the contract for their manufacture being given to the local bankers. In 1888 copper coins were struck at Calcutta by the Indian Government for both the Senior and Junior branches. A description of the quarter anna struck for the Junior branch will be found in the catalogue, but the issue for each branch consisted of the half-pice and one-twelfth anna as well as the quarter anna.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
DEWĀS S.B.				
OLD ALLOTE PAISA. ¹				
COPPER AE 1	—	—	❖ ♫	❖ ♪
			W. 197. S. .78.	Assistant to Agent-General, C.I.
2	—	—	"	"
			W. 188. S. .80.	Assistant to Agent-General, C.I.
3	—	—	"	"
			W. 162. S. .80.	Pl. XX. 12. Assistant to Agent-General, C.I.
4	—	—	(?) ♪ in circular incused countermark on plain flan. W. 195. S. .78.	Blank. Assistant to Agent-General, C.I.
DEWĀS J.B.				
NĀRĀYAN RAO				
			A.D. 1864-1892.	
			QUARTER-ANNA.	
5	Dewās	1888 A.D.	Bust of Victoria as on $\frac{1}{4}$ anna ordinary type of British India. W. 92. S. 1.00.	In ring of dots and ornamental margin :— $\frac{1}{4}$ ANNA DEWAS STATE, J.B. INDIA 1888
				Pl. XX. 11.

¹ See article in *Numismatic Suppl. iv, Journal, A. S. Beng.,* 1904, § 30.

DHARCapital, Dhār ($23^{\circ} 36' N.$, $75^{\circ} 4' E.$).

The Rāja of Dhār is a Puār Rājpūt and of the same stock as the rulers of Dewās, the dynasty of the present State of Dhār having been founded by Anand Rao, a Marāthā leader, who in 1749 received the territory as a grant from the Peshwā Bājī Rao.

Ruler.	A.D.	Number of coins in collection.
Anand Rao III .	1857	Æ 5 Total 5

Dhār has never struck coins in gold or silver, but in copper only; the date at which the mint was opened is uncertain. The earliest in the collection are those of Anand Rao III, which exhibit the figure of Hanumān, the monkey god, and bear a Muhammadan date in Hindu numerals, san 1289 (= A.D. 1872).

In 1887 copper coins were struck by the Government at the Calcutta mint for the use of this State. These are similar to the ordinary British Indian copper coins, viz. quarter anna, half pice, and one-twelfth anna, with the addition of the legend 'Dhār State'. In 1895 the British rupee was made sole legal tender.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
			ANAND RAO III A. H. 1274-1316.	A. D. 1857-1898. PAISA. धार. स १२८९ Pl. XXI. 1.
Æ 1 2 3	Dhār	1289 A. H.	Hanumān to left. (1) (2) (3) W. 111, 112, 116. S. .66, .72, .73.	COPPER
4	"	1887 A. D.	Bust of Victoria as on $\frac{1}{4}$ anna of British India. W. 100. S. 1.00.	QUARTER-ANNA. In ring of dots and ornamental margin :— $\frac{1}{4}$ ANNA DHAR STATE INDIA 1887

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
ONE-TWELFTH ANNA.				
COPPER AE 5	Dhār	1887 A. D.	As on No. 1. W. 28. S. .70.	As on No. 1, but $\frac{1}{12}$

GWALIOR

Mints, Gwalior ($26^{\circ} 18' N.$, $78^{\circ} 12' E.$) and Ujjain ($23^{\circ} 11' 10'' N.$, $75^{\circ} 51' 45'' E.$).

Gwalior State was founded by Ranoji, the son of the headman of a village in the Sātāra district, who in 1714 became slipper-bearer to Bālājī Vishvanāth, the first Peshwā. From this humble position, from which the name 'Sindhia' is derived, he gradually rose in favour until under the second Peshwā, Bājī Rao, he became one of the foremost leaders of the Marāthās who at this period were rapidly becoming masters of Central India.

Rulers.	A. D.	AR	AE	Total.
Daulat Rao . . .	1794	11	12	23
Baija Bai (Queen regent)	1827-1833	1	—	1
Jankoji Rao II . . .	1827	2	10	12
Jayaji Rao II . . .	1843	12	11	23
Mādho Rao . . .	1886	4	4	8
				67

The coins of the Mughal Emperors of Gwalior mint have been described in vol. III. The series described in this volume begin with the rupees and paisa issued by Daulat Rao, in the name of Shāh 'Ālam's successor, Muhammad Akbar. The mint-marks on the coins include the word श्री = 'Śrī' on coins attributed to Baija Bai (wife of Daulat Rao, who became regent during her son Jankoji's minority), जे = 'Je' for Jankoji, जी = 'Ji' for Jayaji (II), and मा = 'Mā' for Mādho, and all of them are usually accompanied by a sign (Ψ) intended to represent a bow and arrow, up or down. The copper coins struck during the reign of Jankoji, or possibly his predecessor, have in addition to fragments of Mughal legends, the trident of Śiva on one side (Ψ), and a spear-head (¶) and three-pronged sceptre (Ψ) on the other. To this group I have added some paisa (Nos. 50-52), with a reverse

of a similar type to those just described, although it is equally possible that they were issued at Orchha or some other Central Indian mint. Jayājī struck copper coins of a similar type to those of Jankoji, but included the letter जी (= ji) and a cobra among the emblems, while in 1863 paīsa were issued with his initial above a cobra, and a trident and sceptre to left and right respectively. The reverse has the initial letters अ, वा of his titles 'Alījāh' and 'Bahādur' (Exalted, Invincible), above a trident. The Gwalior State mints occasionally strike coins in gold, but for special purposes only. In 1893 the coining of silver by these mints was stopped and the British rupee made the only legal tender, but copper coins are still issued from the State mint. Those struck in 1896 have an inscription in Nāgarī reading, 'Śrī Mādho Rao M[ahārājā] Sinde Alījā Bahādur' with 'Gwāliyar pao ($\frac{1}{4}$) anna samvat 1953' on the reverse, while others of a recent date exhibit the bust of His Highness with the legend, 'Śrī Mādho Rao Śinde, Alījā, Bahādur, Gwāliyar', on the obverse, with a coat of arms and supporters on the reverse together with the value in Nāgarī 'Pao anna' and Persian 'Yak paisā', concluding with the date 'Samvat 1970' in Nāgarī.

Ujjain was in ancient times the capital of Mālwā and one of the seven sacred cities of the Hindus. In 1792 Ujjain was taken and burnt by Holkar, but later fell into the hands of his rival, Sindhiā, whose capital it remained until 1810, when Daulat Rao transferred the government to Gwalior, which took its place as the most important mint of Gwalior state.

Number of coins in collection.					
Rulers.	A.D.	AR	Æ	Total.	
Mahādjī Rao . . .	1761	8	—	8	
Daulat Rao . . .	1794	7	—	7	
Baija Bai (Queen regent)	1827-1833	—	1	1	
Jankoji Rao II . . .	1824	—	2	2	
Jayājī Rao II . . .	1843	—	—	—	
				18	

In vol. III Mr. H. Nelson Wright has described the Mughal issues of Ujjain mint down to the reign of Shāh 'Ālam and at the same time draws attention to the fact that the coins issued in the name of this ruler were struck by the Marāthās in the reign of Daulat Rao Sindhiā. The series now described are of the same series and profess to be struck by Shāh 'Ālam at Dār al-Fath Ujjain.

The square-shaped copper coins 53, 54 (Pl. XXII. 10) are probably of Ujjain mint and perhaps bore Shāh 'Ālam inscriptions, but this and the exact date are uncertain.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
MAHĀDJĪ RAO SINDHIA				
A. H. 1175-1209.				A. D. 1761-1794.
SILVER AR			RUPEE.	
1	Ujjain (Dāru-l-faṭḥ)	— A. H. Yr. 8	محمد شاہ عالم [باد شاہ از فضل الله حامی دین هفت سکہ زد بر کشور W. 175. S. .73.	مانوس میمنت سنہ ۸ جلوس ضرب دار الفتتح اجین جلوس Scimetar above
2	"	1194 A. H. Yr. 21	but " 1194 W. 174. S. .88.	but " ۲۱ Pl. XXII. 9. 18570.
3	"	1197 A. H. Yr. 23	W. 174. S. .90.	" ۲۳ 18571.
4	"	1198 A. H. Yr. 24	W. 174. S. .88.	" ۲۴ 18572.
5	"	1201 A. H. Yr. 30	W. 174. S. .87.	" ۲۰ 18573.
6	"	1204 A. H. Yr. 33	W. 174. S. .85.	" ۲۴ 18574.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
AR 7	Ujjain (Dāru-l-fath)	1206 A. H. Yr. 35	As on No. 1, but 1207 W. 172. S. .80.	As on No. 1, but 1208 W. 173. S. .77.	SILVER 18575.
8	"	1208 A. H. Yr. 36	" 1208 W. 173. S. .77.	" 1208	18576
DAULAT RAO					
		A. H. 1209-1240.		A. D. 1794-1824.	
			RUPEE.		
9	Gwalior	1227 A. H. Yr. 6 (of Akbar II)	محمد اکبر بادشاہ غا ۱۲۲۷ ز صاحب قران ثانی ک سکہ مبار	مانوس میمنت سنة ۶ جلوس ضرب گوالیار	
			W. 169. S. .75.	Sword points to J of جلوس. Govt. U.P.	
10	"	1228 A. H. Yr. 7	but " 1228 W. 170. S. .8.	but " سنه ۷ Govt. U.P.	
11	"	1230 A. H. Yr. 9	" 1230 W. 170. S. .75.	" سنه ۹ Govt. U.P.	
12	"	1231 A. H. Yr. 10	" 1231 W. 170. S. .8.	" سنه ۱۰ Govt. U.P.	

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
SILVER <i>R</i> 13	Gwalior	1234 A. H. Yr. 13	As on No. 9, but 1776 W. 169. S. .8.	As on No. 9, but 1776 Govt. U.P.
14	"	"	" 1776	"
			W. 168. S. .85.	11300.
15	"	1235 A. H. Yr. 14	" 1776 W. 169. S. .75.	" 11300. ستة Govt. U. P.
16	"	1236	" 1776	"
17	"	A. H. Yr. 15	(16) (17) W. 170, 170. S. .75, .75.	Pl. XXI. 3. (16) 11210; (17) Govt. U.P.
18	"	1240	" 1776	"
19	"	A. H. Yr. 19	(18) (19) W. 169, 170. S. .75, .89.	(18) Govt. U.P.; (19) 11211.
PAISA.				
COPPER <i>A</i> 20	"	12 --	As on No. 9, but 17-- ستة	As on No. 9, but no date.
21				Pl. XXI. 6.
22				
23			(20) (21) (22) (23) W. 142, 142, 140, 142. S. .7, .7, .7, .65.	(20) A.S.B.; (21) 8583; (22) A.S.B.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
E 24 25 26 27 28	Gwalior	—	As on No. 9. (24) (25) (26) (27) W. 144, 144, 144, 143, S. .7, .7, .7, .7, (28) W. 144. S. .65.	As on No. 9.
29	"	—	"	"
	A. H. Yr. 45		W. 123. S. .7.	سنة ١٤٥
30 31	"	—	" (30) (31) W. 141, 130. S. .7, .7.	" (30) Alipur.
RUPEE.				
R 32	Ujjain (Dāru-l-fath)	1211 A. H. Yr. 38	As on No. 9, but 1211 W. 173. S. .85.	As on No. 9, but 1211 18577.
33	"	1212 A. H. Yr. 35!	" 1212 W. 173. S. .78.	" 1212 18578.
34	"	12-- A. H. Yr. 41	" 12-- W. 172. S. .80.	" 12-- 11471.
35	"	12-- A. H. Yr. 52	" W. 174. S. .82.	" 12-- 6r

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
SILVER AR 36 37	Ujjain (Dāru-l-fath)	—	As on No. 9, but date-less. (36) (37) W. 174, 173. S. .70, .73.	As on No. 9, but without regnal year. (36) 11470; (37) 11472.
HALF-RUPEE.				
38 ¹	"	—	As on No. 9. W. 87. S. .62.	As on No. 9. M. 327.
BAIJA BAI (wife of DAULAT RAO) Regent A. H. 1243-1249. A. D. 1827-1833.				
RUPEE.				
39	[Gwalior]	— A. H. Yr. 23	As on No. 9, but portions of legend only. W. 170. S. .85.	میمنت امی سنہ جلو ^{۱۲۴۳} ب
Pl. XXL 4. 12450.				
PAISA.				
COPPER AE 40	Ujjain (Dāru-l-fath)	—	— W. 212. S. .69 x .65.	صوب دار الفتح

¹ Double struck, Regnal year doubtful.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
JANKOJI RAO				
		A.H. 1240-1259.		A.D. 1824-1843.
			RUPEE.	
R 41	[Gwalior]	1244 A.H. Yr. 23 (Akbar II)	As on No. 39, but W. 170. S. .8.	مانوس میمنت ب سند ۲۳ جلوس
				SILVER
				Pl. XXI. 5.
				Govt. U.P.
42	—	1244 A.H. Yr. 23	“ W. 170. S. .8.	“ Govt. U.P.; 12449.
				PAISA.
A 43	—	12--		میمنت
44	—	A.H. Yr. 23	پ غاز	جلوں س
45	—		(43) (44) (45) W. 205, 207, 211. S. 1.0, .83, .73.	(43-5) A.S.B.
46	—		“	”
47	—	A.H.		
48	—	Yr. 31	(46) (47) (48) (49) W. 211, 211, 209, 211. S. .78, .8, .78, .75.	Pl. XXI. 7.
49	—			(46-9) A.S.B.
50	—		but	پ پ ا
51	—			جلوں
52	—			Pl. XXI. 8.
				(50-52) A.S.B.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
COPPER	A			PAISA.
53	Ujjain ? (Dāru-l-fath)	—	Inscription unread. M. 324. (53) (54) W. 214, 214. S. .93 x .9, .81 x .8.	میمنت (?) خرب ۴ جلوس دار الفتاح [اوجین]
54				

Pl. XXII. 10.

JAYĀJĪ RAO

A.H. 1259-1304.

A.D. 1843-1886.

RUPEE.

SILVER	R			
55	[Gwalior]	12-- A.H. Yr. 23 (fictitious date)	Conventionalized copy of legend of Akbar II, with ☆☆ in ☽ and ☆☆ in ☾. W. 170. S. 1.05.	Conventionalized reverse legend with ☆☆ जी ☆☆
56	"	— A.H. Yr. 23	W. 168. S. 1.06.	"
57	"	—	W. 170. S. .75.	"
58	"	—	W. 174. S. .8.	"

Pl. XXI. 9.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 59	[Gwalior]	—	As on No. 55, but with “ W. 167. S. .74.	As on No. 55.
60	"	—	"	"
61	"	—	(60) (61) W. 168, 168. S. .75, .8.	Pl. XXI. 10. (61) 11464.
62	"	125 - A. H. Yr. 6-(?)	" 125 - W. 167. S. .8.	"
FOUR ANNAS.				
63	"	— A. H. Yr. 2 -	As on No. 55. W. 41. S. .5.	As on No. 55. 11982.
64	"	—	"	"
65	"	—		
66	"	—	(64) (65) (66) W. 40, 41, 41. S. .5, .5, .5.	
PAISA.				
AE 67	"	—	जी	₹
68	"	—	ψ =	०
69	"	A. H. Yr. 23	— —	(68) Alipur.
70	"	—	(67) (68) (69) (70) W. 141, 153, 150, 153. S. .65, .8, .8, .75.	

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
COPPER				
AE 71	[Gwalior]	—	As on No. 67.	As on No. 67.
72		A. H. Yr. 23	W. 74, 76. S. .65, .6.	
PAISA (new type).				
73	—	1926 S.	Lined circles and dotted margins.	॥ वा Trident,
74			जी	
75			Cobra.	Sprig to left and right.
76			Trident on left. Sceptre on right.	१९२६
77			१९२६	Pl. XXI. 12.
			W. 99 to 93. S. .75.	Alipur.
MĀDHO RAO II				
			A. H. 1304—	A. D. 1886—
SILVER				
AR 78	Gwalior (?)	— Yr. 23	Fragments of Akbar II legend. M. 208.	RUPEE. ₹ मा ४ جلوس
			W. 168. S. .76.	Pl. XXI. 13.
79	"	— Yr. 2[-]	“ W. 171. S. .85.	but "[-]
80	"	- 2 -- A. H. Yr. 22	“ W. 167. S. .68.	but " " جلوس ۲۲ Alipur jagir.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 81	Gwalior	—	EIGHT ANNAS. As on No. 40. W. .83. S. .65.	SILVER As on No. 40.
E 82 83	„	1957 s.	QUARTER-ANNA. In dotted circle: Coiled cobra with sceptre and trident. Margin, upper: श्री . माधवराव मा . शिंदे Margin, lower: आलीजाबाहादर (69) (70) W. 127, 127. S. .9, .9.	COPPER Dotted circles and margin of trefoil leaves entwined. गवालीचर . पाव आणा संमत १९५७ Pl. XXII. 1. (82) 22038.
84	„	1958 s.	„ W. 127. S. .9.	but " १९५८
85	„	1970 s.	Bust to right of H.H. Madho Rao. Upper margin: श्री माधवराव शिंदे आली- जाबहादर Exergue: गवालीचर W. 112. S. .87.	Coat of arms with sup- porters. Above पाव आणा Right कळ Left मुस्त Below संमत १९७० Pl. XXII. 2.

BAJRANGGARH (JAINAGAR). GWALIOR STATE

Capital, Bajranggarh (24° 34' N., 77° 18' E.).

The mint 'Jainagar' upon these coins has been identified with Bajranggarh, a subah of Gwalior, under the Guna sub-agency. The legends upon all the coins are practically identical (except the dates) and may be translated as: 'On this coin is the stamp the — year of Maharaja Jai Singh Jainagar' on the obverse, and finish on the other side, 'Obtaining strength from the powerful and magnificent son of the air' (i.e. Hanumān). (See R. Burn in *J.A.S.B.*, vol. 66, pp. 275 ff.).

Ruler.	A.D.	Number of coins in collection.
Jai Singh	1797-1818	<i>AR</i> 31 <i>AE</i> — Total 31.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
SILVER <i>AR</i>			JAĪ SINGH A.D. 1798-1818.	
1	Jainagar	Yr. 15 (?)	यह सिक पर छाप महा राज जय सिंह कौ १५१ जय [नगर]	श्री राघव परताप पव न पुच वल पचे के
2	"	"	W. 164. S. .75.	"
3	"	"	but "	"
			94	
			(2) (3) W. 164, 164. S. .9, .92.	PI. XXII. 3.
4	"	Yr. 16	" 96	"
			W. 166. S. .95.	

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 5	Jainagar	Yr. 16	As on No. 1. W. 166. S. .85.	As on No. 1.
6 7	"	Yr. 18	but " 95 (6) (7) W. 164, 160. S. .80, .77.	No. m. " Pl. XXII. 4. (6) 18075.
8	"	Yr. 20	" 20 W. 167. S. .9.	"
9	"	"	" 20 W. 163. S. .75.	"
10 11 12 13 14	"	Yr. 21	" 29 (10) (11) (12) (13) W. 159, 160, 164, 161, S. .75, .75, .75, .75, . (14) W. 162. S. .8.	Lotus in centre. (10) Alipur Jagir.
15 16 17 18	"	Yr. 23	" 23 Bow and arrow in centre. (15) (16) (17) (18) W. 160, 160, 162, 163. S. .7, .7, .7, .7.	" (16) 17416.

NARWAR

Narwar (Gwalior State) ($25^{\circ} 39' 2''$ N., $77^{\circ} 56' 57''$ E.).

This town is of great antiquity. Towards the end of the eighteenth century the Marāthās gained possession of it, and it was guaranteed by the British to Daulat Rao by the treaty of Allahābād (1805). The two coins catalogued here were struck by the Kachwaha dynasty in name of Shāh 'Ālam II, before the Marāthā conquest

Ruler.	A.D.	Number of coins in collection.
In name of Shāh 'Ālam II	—	R 1 AE 1 Total 2

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
R 1	Narwar	1205 A. H. Yr. 32	<p style="text-align: center;">RUPEE.</p> <p>شاه عالم باده فضل الله حامي دين زد بر هفت کشور</p> <p>W. 171. S. .9.</p>	<p>مازوں میمنت سنة ۱۲۰۵ جلوس خرب نرور(?)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Pl. XXII. 7. Gwalior Res.; 21211.</p>	SILVER
AE 2	„	1215 A. H. Yr. 41	<p style="text-align: center;">PAISA.</p> <p>As on No. 1, but portions only and ۱۲۱۵.</p> <p>W. 102. S. .8.</p>	<p>As on No. 1, but امان</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Pl. XXII. 8.</p>	COPPER

INDORE

Capital, Indore ($22^{\circ} 42'$ N., $75^{\circ} 54'$ E.).

This Marāthā State was founded by Malhār Rao Holkar, who was born in a village named Hōl, from whence the dynastic title 'Holkar' is derived, the village being situated on the river Nirā in the Deccan. Malhār entered the service of the Peshwā in 1724, at the age of 31, and in 1728 was rewarded for his services with the grant of twelve parganas to the north of Narbadā, which may be considered as the foundation of the future State. His career from this period was a

series of successes. After the defeat of the Marāthās at the battle of Pānipat in 1761 by Ahmad Shāh Durrānī, the Marāthā leader retired to Indore, where four years later he died.

The capital was built by Ahalyā Bai, his daughter-in-law, who on his decease assumed the administration of Indore, and in conjunction with her commander-in-chief, Tukōjī Rao, prosperously ruled the State for thirty years. On her death in 1795 dissensions arose, and the throne was seized by Jaswant Rao. His accession to the gaddi was opposed by Sindhia and the Peshwā, whom he met and defeated in 1802. Later the British intervened, and war was carried on between the Holkar army and the British for a number of years with varying results, until at length in 1818, Indore was made a feudatory State, and the British Government recognized as the paramount power.

Number of coins in collection.

Holkars of Indore.	A.D.	AR	AE	Total.
Ahalyā Bai (Queen regent) . . .	1765	18	9	27
Tukōjī Rao I . . .	1795	3	—	3
Jasvant Rao . . .	1797	8	—	8
Malhār Rao II . . .	1811	9	—	9
Martand Rao . . .	1833	—	—	—
Hari Rao . . .	1834	3	—	3
Khānde Rao . . .	1843	—	—	—
Tukōjī Rao II . . .	1844	44	10	54
Sivājī Rao . . .	1886	8	11	19
Tukōjī Rao III . . .	1903	—	—	—
				123

The coinage of the state of Indore dates from the time of Ahalyā Bai, who apparently had two mints, viz. Maheshwar and Indore; to the latter she gave the name of Malhārnagar. The coins struck at these mints have the same legends, the mint legend on both being ملہرنگر = 'struck at Malhārnagar'. Those struck at Maheshwar and known as 'Maheshwari' have as ornament the 'yoni linga', while those struck at the capital bear the 'sunface' as their principal mint-mark. The mint on the former is usually written بھاله. Coins of the latter type were issued for well over a century. The legends of Shāh 'Ālam remain with the Hijrī date on the obverse. The regnal years are those of Shāh 'Ālam II in Jasvant Rao's reign. In Malhār Rao's reign the reverse dates run from 1167/8 A.H., and we have dates like 1230:62; 1232:65. In Tukōjī's reign they seem to date from Shāh 'Ālam again, and we have dates like 1280:110; 1289:115; 1292:115. The coins (Pl. XXIII. 2, 3) of Jasvant Rao interrupt the

regular series. Plate **XXIII. 2** has Sanskrit legends translated by Cunningham¹ as follows: 'By the permission of the king of Indraprastha (Dehli) the Emperor of the world, this coin has been struck by the renowned Yaswant whose heart is as the black bee of the lotus foot of Lakshmikant, to circulate throughout the earth. Śaka 17-28' (= A.D. 1806). The next coin (Pl. **XXIII. 3**) was struck in the following year, and has the following legend *obv.*: 'Muhammad Akbar, Lord of the second conjunction from the beginning to the end, Sultān, struck this auspicious currency', *rev.* 'Struck at Indore in the second year of the fortunate reign of Jaswant Rao Holkar Mahārāja, Bahādur, in trust for the Lord of the Khalifate, the exalted Prince'. In 1859 (?) copper coins of new type were struck by Tukojī having the Bull and 'linga' with Shāh 'Ālam legends, and the value 'Half anna' in Nāgarī (Pl. **XXIII. 6**).

There are several pieces in the collection (Pl. **XXIII. 7, 11, XXIV. 1, &c.**) all of which have in the centre of the obverse the word *Mudra* ('coin or seal'), with a surface occupying a similar position on the reverse, and marginal legends in Nāgarī. These pieces appear to have been struck in honour of the celebrated lady Ahalyā Bai, daughter-in-law of Mahārāja (1765-1795). The earliest of this type in the collection (No. 102) is dated Śaka 1790 (= A.D. 1858), and is commemorative of the 'Holkar at the Pūkhārāj festival' with 'Victory to Ahalyā, follower of Śamkara'. Nos. (103) and (104) have 'Lady Mallāri Ahalyā' and 'By favour of the Lady Mallāri Ahalyā' respectively, while No. (104) reads 'Lord of the province of Indore' and 'Lady Mallāri Ahalyā daughter-in-law of Sri Mahārāja'. While these *Mudra* pieces were evidently struck as *Nazr*, some appear to have been used as currency.

The half and quarter rupees issued in A.H. 1280 call for notice not only on account of their unusual size and thinness, but also for their Shāh 'Ālam legends and regnal date, 110.

The accession of Śivājī Rao in 1886 brought a further type to Indore. The name of Shāh 'Ālam is still retained on the one side, while the other has a surface and the marginal Nāgarī inscription 'Mahārāja Śivājī Rao Holkar' and Samvat date. This was the last of the type, for in 1899 a rupee of a very handsome appearance was struck bearing a bust of the Hōlkar and the circular Nāgarī legend: 'Srimat Śivājī Rao Mahārāja Holkar, Indore, 1956' (Samvat). The reverse has a coat of arms and other insignia together with a label and the motto: 'The Lord of Umā (i.e. Śiva) has said, "Greatness (or glory) is to be won by beginning from God".' The

¹ *Coins of Mediaeval India*, p. 99.

legends on the copper coins are varied, the earliest one reading: Obv. 'Srīmat Mahārāo Holkar 1943', and Rev. 'one half anna Indore'. Another of the same year bears the legend on Obv. 'Srīmat Mahārāo Holkar, Sarkar Indore', and Rev. 'Ardhā ana, s. 1943'. Smaller coins of the same type have 'Pao ana s. 1943' on the reverse of the quarter anna, the set being complete with the $\frac{1}{2}$ pice No. (1012) reading: ' $\frac{1}{2}$ Dehlī ka paisā. s. 1944'. Another reading is given on the quarter anna No. (1013): 'Srīmat Mahārāja Śivājirāo Holkar Indore', also issued in 1944 (s.). Three years later, in 1902,¹ the Indore mint was closed by arrangement with the British Government and the Imperial rupee made legal tender in the state.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AHALYĀ BAI				
SILVER	₹ 1	Mulhār-nagar	A.H. 1187 ? A.H. Yr. 17	A.D. 1765-1795.
				RUPEE.
			<p>شاد عالم</p> <p>۱۱۸۷ (?)</p> <p>بادشاہ غاز</p> <p>ک</p> <p>سکھ میار</p> <p>W. 173. S. .85.</p>	<p>مازوں</p> <p>میہنٹ</p> <p>۱۷</p> <p>سنہ جلوں</p> <p>ضرب</p> <p>ملہارنگر</p> <p>Pl. XXII. 11.</p> <p>18579.</p>
2	,	1198 A.H.	As on No. 1, but 1198	As on No. 1, but no date.
				18580.
3	,	1199 A.H. Yr. 29	" 1199 W. 172. S. .85.	" " (?) 18581.

¹ *Imperial Gazetteer*, vol. xiii, p. 340.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 4	Mulhār-nagar	1200 A. H.	As on No. 1, but 1 r.. W. 173. S. .8.	As on No. 1, but no date. 18582.
5	"	1201 A. H. Yr. 2 -	" 1 r..! W. 178. S. .85.	" 18075.
6	"	1201 A. H. Yr. 29	" 1 r..! W. 173. S. .85.	" 18583.
7	"	1202 A. H.	" 1 r..! W. 173. S. .85.	similar, but "  Pl. XXII. 12. 18584.
8	"	1203 A. H. Yr. 30	" 1 r..! W. 174. S. .9.	" 18585.
9	"	1204 A. H.	" 1 r..! Lettering corrupt. W. 173. S. .85.	no date. " 18586.
10	"	1205 A. H. Yr. 3 -	" 1 r..! W. 173. S. .8.	" 18587.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
SILVER AR 11	Mulhār-nagar	1206 A. H. Yr. 3 -	As on No. 1, but 173. S. .85.	As on No. 1, but 18588.
12 13	"	1203 A. H. Yr. 31	As on No. 1, but 173. (12) (13) W. 174, 173. S. .85, .85.	As on No. 1, but 173. (12) Indore Darbār; (13) 19862.
14	"	1207 A. H. Yr. 35	" 173. S. .83.	" 173. Pl. XXII. 13. 21024.
15	"	1208 A. H.	" 172. S. .8.	no date. "
16	"	Yr. 3 -	" 172. S. .85.	" 18589.
17	"	1209 A. H.	" M. 250. W. 172. S. .8.	" 18590.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 18	Mulhār-nagar	1209 A. H.	As on No. 1, but 174. W. 173. S. .8.	As on No. 1, but no date. 3383.
A 19	"	"	PAISA. شانہ 1209 A. H. W. 105. S. .75.	COPPER Crescents. Pl. XXIII. 1.
20 21 22	"	— A. H. Yr. 30	," (20) (21) (22) W. 110, 108, 101. S. .75, .7, .75.	but م. سنہ
23 24 25 26 27	"	—	," (23) (24) (25) (26) W. 111, 109, 87, 82, S. .75, .75, .75, .7, (27) W. 77. S. .7.	no date. "
TUKOJĪ RAO I				
A.H. 1210-1212.			A.D. 1795-1797.	
AR 28	"	1210 A. H.	RUPEE. As on No. 1, but 174. W. 174. S. .85.	SILVER As on No. 1, but no date. 18591.
29	"	1211 A. H.	," 174. W. 174. S. .8.	" 18592.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
SILVER AR 30	Mulhār-nagar	1211 A. H. Yr. 38	MAHESHWARI RUPEE. As on No. 1, but 172. W. 172. S. .85.	As on No. 1, but 172. 19938.
			JASVANT RAO A. H. 1212-1226.	A. D. 1797-1811.
31	"	1216 A. H.	MAHESHWARI RUPEE. As on No. 1, but 172. W. 168. S. .8.	As on No. 1, but no date. A.S.B. 2913.
32	"	"	" W. 172. S. .8.	"
33 34 35 36	—	1728 sāki (= A. D. 1806 A. H. 1221)	RUPEE. Dotted border, Crescent श्री circle. इच्छप्रस्थितो राजा चक्रवर्ती भुमंडले तत्पसादा लृता सद्रा लौकिकि नै विराजते शके १७२८ M. 254. (33) (34) (35) (36) W. 174, 174, 175, 173. S., 1.03, 1.03, 1.0, 1.03.	Dotted border, श्री लक्ष्मीकांतप दांभोजभ्रमराज तचेतस चेश्वरंतस्य विश्वाता मुद्रैषा पृथिवीतले Pl. XXIII. 2. (33) 4692; (34) 4693; (35) 4694.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 37	Indore	1222 A. H. Yr. 2 (Akbar II)	Dotted border, محمد اکبر قرآن ثانی سلطان حرب ۱۲۲ صا از ارصن تا با خیر زد سکه مبار M. 256. W. 227. S. 1·2.	SILVER Dotted border, خلافت سید رافع از صاحب نست اما محارجه بہادر جسونت راو هولکر جلوس میمنت مانوس ضرب اندور سنتہ ۲ Pl. XXIII. 3. 21030.
38	"	1225 A. H.	As No. 1, but ۱۲۲۵ W. 172. S. .8.	As on No. 1, but no date. 3384.
MALHĀR RAO II				
A. H. 1226-1249. A.D. 1811-1833.				
				RUPEE.
39	"	1230 A. H. Yr. 62	As No. 1, but ۱۲۳۰ W. 171. S. .8.	As on No. 1, but ۱۲۳۰ 3385.
40	"	1231 A. H. Yr. 6-	"" ۱۲۳۱ W. 171. S. .75.	"" ۱۲۳۱ 3386.
41	"	1232 A. H. Yr. 65	"" ۱۲۳۲ W. 171. S. .75.	"" ۱۲۳۲ 3387.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
SILVER	AR			
42	Mulhār-nagar	1233 A.H. Yr. 66	As on No. 1, but 172. S. .75.	As on No. 1, but " " 3388.
43	"	1234 A.H. Yr. 67	" W. 172. S. .75.	" " 3389.
44	"	1235 A.H. Yr. 68	" W. 170. S. .75.	" " 3390.
45	"	1242 A.H. Yr. 7-	" W. 172. S. .75.	" " v(-) 3391.
46	"	1243 A.H. Yr. 7-	" W. 171. S. .75.	" " v- 3392.
47	"	1248 A.H. Yr. 7-	" W. 172. S. .75.	" " v- 3393.
48	"	1257 A.H. Yr. 87	As on No. 1, but [17]ov (48) (49) W. 172, 173. S. .75, .75.	As on No. 1, but av Pl. XXIII. 4. (48) 3394; (49) 3395.
49				

HARI RAO

A.H. 1250-1259.

A.D. 1834-1843.

RUPEE.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 50	Mulhār-nagar	1258 A. H. Yr. 8-	As on No. 1, but [१०८] W. 127. S. .75.	As on No. 1, but [१०८] SILVER
				3396.
			TUKOJĪ RAO II	
			A. H. 1260-1304.	A.D. 1844-1886.
				RUPEE.
51	"	1260 A. H. Yr. 9-	As on No. 1, but [१७१] W. 172. S. .75.	As on No. 1, but [१७१] " -
52	"	1264 A. H.	" [१८५५] W. 172. S. .7.	no date. "
53	"	1265	" [१९४०]	"
54	"	A. H.		" -
55	"	Yr. 9-		
56			(53) (54) (55) (56) W. 172, 171, 171, 171, S. .74, .75, .72, .73,	(53) 3397; (54) 3398; (55) 3399; (56) 3400; (57) 3401.
57			(57) W. 172. S. .74.	
58	"	1266 A. H. Yr. 9-	" [१९५७] W. 172. S. .7.	" -
59	"	— A. H. Yr. 9-	no date. " W. 172. S. .75.	" 3405.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
SILVER 60	Mulhār-nagar	1270 A.H.	As on No. 1, but [--]v. W. 171. S. .7.	As on No. 1, but no date.
61	"	1272 A.H. Yr.1--	" |vvv W. 171. S. .7.	" |--
62	"	? 127]3 A.H.	[--]v W. 172. S. .75.	no date. " 3402.
63	"	1276 A.H. Yr.15-	" |vvv W. 171. S. .75.	" |o--
64	"	1277 A.H.	" |vvv W. 171. S. .75.	no date. "
65 66 67	"	—	no date. "	no date. "
			(65) (66) (67) W. 172, 172, 172. S. .75, .7, .7.	(65) 3403; (66) 3404.
68	"	— A.H. Yr.1--	no date. " W. 172. S. .7.	no date. "

Pl. XXIII. 4.

Indore Darbār; 19863.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
AR 69	Mulhār-nagar	1289 A. H. Yr. 115	As on No. 1, but 1289 W. 172. S. .70.	As on No. 1, but 110 Pl. XXIII. 10.	SILVER
HALF-RUPEE.					
70	"	1272 A. H.	As on No. 1, but 1272 W. 86. S. .6.	As on No. 1, but no date.	
"					
71	"	— A. H. Yr. 12—	As on No. 1, but no date. W. 85. S. .6.	As on No. 1, but 12—	
72	"	—	" W. 86. S. .6.	no date. "	Indore Darbār; 19867.
73	"	---6 A. H.	As on No. 1, but [---] W. 87. S. .6.	no date. "	
74	"	—	no date. "	no date. "	
			W. 86. S. .6.		
75	"	1292 A. H. Yr. 119	[--] W. 85. S. .58.	" 119 21021.	

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
SILVER AR 76 77	Mulhār-nagar	1280 A. H. Yr. 110 (=A.D. 1863)	As on No. 1, but I.M.A. W. 86. S. 1.1.	EIGHT ANNAS. As No. 1, but II. Pl. XXIII. 8.
78 79	"	—	As on No. 1, but no date. (78) (79) W. 42, 42. S. .49, .46.	FOUR ANNAS. As on No. 1, but no date.
80	"	1292(?) A.H.	" W. 43. S. .46.	"
81	"	— A. H. Yr. 120 (?)	no date. W. 42. S. .47.	" Ir[-] 21022.
82	"	12]95 A.H. (=A.D. 1878)	[Ir] 95 W. 43. S. .47.	" 19868.
83 84	"	1280 A.H. Yr. 110	" (83) (84) W. 42, 42. S. .1.	"

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<i>AR</i> 85	Mulhār-nagar	— — 2 A.H.	TWO ANNAS. As on No. 1, but [---] ^r W. 21. S. .35.	SILVER As on No. 1. Indore Darbār; 19869.
86	"	—	dateless. "	"
87			(76) (77) (78)	
88			W. 18, 21, 17. S. .35, .4, .4.	(86) 11888.
<i>AE</i> 89	"	12]76 A.H. Yr. 97	HALF-ANNA. عَالَمِ آرْضَى ۷۶ آنَا بَادْ شَا غَاز سَكَةْ مِيَار lotus bud on left. W. 186. S. .8.	COPPER ماهوس ميمنت سنة (bull to left reclining and facing linga) جلوس عرب ملهازگر Pl. XXIII. 6.
90 91	"	[127]8 A.H.	As on No. 89, but [---] ^h (90) (91) W. 194, 195. S. .8, .8.	As on No. 89, but no date.
92 93	"	1286 A.H.	" 1286 (92) (93) W. 250, 258. S. .87, .83.	" Pl. XXIV. 3.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
COPPER AE 94	Mulhār-nagar	1285 A. H. 1180	As on No. 89, but W. 257. S. .85.	As on No. 89, but no date.
95	"	128— A. H. 118[-]	" W. 254. S. .78.	" 21031.
96 97 98	"	—	no date. (96) (97) (98) W. 264, 262, 261. S. .81, .8, .82.	"
SILVER AR 99	"	1281 A. H. (= A. D. 1864)	Two swords crossed, underneath ١٢٨١ around	RUPEE. श्री सावमलार्यहला around ☺ Pl. XXIII. 9. Indore Darbār; 19860.
100	"	1788 śaka (= A. D. 1866)	As on No. 99. W. 164. S. .93.	As on No. 99. Indore Darbār; 21032.
101	"	1296 A. H. 1941 S. (?) (= A. D. 1879)	شہ عالم ۱۲۹۶ بادشاہ غاز سکہ میار W. 172. S. .82.	RUPEE. sword and sceptre crossed, in the field :— مَتْهَ... س ۹۵۸۹ around श्रीमतमहाराज Pl. XXIV. 2. Indore Darbār; 19866.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 102	Mulhār-nagar	1780 śaka (=A.D. 1858)	In centre of wreath composed of six leaves and six flowers सुद्रा with legend around: होल्कर [-]पुखराजि : १ त ९ १७८० W. 171. S. .95.	SILVER Sunface centre; legend around: श्री शंकरानुचर्यहत्या जयति below, flower. Pl. XXIII. 7. Indore Darbār.
103	"	1923 samvat 1788 śaka (=A.D. 1866)	In centre of wreath सुद्रा around, होल्कर श्री तुकोजीद्रस्य जयति संवत् १९२३ W. 173. S. .95.	In centre, Sunface with rays; around, श्री सावमङ्गार्यहत्या प्रसादत शके १७८८ Pl. XXIII. II.
104	"	samvat 1934 1287 A. H.	In centre, सुद्रा around, प्रान्तेन्दुराधीश तुकोजी होलकर सन् १२८७ W. 172. S. .80.	In centre, Sunface; above sword and lance crossed and mingled among two sprays. Legend around, श्री महाराजशैवमङ्गारिस्तुषा हत्या संवत् १९३४ Pl. XXIV. I. 19865.
105	Indore	194 -	In two branches tied forming wreath, and outer dotted circle, شہ عالم مبارک اندرور W. 172. S. .81.	SIVĀJĪ RAO A. D. 1886-1903. RUPEE. In circle of dots, a Sunface as centre and around, महाराज शिवाजी राव[होलकर?] १९४ -

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
SILVER At 106	Indore	samvat 1952	As on No. 105. W. 173. S. .94.	As on No. 105, but १९५२ Pl. XXIV. 4. 21020.
107	"	1953	" W. 172. S. .97.	" १९५३ Indore Darbār; 19861.
108	"	1954	" W. 172. S. .79.	" १९५४
109	"	—	" W. 87. S. .65.	"
110	"	194—	" W. 21. S. .41.	" 21023.
111 112	"	1956	Bust of the Holkar; around, श्रीमत. शिवाजीराव महाराज. होलकर. इंदूर beneath bust, १९५६	Coat of arms consisting of sword and lance crossed in centre on a back-ground of shrubs, &c., with horse on left and bull on right both rampant, sunface and um- brella above, motto on label below प्राहोमेश्वो लभ्या श्रीः कर्तुः प्रारब्धा[-] value to left and right, एक रूपया in exergue, INDORE
				Pl. XXIV. 5. (111) 21027.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
HALF-ANNA.				
Æ 113	Indore	1943 s.	Bull reclining l.; around, श्रीमत महाराज होलकर under bull, १९४३ W. 201. S. 1·26.	एक आर्धा आन इंदोर
114	,	,	Bull reclining l. Around श्रीमत . महाराज शिवाजी राव. होलकर. सरकार इंदोर below. M. 265. W. 192. S. 1·25.	Elaborate floral border; in centre, अर्धा आणा सं १९४३
115 116	,	1945 s.	As on No. 114. (115) (116) W. 188, 201. S. 1·25, 1·26.	आर्धा आणा . सं १९४५
117	,	1956 s.	" W. 188. S. 1·26.	इंदोर आर्धा आणा स . १९५६
QUARTER-ANNA.				
118	,	1943 s.	As on No. 114. M. 265. W. 97. S. 1·02.	पाच आणा सं १९४३
Pl. XXIV. 7				
Pl. XXIV. 8.				

	Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
COPPER	E 119	Indore	1944 S.	As on No. 114. M. 265. W. 93. S. 1.03.	As No. 114, but 9088
	120	,,	1945 S.	As on No. 114.	As on No. 114, but 9084
	121			M. 265.	
	122			(121) (122) (123) W. 103, 94, 99. S. 1.03, 1.02, 1.02.	
ONE PAISA.					
123	,,	1944 S.	As on No. 114. M. 265. W. 49. S. .84.	धेलिका पेसा . सं 9088	

JAORĀ

Capital, Jaorā ($23^{\circ} 37' N.$, $75^{\circ} 8' E.$).

This state was founded by Nawāb Ghafūr Khān who was in possession of the territory when Mālwā was divided after the battle of Mehidpur in 1818, the possession of Jaorā being confirmed to the Nawāb by the British Government.

Ruler.	A.D.	Number of coins in collection.			
		A	R	E	Total
Muhammad Ismā'il	1895	—	—	4	4

The date at which this mint began operations is unknown, but it was probably not before the reign of Muhammad Ismā'il, and it is unlikely that any other coins than those of copper have been struck there. There is an earlier paisa of Jaorā in the British Museum, which has a flag and chakra (or wheel) on one side with the legend 'نواب جاورا سنہ ۱۲۹۵ ضرب سرکار = struck by the Sarkār, and 'Nawāb of Jaorā year 1295' (= A.D. 1878) on the other.

The copper coins of a later date are in two sizes, and bear inscriptions in three languages, viz. English, Persian, and Hindi.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
MUHAMMAD ISMĀ'IL				
A. D. 1865-1895.				
Two PAISA.				
AE 1	Jaorā	1893 A. D. 1950 S. 1310 A. H.	In centre of double circle, ١٣١٠ سنه a flag. دو پیسہ Around margin with dotted edge and ornamental sprays, सरकार जावरा . १९५०	In centre of double circle, کار جاورہ س خرب Around margin with dotted edge, H.H. THE NAWAB OF JAORA, 1893.
			W. 299. S. 1.25.	Pl. XXIV. 8.
PAISA.				
2	"	"	As on No. 1, but پیسہ	As on No. 1.
3	"	"	W. 99. S. 1.02.	
4	"	1894 A. D. 1311 A. H. 1951 S.	" ١٩١١ and ١٩٥١ W. 109. S. 1.03.	but 1894

ORCHHĀ

Capital, Tehrī (Tikamgarh) ($24^{\circ} 44' 30''$ N., $78^{\circ} 52' 50''$ E.).

The Mahārāja of Orchhā is the head of the family of the Bundelā chiefs ruling in Bundelkhand, of which Orchhā is the parent state.

The founder of the state was Rudra Pratāp. British supremacy was not established over the state until 1818.

Rulers.	A. D.	A	AR	Æ	Total
Vikramājīt Mahendra .	1796	—	18	4	22
Dharam Pál . .	1817	—	4	—	4
Tej Singh . . .	1834	—	2	—	2
					28

The mint was originally situated at Orchhā, the old capital, but during the last century it was removed to its present site at Tehri, where it still exercises its prerogative of coining. The pieces in the collection bear the legends of Shāh 'Ālam, and are known as 'Gaja shāhi' on account of the Gaja or mace which is the symbol in the mint. The legends are the usual couplet of Shāh 'Ālam.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
VIKRAMĀJĪT MAHENDRA				
A.D. 1796-1817.				
GAJA SHĀHĪ RUPEE.				
AR 1 2	Orchhā	1211 A.H. Yr. 39	<p>محمد شاہ عالم [باد] حامی دین قران صاحب ۱۲۱۱ سکہ زد ز تائید</p> <p>(1) (2) W. 167, 169. S. .8, .75.</p>	<p>مانوس میمفت سنہ ۳۹ ۶ جلوس ضرب اورچھا</p>
3	"	1213 A.H. Yr. 41	<p>” ۱۲۱۳</p> <p>W. 170. S. .85.</p>	<p>” ” Jhānsi; 22101.</p>
4	"	1214 A.H. Yr. 42?	<p>but ” ۱۲۱۴</p> <p>W. 169. S. .75.</p>	<p>” ” ”</p>

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 5	Orchhā	1216 A. H. Yr. 44	As on No. 1, but 1216 W. 169. S. .85.	As on No. 1, but 1216 Jhānsi; 22102.
6 7	"	1218 A. H. Yr. 47	" 1218 = 1216 (6) (7) W. 168, 168. S. .90, .82.	" " (6) Alipur; (7) Char-khāri.
			EIGHT ANNAS.	
8	"	1211 A. H. Yr. 41	As on No. 1. W. 84. S. .65.	As on No. 1, but " Alipur Jagir.
9	"	— A. H. Yr. 4 -	" W. 84. S. .6.	" " Datia.
			FOUR ANNAS.	
10 11	"	1211 A. H. Yr. 41	As on No. 1, but 1211 (10) (11) W. 41, 42. S. .55, .48.	As on No. 1, but " " " "
12	"	— A. H. Yr. 41	no date. " W. 41. S. .52.	" " " "
13 14 15 16	"	1214 A. H. Yr. 4 -	but " (13) (14) (15) (16) W. 41, 42, 42, 41. S. .5, .5, .52, .49.	but " " " "

SILVER

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
TWO ANNAS.				
SILVER AR 17 18	Orchhā	— A. H. Yr. 4-	As on No. 1. (17) (18) W. 21, 21. S. .42, .41.	As on No. 1, but " —
GAJA SHĀHĪ PAISA.				
COPPER AE 19	"	1211 A. H. Yr. 40	As on No. 1, but 1811 W. 256. S. .8.	As on No. 12, but " — Alipur.
20 21	"	1214 A. H. Yr. 4-	but " 1816 (20) (21) W. 257, 257. S. 1·0, .81.	but " —
22	"	— A. H. Yr.	no date. "	no date. M. 185. Lugāsi.
DHARAM PĀL				
A.D. 1817-1834.				
RUPEE.				
SILVER AR 23	"	1232 A. H. Yr. 10 (Ak- bar II)	As on No. 1, but 1817 W. 169. S. .85.	As on No. 1, but " —
24	"	1233 A. H. Yr. 11	W. 169. S. .82.	" Jhānsi; 22103.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
AR 25	Orchhā	1234 A. H. Yr. 1[2]	As on No. 1, but 1234 W. 169. S. .82.	As on No. 1, but 1234 11215.	SILVER
26	,	1235 ? A. H. Yr. 14	" 1235 ? W. 169. S. .9.	" Jhānsi; 22104.	
					TEJ SINGH A. D. 1834-1841.
					GAJA SHĀHĪ RUPEE.
27	,	1252 A. H. Yr. 32	As on No. 1, but 1252 W. 170. S. .79.	As on No. 1, but 1252 Jhānsi; 22105.	
28	,	1258 A. H. Yr. 38	" 1258 W. 170. S. .78.	" Jhānsi ; 22106.	

RATLAM

Capital, Ratlām ($23^{\circ} 21' N.$, $75^{\circ} 7' E.$).

The Rāja of Ratlām is a Rāthor Rājput and a descendant of Jodha, the founder of Jodhpur. The state was founded by Ratan Singh in 1631.

Rulers.	A. D.	Number of coins in collection.			
		A	AR	Z	Total.
Ranjit Singh	1864	—	—	5	5
Sajjan Singh	1893	—	—	—	—
				5	5

Ratlām has never had a gold or silver currency of its own; the coinage struck by its mint consists entirely of copper.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
			RANJĪT SINGH A. D. 1864-1893.	
COPPER	A 1 2 3	Ratlām (=A. D. 1871)	In circle रत्लाम dagger. (1) (2) (3) W. 140, 140, 139. S. .73, .73, .68.	In circle १९२८
	4 5	" (=A. D. 1888)	Hanuman l. Lotus above, no date; spray on each side. Below, रत्लाम (4) (5) W. 88, 90. S. .94, .93.	एक पैसा सं: १९४५ lotus border.
				Pl. XXIV. 10.

REWAH

Capital, Rewah ($24^{\circ} 31' 30''$ N., $81^{\circ} 20'$ E.).

The Mahārāja of Rewah claims descent from the Solankhī clan of Rājputs. The state came under British protection in 1813.

Rulers.	A. D.	Number of coins in collection.			
		A	R	A	Total
Jai Singh Deo	1809	—	—	6	6
Vishvanath Singh	1835	—	—	2	2
Raghurāj Singh	1843	—	—	1	1
				9	

The Rewah mint has only struck copper.

The paisas of Jai Singh have for their inscription on the obverse 'Struck at Rewān', but there are two varieties of reverse. One has 'Samvat 1890', while the other has an emblem or mark like the Nāgarī numeral १ = 1.

The coins of Vishvanath have on the obverse 'Sika Rivā; Jado

Vishvanath Singh' in Nāgari; the legend on the reverse is a transliteration of श्री रामाधिकरी. In 1849 Raghu Singh struck the coins which bear the figure of a lion and couple his name on the obverse with that of the British agent for the province, 'Mr. Bushby', on the reverse.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
			JAI SINGH DEO A.D. 1809-1835.	
E 1	Rewah	1890 S. (=A.D. 1833)	PAISA. ربان صرب	COPPER ۱۸۹۰. سبت
2	"	—	W. 105. S. .7.	PL. XXXV. 1.
3	"	—	۵۱۷ (= صرب رب)	?
4	"	—	(2) (3) (4) (5) W. 195, 196, 193, 171, S. .75, .75, .8, .72,	PL. XXXV. 2.
5	"	—	(6) W. 136. S. .65.	
6	"	—		
7	"	"	DOUBLE PAISA. In lined circle; centre, सिंहा रीवा around, जहव विश्वनाथ सिंह W. 260. S. .95.	sree rama dheka ree PL. XXXV. 3.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
COPPER <i>Æ</i> 8	Rewah	—	As on No. 1. W. 120. S. .75.	As on No. 1.
9	„	1906 S. (= A.D. 1849)	Lion to left. Around the margin, رکھوراج ... ضرب ریوان	PAISA. AGENT BUSHBY SAHEB W. 122. S. .75.

Pl. XXV. 4.

SAILĀNA

Capital, Sailāna ($23^{\circ} 30' 30''$ N., $75^{\circ} 0' 45''$ E.).

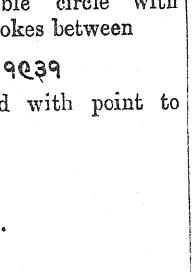
The Rāja of Sailāna is a Rājput of the Rāthōr clan, and a descendant of Jodha, the founder of Jodhpur. His ancestor Ratan Singh obtained from the Emperor Shāh Jahān in 1631 the state of Ratlām, which then included the two modern states of Sailāna and Sītāmau. In 1709 on the death of Keshrī Singh of Ratlām, his eldest son Man Singh succeeded him as Rāja of Ratlām, while his younger son Jai Singh became Rāja of Sailāna.

Rulers.	A. D.	Number of coins in collection.			
		A	AR	Æ	Total.
Dule Singh	1850	—	—	2	2
Jaswant Singh	1895	—	—	—	—
				2	2

Copper coins only have been struck by the Sailāna mint.

The specimen (Pl. XXV. 5) in the collection, although uninscribed, is recognized as having been issued at Sailāna, and was sent as such to the Museum by the Assistant to the Agent of the Governor-General of Central India. No. 2 may be of the same mint, but has letters that form part of some legend at present unread. Quarter

annas of Imperial type were struck for Sailāna at the Calcutta mint in 1903, and again in 1912 which exhibit the portraits of Edward VII and George V respectively. The reverses of both bear the name of the state, value, and date in English with सैलाना राज = 'Sailāna Rāj' below.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 1	Sailāna	1931 s.	PAISA. In double circle with oblique strokes between  9039 A sword with point to right. M. 280. W. 154. S. .75.	COPPER A trident. Pl. XXV. 5. Assistant to Agent-General, C.I.
2	"	"	" W. 78. S. .68.	"

SITĀMAU

Capital, Sitāmau (24° N., $75^{\circ} 23'$ E.).

Sitāmau originally formed part of Ratlām, but on the death of Rām Singh in 1660 the territory was given to his second son Kesho Dās.

The rulers are Rājpots of the Rāthor clan.

Ruler.	A. D.	Number of coins in collection.			
		A	R	Æ	Total.
Rāj Singh	1820	—	—	1	1

Copper paisa are the only coins that are known to have been struck at this mint.

The piece in the collection (Pl. XXV. 6) is of an early type, has not

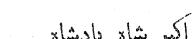
legible marginal legends, but the mint 'Sītāmahu' in the centre is clear.

A paisa of later type is also known with सीतामऊ = 'Sītāmau' above an ornament composed of seven dots with a sword below on the obverse, and bearing a trisul on the reverse and marginal legend समवत् १८४ - 'Samvat 184-'.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
COPPER AE 1	Sītāmau	—	In centre,  margin illegible. M. 47. W. 152. S. -80.	PAISA. In centre, a trisul ; legend illegible. M. 279. Pl. XXV. 6. Assistant to Agent-General, C.I.

SEONDHĀ

Seorhā (*Seora*) or Seondha is a town in Datīā State at which the following coins were struck at the beginning of the nineteenth century. The exact reading of the mint-name on the coin is doubtful, but there seems no reason to doubt the attribution given on local authority by Hoernle in *J.A.S.B.*, 1897, p. 265.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
SILVER AR 1	Seorhā?	— A. H. Yr. 15?	أكبر شاه بادشاہ  صاحب قران <hr/> سکہ مبارک Cannon I. above ب. W. 163. S. -85.	 ۱۵ (?) سنہ ضرب  جلوس حیمنت مانوس Pl. XXVI. 3. I.M. 20466

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	COPPER
Æ 2	Seorhā?	— A. H. Yr. 2	As on No. 1. W. 205. S. .78.	As on No. 1, but " " Pl. XXVI. 4. A.S.B.	
3	"	"	"	but no date. "	
4					
5			(3) (4) (5) (6) W. 208, 208, 211, 208, S. .85, .85, .75, .75,	(3-6) A.S.B.; (7) Alipur	
6					
7			(7) W. 201. S. .9.	Jagir.	

JHĀNSI

Mint, Balwantnagar (= Jhānsi) ($25^{\circ} 25' N.$, $78^{\circ} 35' E.$).

Jhānsi with its capital of the same name, locally known as Balwantnagar, the name that appears on the coins, issued coins in name of Shāh 'Ālam II. It was brought under Marāthā rule in 1766 and remained under the Peshwā till 1817, when the British acquired sovereign rights, while recognizing the hereditary title of the Marāthā governor. The mint was abolished in 1826 (Prinsep, ii, p. 56). The rupees are locally known as *nānāshāhī*. The pieces in this Catalogue may be attributed to the following Peshwā rulers:

Number of coins in collection.

Rulers.	A.D.	AR	Æ	Total.
Madhu Rāo Peshwa . .	1761-72	3	—	3
Madhu Rāo Narayan . .	1774-95	6	—	6
Seo Rāo Bhāu (Viceroy) .	1795-1804	3	4	7
				16

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
SILVER AR 1	Balwant-nagar	(117)4 3	Portions of Shāh 'Ālam II; couplet. [---]۹۴ ۲ in centre W. 168. S. .82.	مانوس میہنت سنہ جلوس ضرب بلوںت ذکر
2	"	—	As on No. 1, but 9۲	As on No. 1.
			W. 168. S. .8.	
3	"	—	" W. 168. S. .8.	" From Charkhari.
4	"	11(92) 20	[—]۹۲	" 22107.
			W. 173. S. .8.	
5	"	(11)96 23	[—]۹۶	" Charkhari.
			W. 171. S. .8.	
6	"	— ۷۸	no date. "	" ۷۸
			W. 170. S. .9.	

Pl. XXV. 9.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 7	Balwant-nagar	---8	As on No. 1, but [---] ^	As on No. 1, but " -
			W. 169. S. .75.	
8	"	(12)21 48	" [---] ^	" " ^
			W. 165. S. .8.	Alipur Jagir.
9	"	—	[---] " : 1911	"
			W. 169. S. .7.	Pl. XXV. 10.
10-11	"	— 5-	" no date. (10) (11) W. 166, 166. S. .8, .8.	" " - From Sarila.
12	"	---4 52	" W. 168. S. .8.	" " or 22123
AE 13	"	— 5-	" W. 260. S. .8.	" " - A.S.B.
14	"	—	" W. 258. S. .75.	" no date. Pl. XXV. 11.

SILVER**COPPER**

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
COPPER	Æ 15 Balwant-nagar	—	As on No. 1. W. 258. S. .25.	As on No. 1.
	16	—	" W. 253. S. .8.	"

MISCELLANEOUS MARĀTHĀ MINTS

Under this head may be classed a group of Marāthā mints which issued coins, mainly rupees, at the end of the eighteenth century, pieces closely connected in style and by the common possession of the symbols Ψ and \ast (whence the name Balashāhī). These mints are : Jalaun, Kalpi, Kunch, Garhā Mandla (Balanagar Gadha) and Ravash-nagar Sāgor [cf. also Srinagar, pp. 288, 290].

JALAUN

Prinsep (ii, p. 30) mentions Srinagar in addition to Jalaun the capital as a mint of Jalaun, and there is a close resemblance between their issues. Some of the coins below may really be of Srinagar and vice versa. At the period of issue of the coins it was a Marāthā state; in the early nineteenth century portions of it passed to British Bundelkhand. The mints of Kalpi and Kunch may be included under Jalaun state.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
SILVER AR 1	Jalaun	— 17	... محمد شاه عالم حامی Ψ دین ...	مانوس میہمنت \ast ۱۷ سنہ جلوس

From Sarila.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 2	—	— Yr. 17	As on No. 1. W. 166. S. .79.	As on No. 1. 12451. From Datiā.
3	—	"	" W. 165. S. .7.	"
4	—	"	" W. 166. S. .7.	"
5	—	"	" W. 168. S. .75.	"
6	—	"	" W. 166. S. .7.	"
7	—	"	" W. 169. S. .7.	"
8	—	"	" W. 169. S. .8.	"
9	—	— Yr. 55	" W. 168. S. .75.	" ❖ ٦٢ سندھ جلوس

Pl. XXVI. 1.

A a

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
SILVER AR 10	—	— Yr. 55	As on No. 1. W. 168. S. .75.	As on No. 1, but 88 سنہ From Charkhari.
11	—	"	"	"
12	—	"	"	"
13	—	"	"	"
COPPER AE 14	—	—	PAISA. As on No. 1. W. 218. S. .8.	Pl. XXV. 8. " " A.S.B.
SILVER AR 1	—	— Yr. 28	الله محمد حامي دين شاه عالم فصل [.] W. 165. S. .8.	KUNCH In name of Shāh 'Ālam II. RUPEE ¹ . ماڈوس میمنت ۲۸ سنہ جلوس ب [.] From Charkhari.

¹ The above two coins were sent to the Museum by the Agency at Charkhari as specimens of the local currency known as tūmāshāhī.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	SILVER
AR 2	Kunch	— Yr. 31	As on No. 1. W. 170. S. .85.	As on No. 1, but contains mint کنج Pl. XXV. 7. From Charkhari.	

MANDLĀ

Mint, Mandlā Bālānagar Gadhā ($22^{\circ} 36' N.$, $80^{\circ} 23' E.$).

Mandlā, on the coins Bālānagar-Gadhā, is the capital of Mandlā district. The last Gond-Rajput king was deposed by the Marāthās in 1781, and the district was under the control of the Peshwās till 1818 when it was taken by the British. The coins here described belong to the Marāthā period. According to Prinsep (*Useful Tables*, p. 29) 'Garrah Mandlā' mint was the Peshwā's mint for Sagar from 1779 until the latter mint was opened in 1824 and 'coined about seventeen lakhs of Bālāshāhī rupees per annum'. The dates on the coins, however, show that the mints were working concurrently.

Number of coins in the collection.

Ruler. AR

In name of Shāh 'Ālam II 6

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	SILVER
AR 1	Bālā-nagar Gadhā	— Yr. 28	<p style="text-align: center;">BALASHAHI RUPEE.</p> <p>الله محمد شاه عالم</p> <p>سایه فصل حامی دین</p> <p>زد بر هفت کشور</p> <p>W. 171. S. .8.</p>	<p>مانوس میمنت</p> <p>* * سنه ۲۸ چلوس</p> <p>خرب</p> <p>بالانگر گدھا</p>	<p>Pl. XXV. 12. 22176. a a 2</p>

MANDLĀ MINT

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
SILVER AR 2	Bālā-nagar Gadha	1202 A. H. Yr. 30	As on No. 1, but W. 170. S. .8.	As on No. 1, but W. 22177.
3	"	"	" W. 178. S. .8.	" 11473.
4	"	1202 A. H. Yr. 31	" W. 171. S. .75.	" 22178.
5	"	1207 A. H. Yr. 33	" W. 170. S. .8.	" Pl. XXV. 13. 19572.
6	"	— Yr. 36	" W. 171. S. .8.	" 19573.

SAUGOR (SĀGAR)

Ravashnagar Sāgar ($23^{\circ} 51' N.$, $78^{\circ} 45' E.$).

Saugor (Sāgar) is the principal town in the Saugor district which was conquered by the Marāthā Peshwā in 1735, whose lieutenant, Govind Rao, did much for the development of the city. The latter's descendants held it till it was ceded to the British in 1818. Prinsep's reference to this and the Mandla mint is not very clear:—'The Sāgar mint was set up in 1779 by the Peshwā's officer at Garrah Mandlah and coined about seventeen lākhs of Bálásahí rupees per annum. Its operation continued under Mr. Maddock who, to counteract the forgery going on at Garrah, inserted the word "Sagar" in small

English characters on the die. The new Sāgar mint erected in 1824 is now rapidly removing all the old coins from circulation (*Useful Tables*, p. 29, cf. p. 28).

Hunter also tells us that the mint continued under British rule. 'In 1820 a large building was erected (in Sāgar) for a mint where 400 men were employed in coining; but after some ten or twelve years the business was transferred to Calcutta' (*I. G.*, 1887, xii, p. 109).

Number of coins in the collection.

Ruler.	AR	Æ	Total.
In name of Shāh 'Ālam II	18	2	20
			<u>20</u>

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 1	Ravash-nagar Sāgar	— Yr. 25	<p style="text-align: center;">RAVASHNAGAR SĀGAR</p> <p>الله محمد عالم بادشاهہ سایہ فصل حامی د پین زد بر هفت کشور</p> <p>W. 171. S. .85.</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">SILVER</p> <p>مانوس میمنت سنہ ۲۵ جلوس صرب روش نکر ساکور</p> <p>Pl. XXV. 14. 22170.</p>
2	"	1199 A. H. Yr. 26	As on No. 1, but 1199	" 22171.
3	"	— Yr. 27	no date. " W. 171. S. .85.	" 22172.

SAUGOR MINT

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
SILVER AR 4	Ravash-nagar Sägar	— Yr. 28	As on No. 1, but no date. W. 171. S. .8.	As on No. 1. " 22173.
5-6	"	— Yr. 29	" (5) (6) W. 171, 171. S. .8, .8.	" (5) From Saugor; (6) 19568.
7-9	"	— Yr. 31	" (7) (8) (9) W. 171, 170, 170. S. .8, .8, .8.	" (7) From Saugor; (8) 22178; (9) 19569.
10-11	"	— Yr. 32	" (10) (11) W. 170, 170. S. .8, .8.	" (10) 19510; (11) 22093.
12	"	1207 A.H. Yr. 34	" W. 171. S. .8.	" 19571.
13	"	— Yr. 40	no date. " " " " " W. 169. S. .8.	" 21007.
14	"	122— A.H. Yr. 45	" " " " W. 170. S. .8.	" 21006.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
AR 15	Ravash-nagar Sāgar	— Yr. 45	As on No. 14, but no date. W. 170. S. .8.	" " 89	SILVER 12474.
16	"	— Yr. 47	" W. 169. S. .6.	" " 8v	21424.
17	"	— Yr. 52	" W. 168. S. .8.	" " 8r	21423.
18	"	— Yr. 55	" W. 171. S. .8.	" " 88	
AE 19	"	— Yr. 37	" W. 255. S. .85.	" " 8v	COPPER ماهوس ڦو جلوس
20	"	—	عالم باد شـ ڦـ ڦـ ڦـ حامى دين W. 227. S. .1.		PL XXVI. 2. From Alipur.

MISCELLANEOUS AND UNATTRIBUTED

Nos. 1, 2, 3, are probably the *Śrī sikka* rupees of Poona (Prinsep, U.T., p. 58). No. 4 bearing the mint-name Dilshādābād is attributed by Mr. Viccjee in his valuable monograph: 'Notes on the Hand-Minting of coins of India' to Gopalpett and Latur, the Marāthā syllables गो and ल बं being the initials of these two places. Nos. 5-9 are of Chandor and, according to Prinsep (ii, p. 58), were current in the Northern Konkan. No. 10 is quite uncertain. It appears to be a rare mint; a specimen in the British Museum suggests that the mint-name has the prefix بند. Nos. 11-14, 15, 16, 20, and 21-3 are equally uncertain. Nos. 24-7 are 'Chandoli' rupees, according to Prinsep, and were current in Gwalior. The mint-names seem to begin with ल on such specimens as have traces of it. Nos. 28-9 are according to Prinsep's notes on his coins in the British Museum 'Chalan (i.e. current) in the Doab'. The mint looks like کروان or کروال but has not been identified.

In conclusion we have a number of uncertain copper of which it should be possible to identify No. 30 accurately. The others suggest Ujjain or some Gwalior mint.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
RUPEE.				
SILVER 1	(Poona)	—	شاه عالم	مانوس
2			باد شاه غاز	ميمنت
3				جيروس
4	Dilshādābād	1186 and 1187 A.H.	(1) (2) (3) W. 174, 172, 171. S. .8, .8, .85. شاه غاز [شاه] गो مبارك	Pl. XXVI. 8. (1) I.M.C. 20732; (2) 22149. ميمنت 1186 دل شا ل
				M. 344. Pl. XXVI. 12. 20729.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 5	Chandor	—	<p>شاه</p> <hr/> <p>باد شاه</p> <hr/> <p>سکه مبار</p>	<p>SILVER</p> <p>جلوس خر</p> <p>ب</p> <p>حاندر ..</p>
			W. 172. S. .88.	Pl. XXVI. 10. 21532.
6	"	—	As on No. 5.	As on No. 5, but iv
7	"	Yr. 17		
8			(6) (7) (8) (9)	
9			W. 164, 169, 173, 172. S. .8, .72, .8, .8.	
10	—	1206 A.H. Yr. 35	<p>شاه عا ١٢٠٦ [م]</p> <hr/> <p>باد شاه غاز</p> <hr/> <p>سکه مبار</p>	<p>Uncertain.</p> <p>مشه ٣٥</p>
			W. 173. S. .78.	Pl. XXVI. 9. I.M. 11189.
11	—	—	بلطف الله محمد	Usual reverse formula.
12			شاه	ج and a large 5 in centre.
13			باد شاه زمان	
14			سک	
			W. 170, 170, 169, 169. S. .87, .84, .8, .76.	Pl. XXVI. 7. (12) 11216; (13) 11218; (14) 20590.
15	—	— Yr. 27	<p>شاه</p> <hr/> <p>باد شاه غاز</p> <hr/> <p>?</p> <p>ش</p>	Usual reverse formula.
			W. 168. S. .77.	Pl. XXVI. 11.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
SILVER 16	—	—	عالم باد شاه	As on No. 15, but سنة ١٢ *
17		Yr. 12	Sword above باد شاه.	
18			(16) (17) (18) (19)	
19			W. 169, 168, 168, 168, S. .75, .75, .74, .76,	
20			(20) W. 168. S. .77.	Pl. XXV. 15.
21	—	—	شاه عالم باد شاه	" سنة *
		Yr. 7	W. 170. S. .73.	Pl. XXVI. 6. 11165.
22	—	—	W. 169. S. .74.	سنة ١٠
23	—	—	W. 170. S. .74.	سنة ١٢
24	—	—	شاہ عالم باد غازی مبارک	مانوس میمنت المانوس — *
25			(24) (25) (26) (27)	
26			W. 171, 169, 171, 169.	Pl. XXVI. 13.
27			S. .70, .7, .7, .68.	(24) 20990.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 28 29	—	—	Similar to No. 24. (28) (29) W. 169, 168. S. .77, .72.	Usual formula; no date. Pl. XXVI. 14. (28) 20984.
E 30	—	1241 A.H.	PAISA. پای (?) ضرب ١٢٤١ (چکنا) (?) W. 184. S. .7.	COPPER Blank. Pl. XXVI. 15. A.S.B.
31 32 33	—	—	PAISA (square shape). Traces of legend. (31) (32) W. 236, 236 S. .78 x .75, .75 x .75, (33) W. 241. S. .8 x .75.	Large trident and traces of legend. Pl. XXVI. 5. (31-3) A.S.B.
34	—	—	PAISA. Traces of legend. W. 199. S. .78 x .78.	Traces of legend. A.S.B.
35	—	—	As on No. 34. W. 213. S. .8 x .75.	As on No. 34. A.S.B.

MISCELLANEOUS COINS

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
COPPER AE 36	—	—	As on No. 34. W. 191. S. .7 x .7.	As on No. 34, but " " A.S.B.
37	—	—	" W. 193. S. .7 x .7.	" A.S.B.
38	—	—	" W. 178. S. .95 x .97.	" A.S.B.
39 40	—	— Yr. 17	" (39) (40) W. 193, 183. S. .75 x .75, .75 x .7.	" (39, 40) A.S.B.

PLATE IX



BARODA

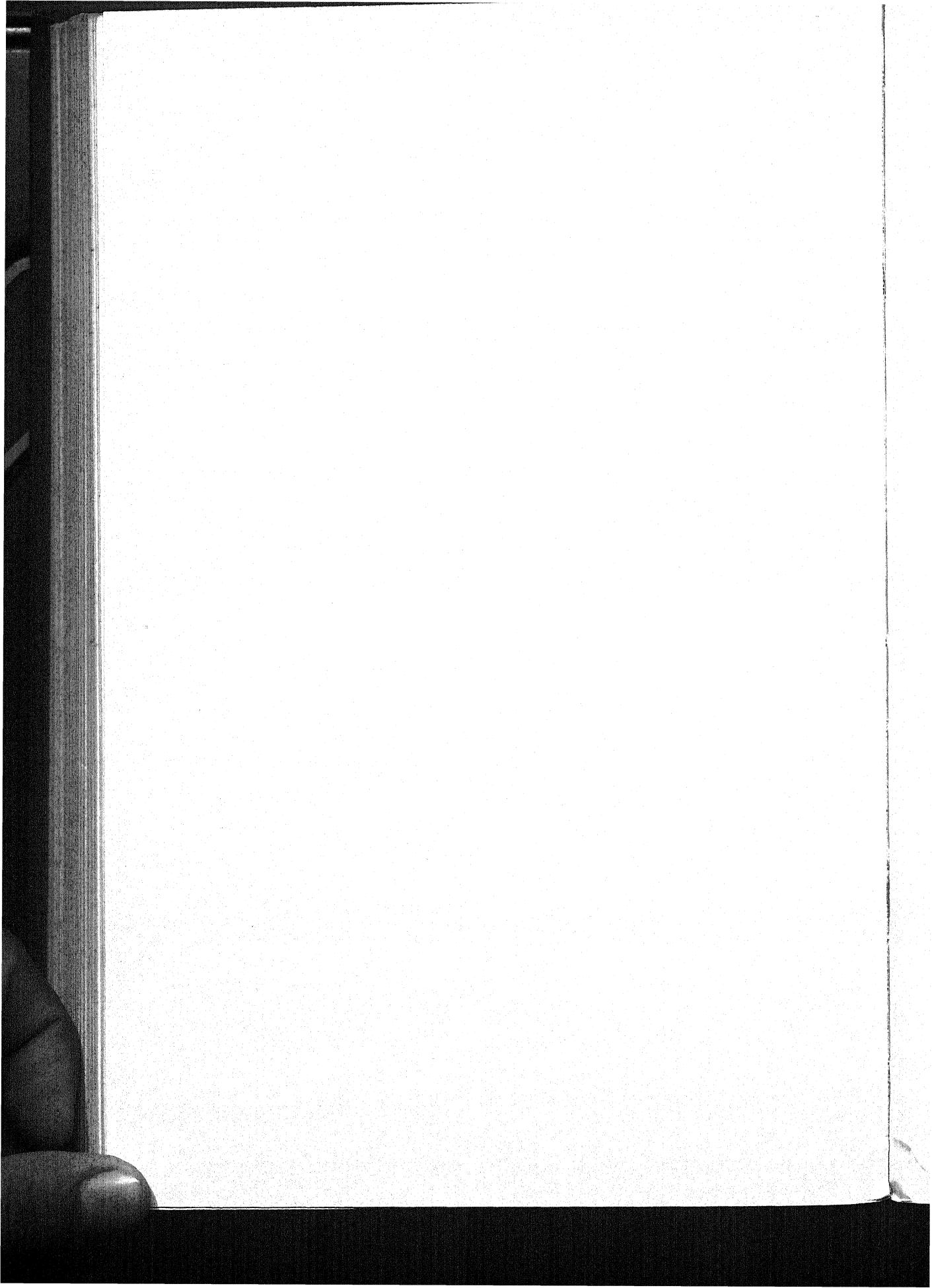
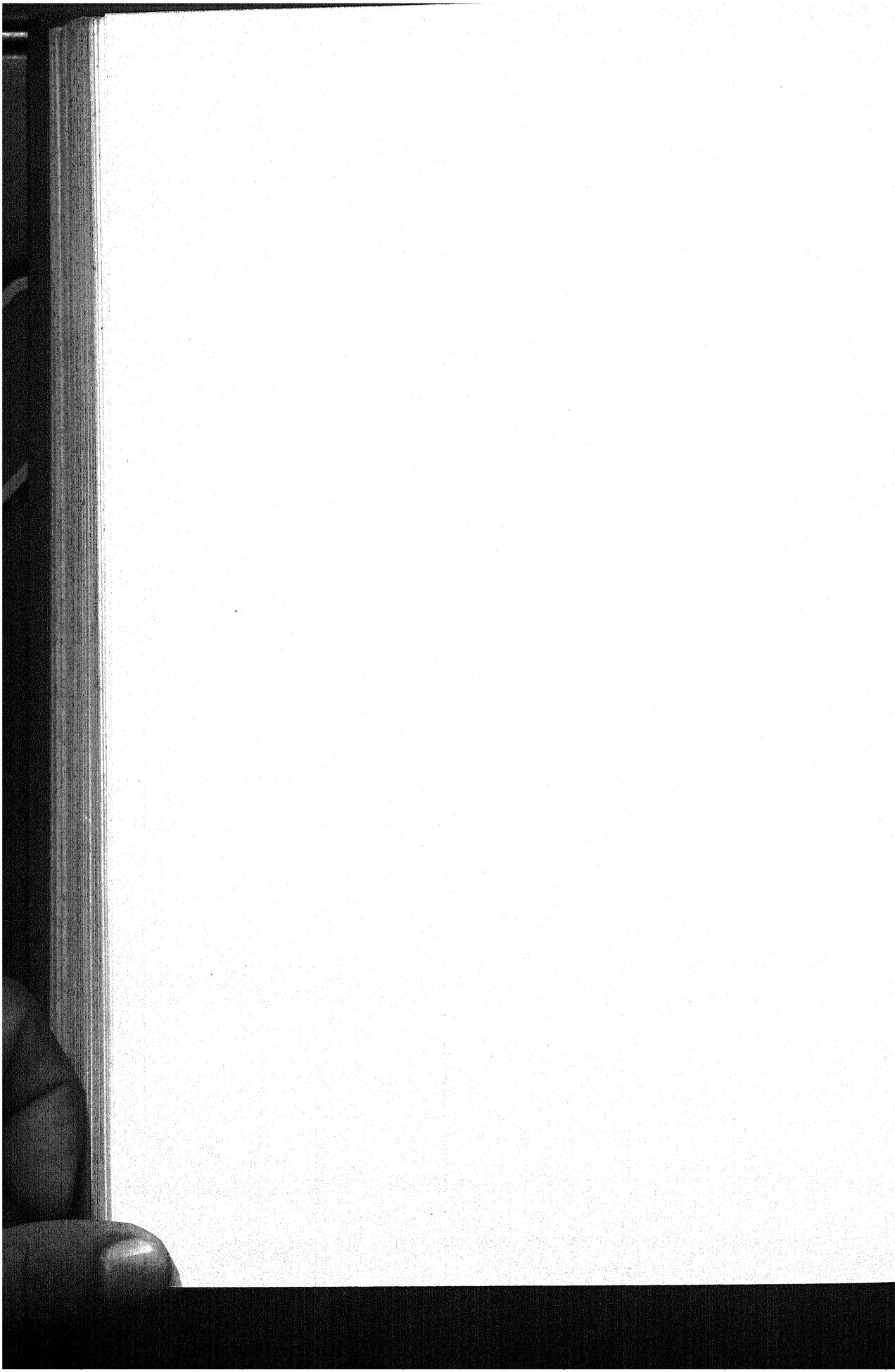


PLATE X



BHAUNAGAR, CAMBAY, CHHOTA UDAIPUR,
JANJIRA, JUNĀGARH, KUTCH





KUTCH, LUNĀVĀDA, NAWĀNAGAR

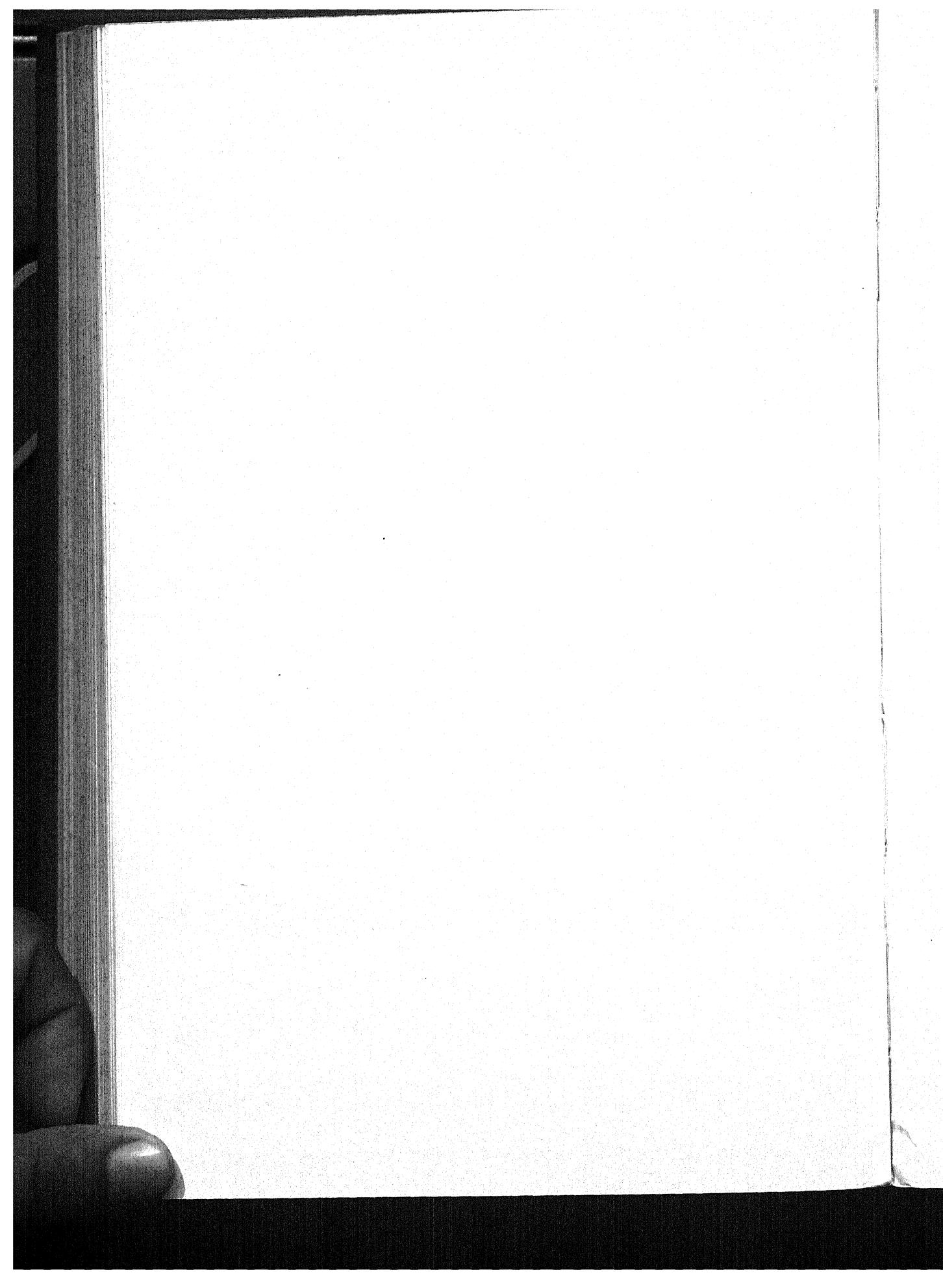


PLATE XII



NAWĀNAGAR, PORBANDAR, RĀDHANPUR,
SĀTĀRA, POONA, KATAK

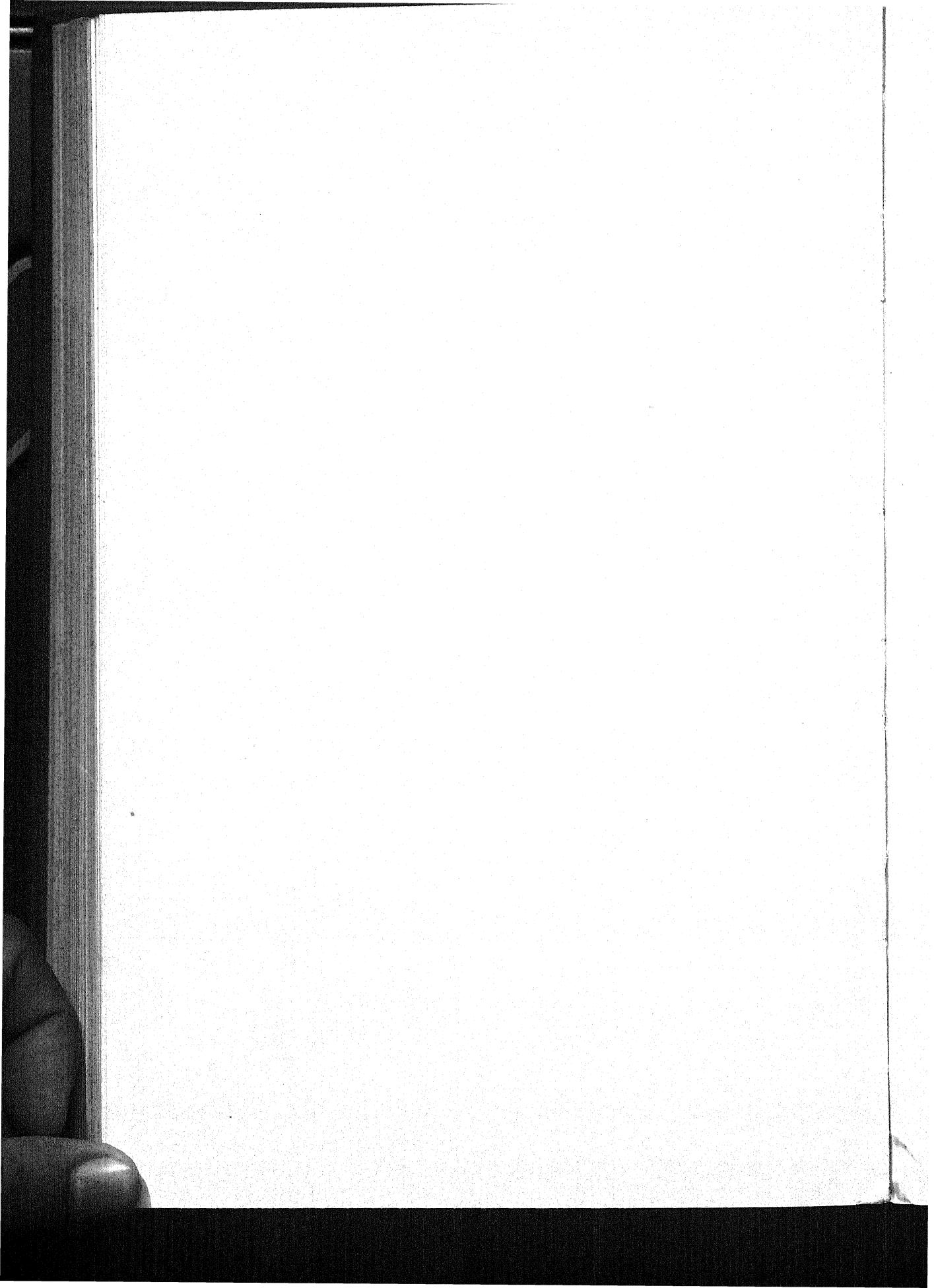


PLATE XIII



1



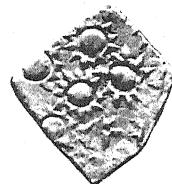
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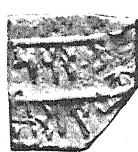
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4



5



6



7



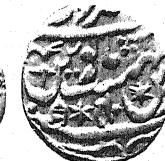
8



9



10



11



12



ALWAR, BĀNSWĀRA, BHARTPUR

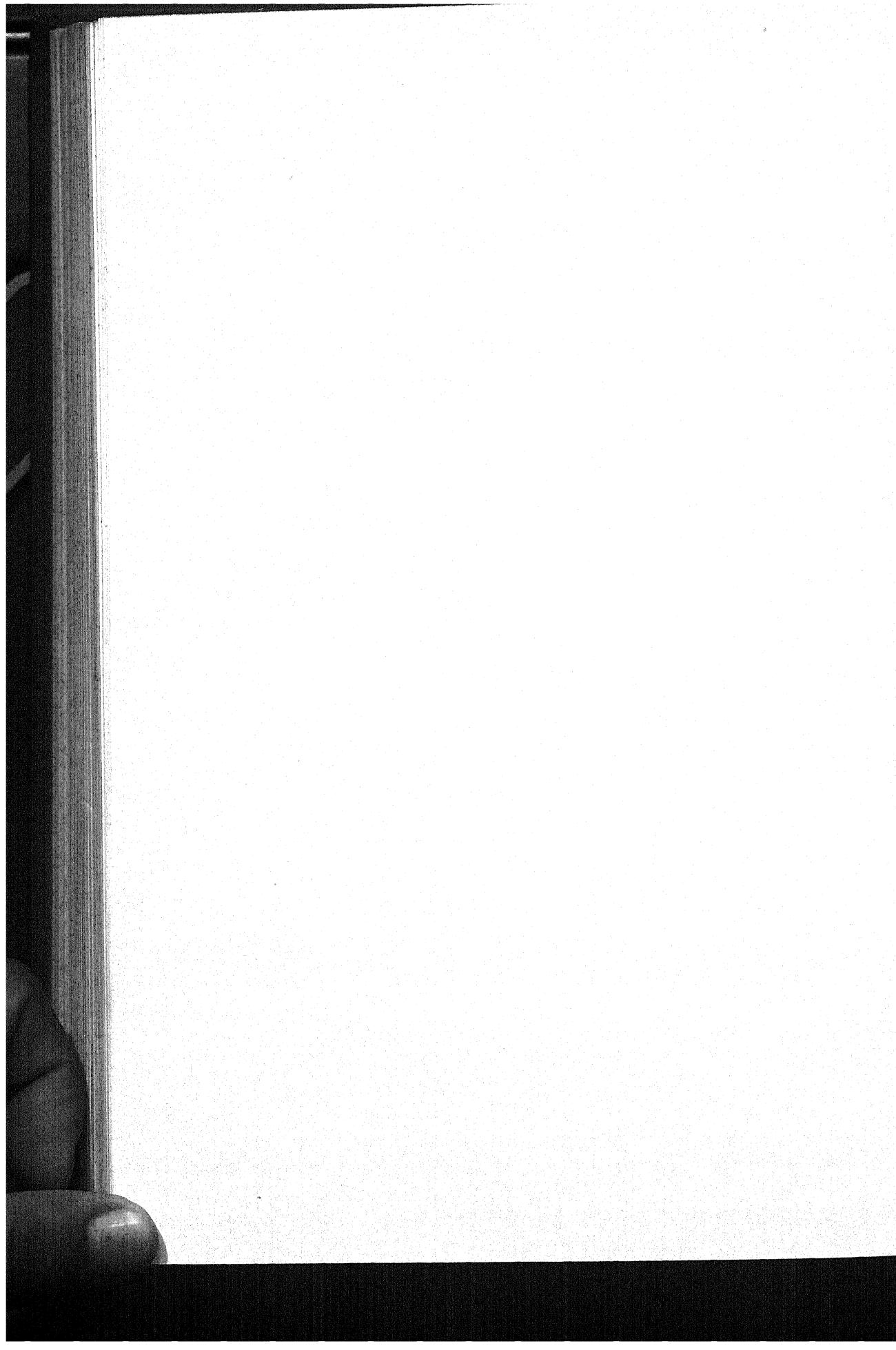


PLATE XIV



1



2



2



3



4



4



5



6



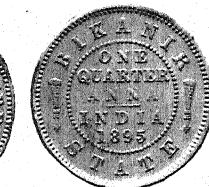
7



8



9



10



11



12

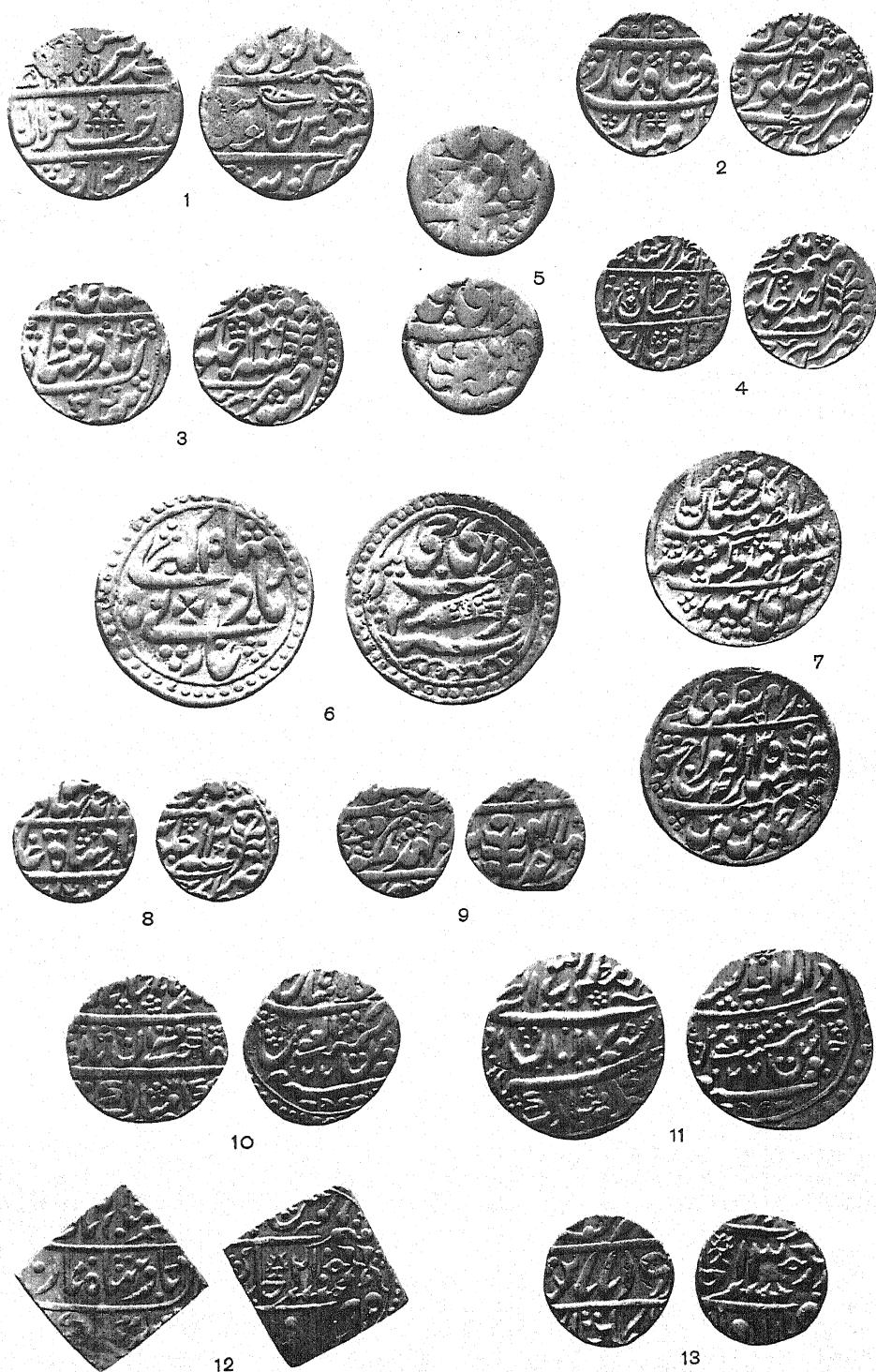


13



BĪKANIR, BŪNDI





DHOLPUR, JAIPUR, JAISALMIR, JHĀLAWĀR



PLATE XVI



1



2



3



4



5



6



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8



9



10



11



12



JHALAWĀR, JODHPUR

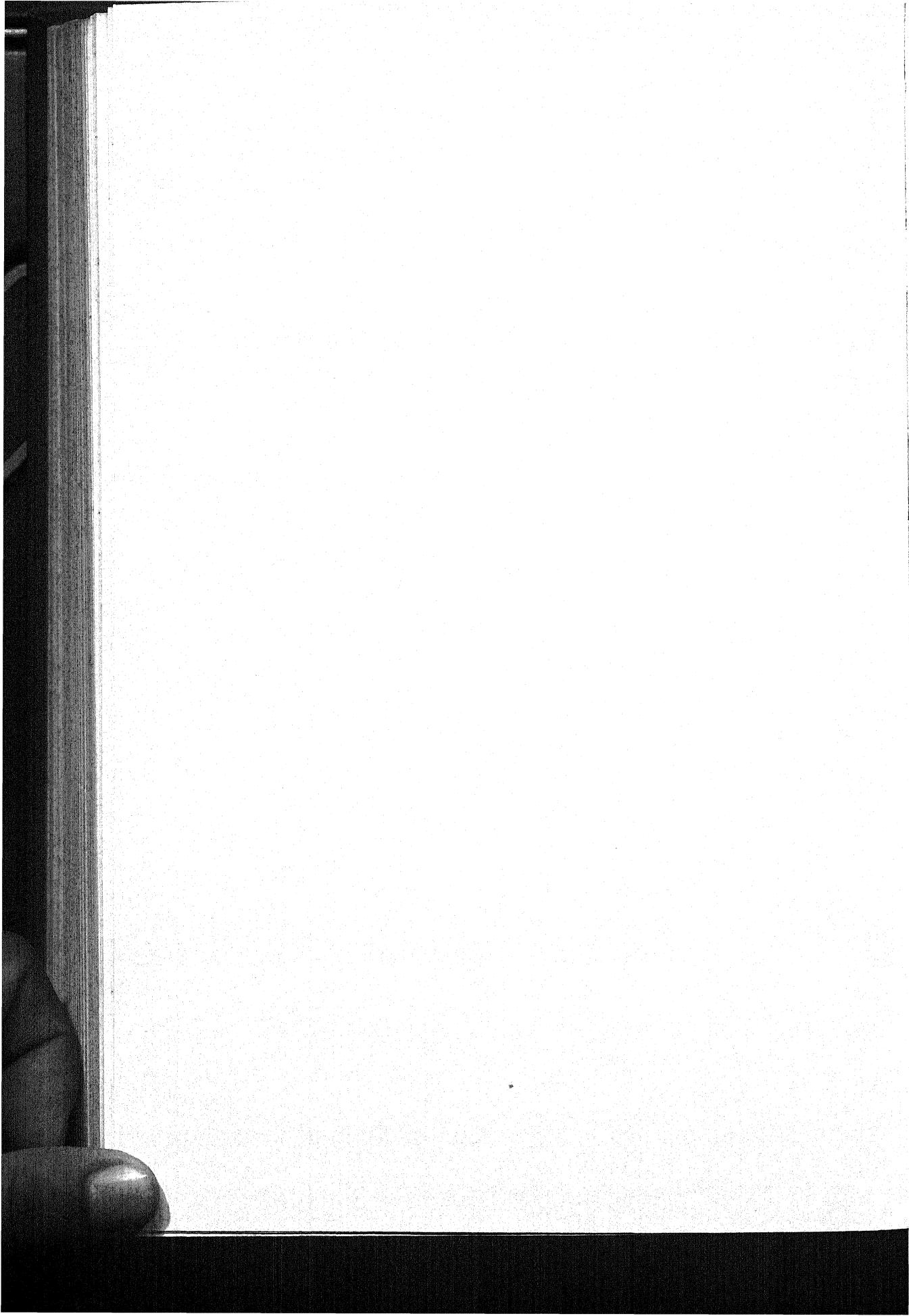
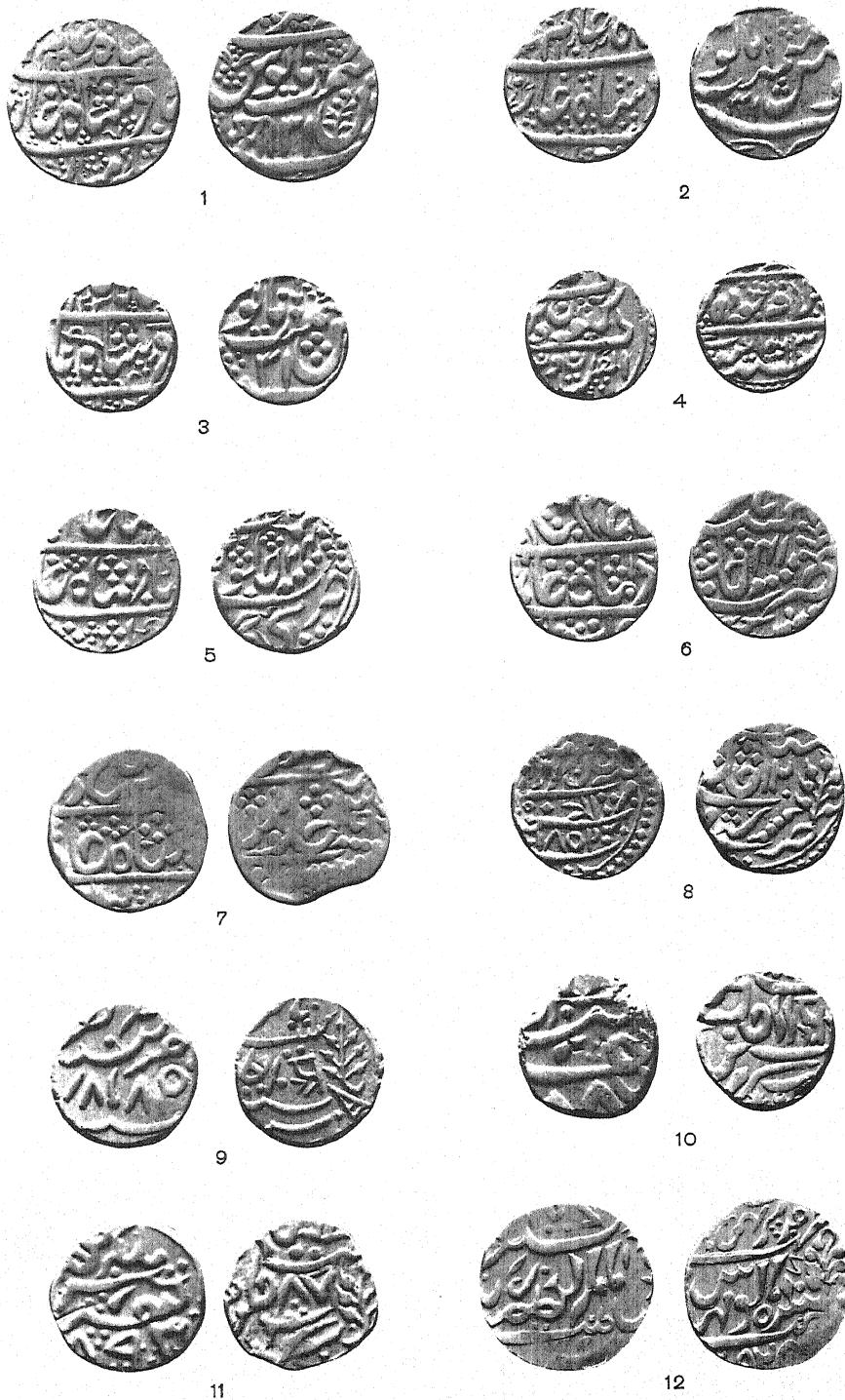


PLATE XVII



JODHPUR (AJMĪR, KUCHĀWAN), KARAUJI, KISHANGARH

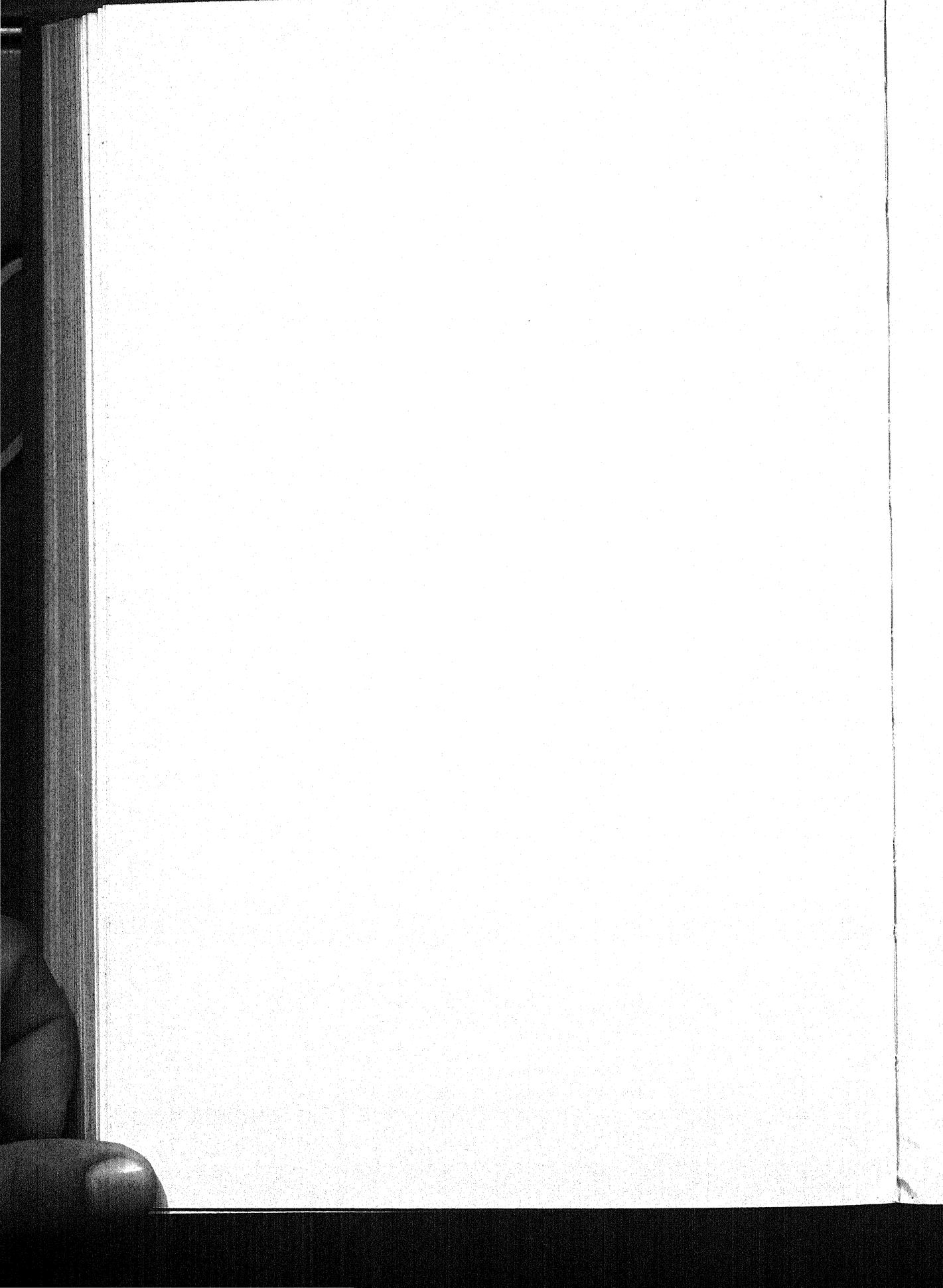


PLATE XVIII



1



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12



KOTAH, MEWAR (UDAIPUR), SHĀHPURA, PARTABGARH



PLATE XIX



1



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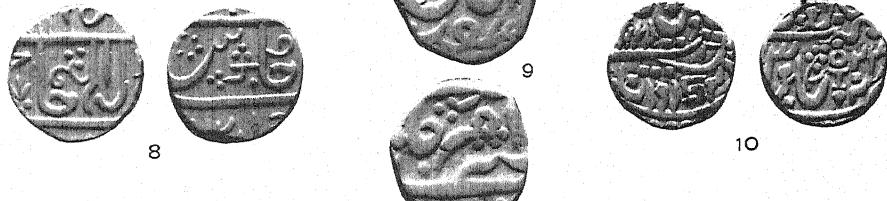
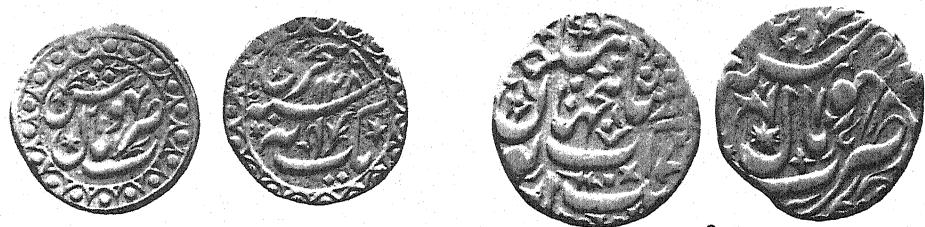


12



PARTABGARH, TONK, BHOPĀL





BHOPĀL, CENTRAL INDIA GENERALLY, CHHATARPUR,
DATIĀ, DEWĀS





1



2



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5



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12



13



DHĀR, GWALIOR

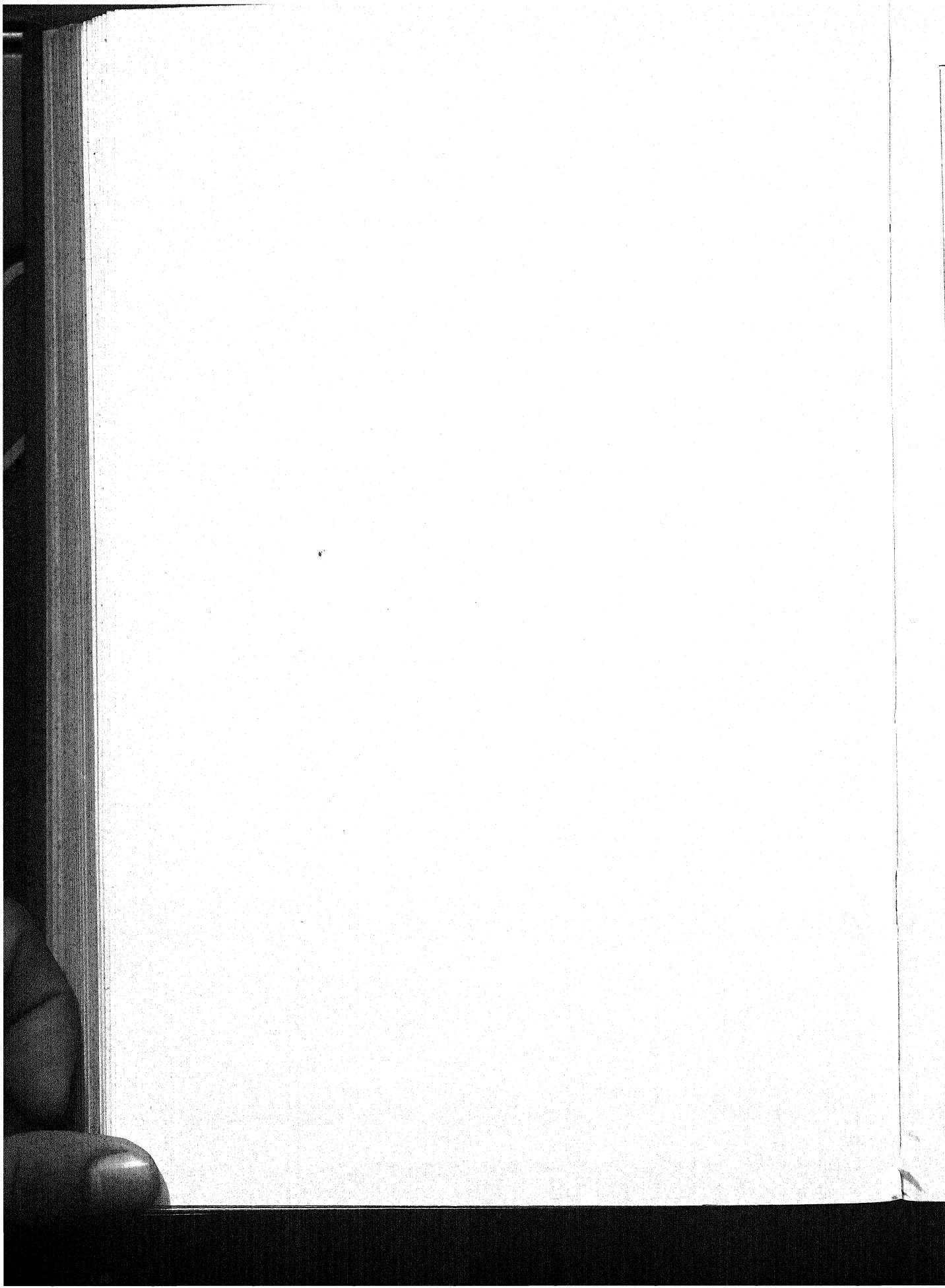
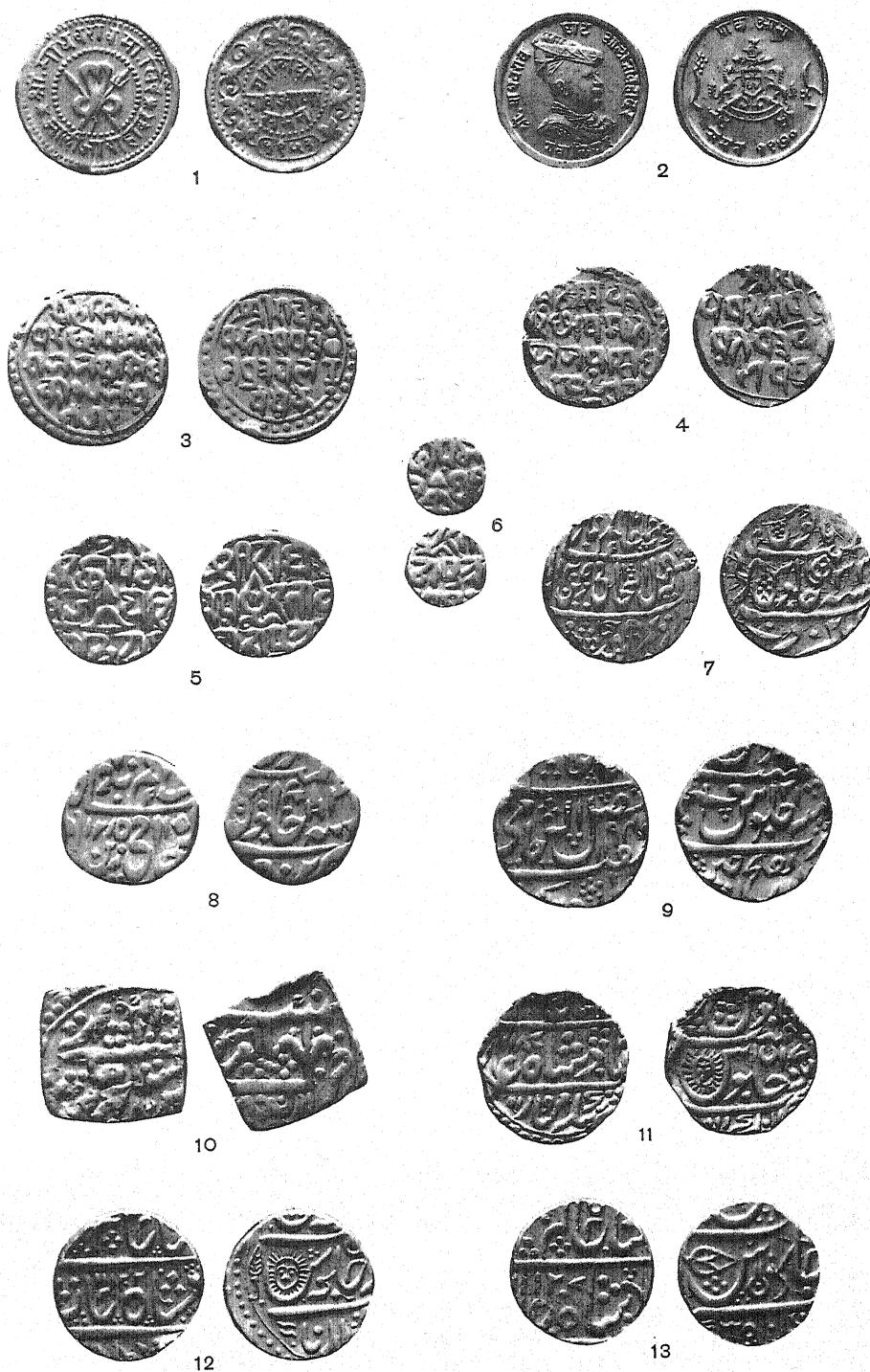


PLATE XXII



GWALIOR, BAJRANGGARH, UJJAIN, INDORE

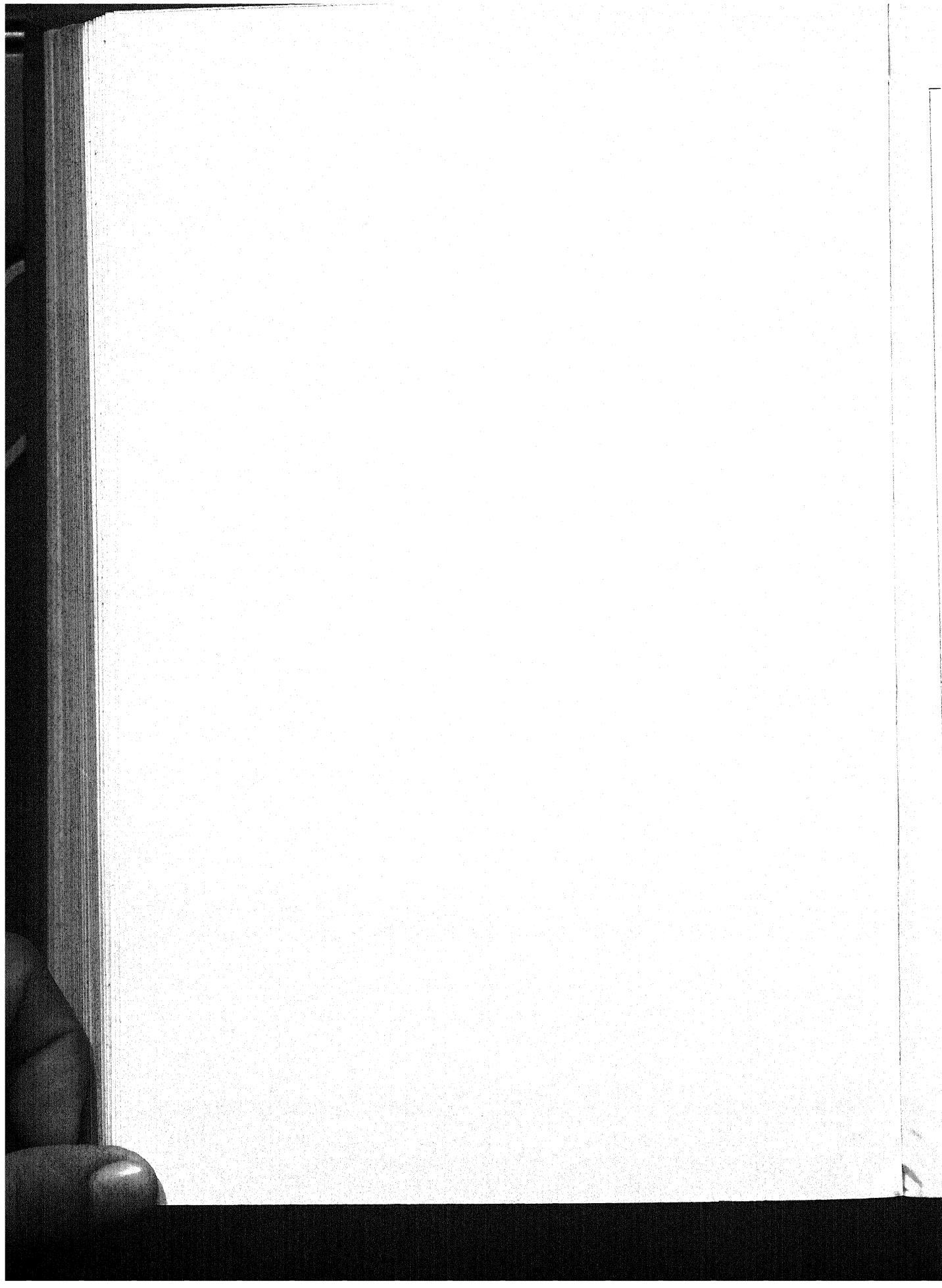


PLATE XXIII



1



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INDORE





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8



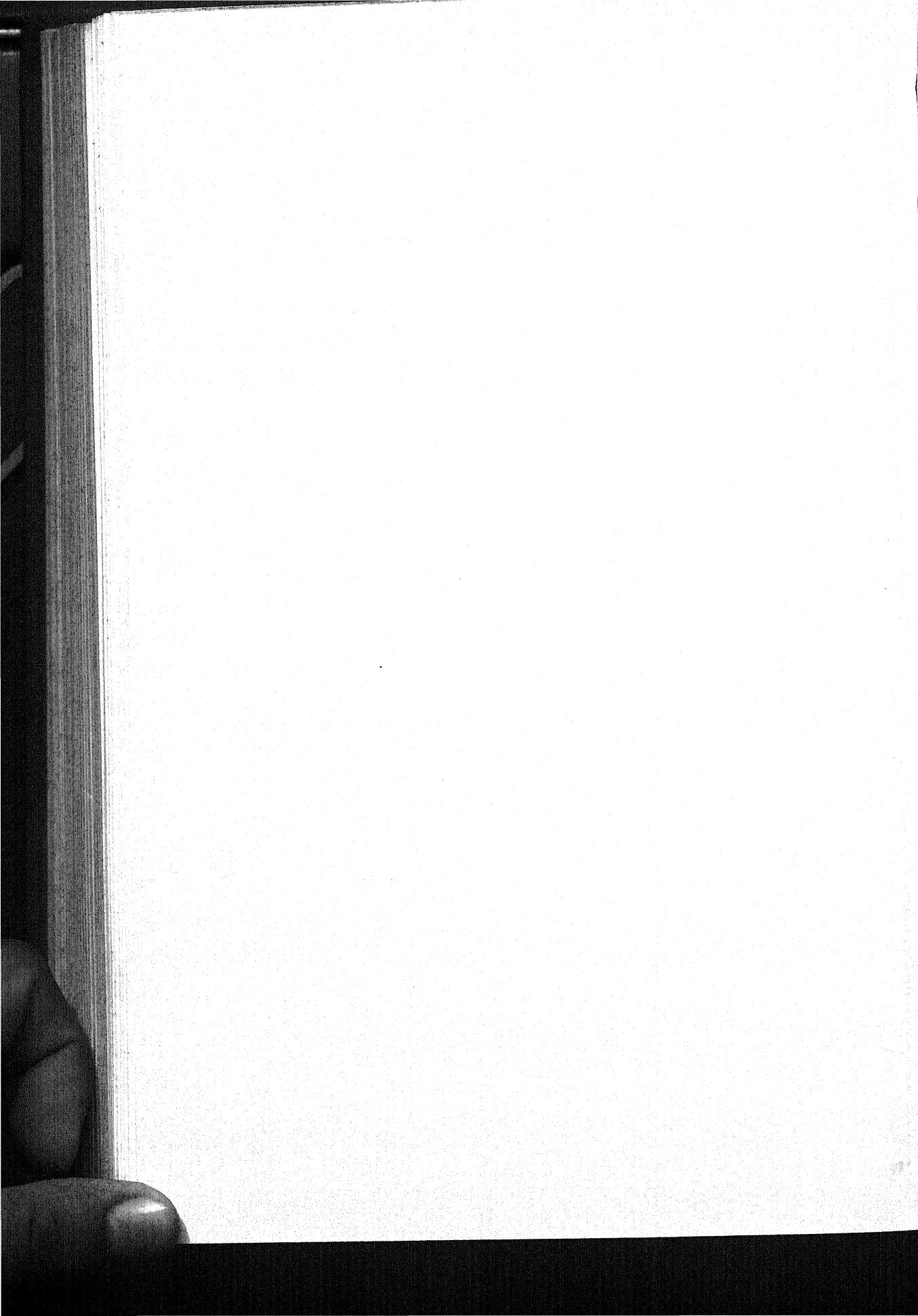
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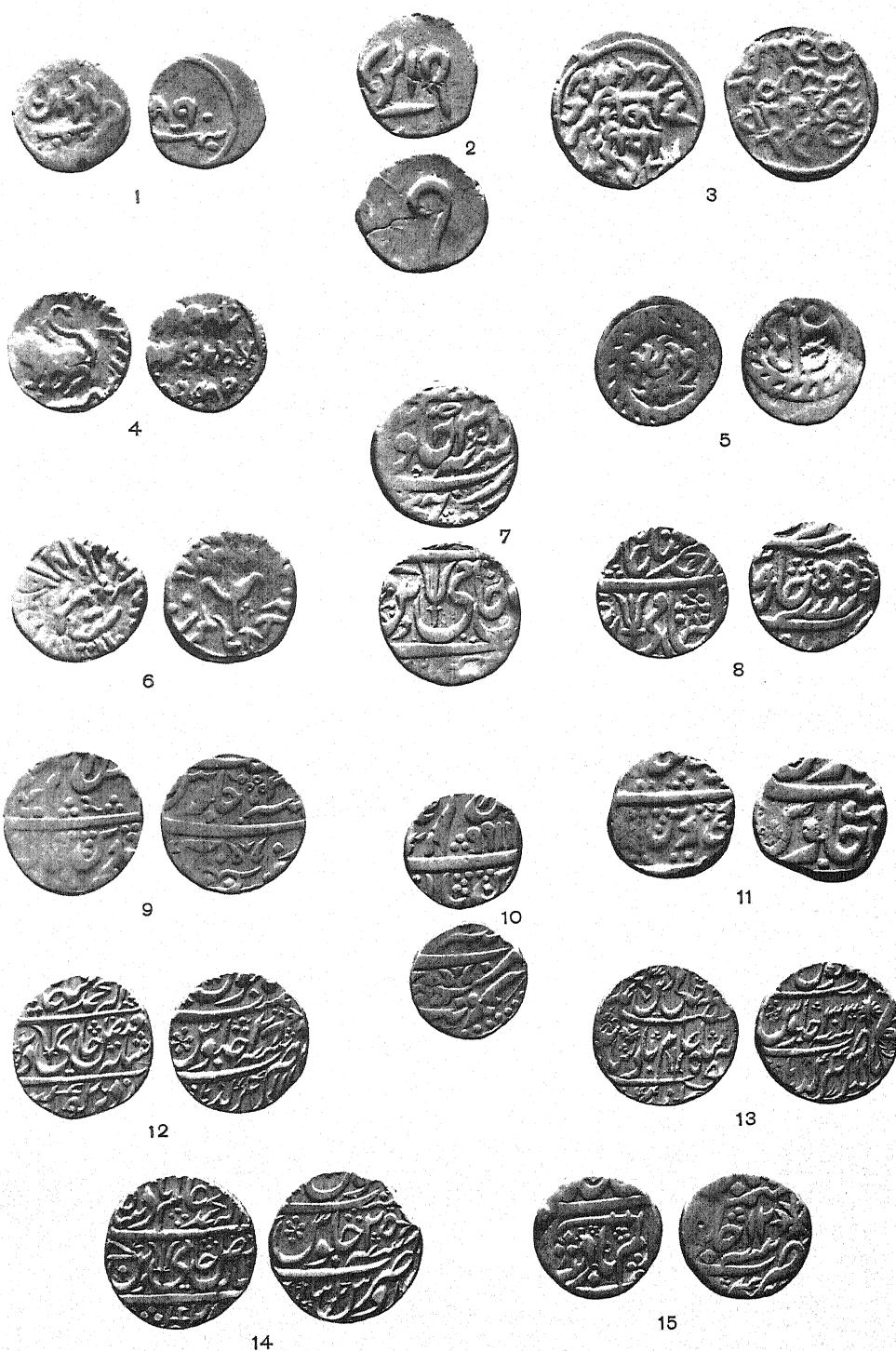


10



INDORE, JAORA, ORCHHĀ, RATLĀM





REWAH, SAILĀNA, SITĀMAU

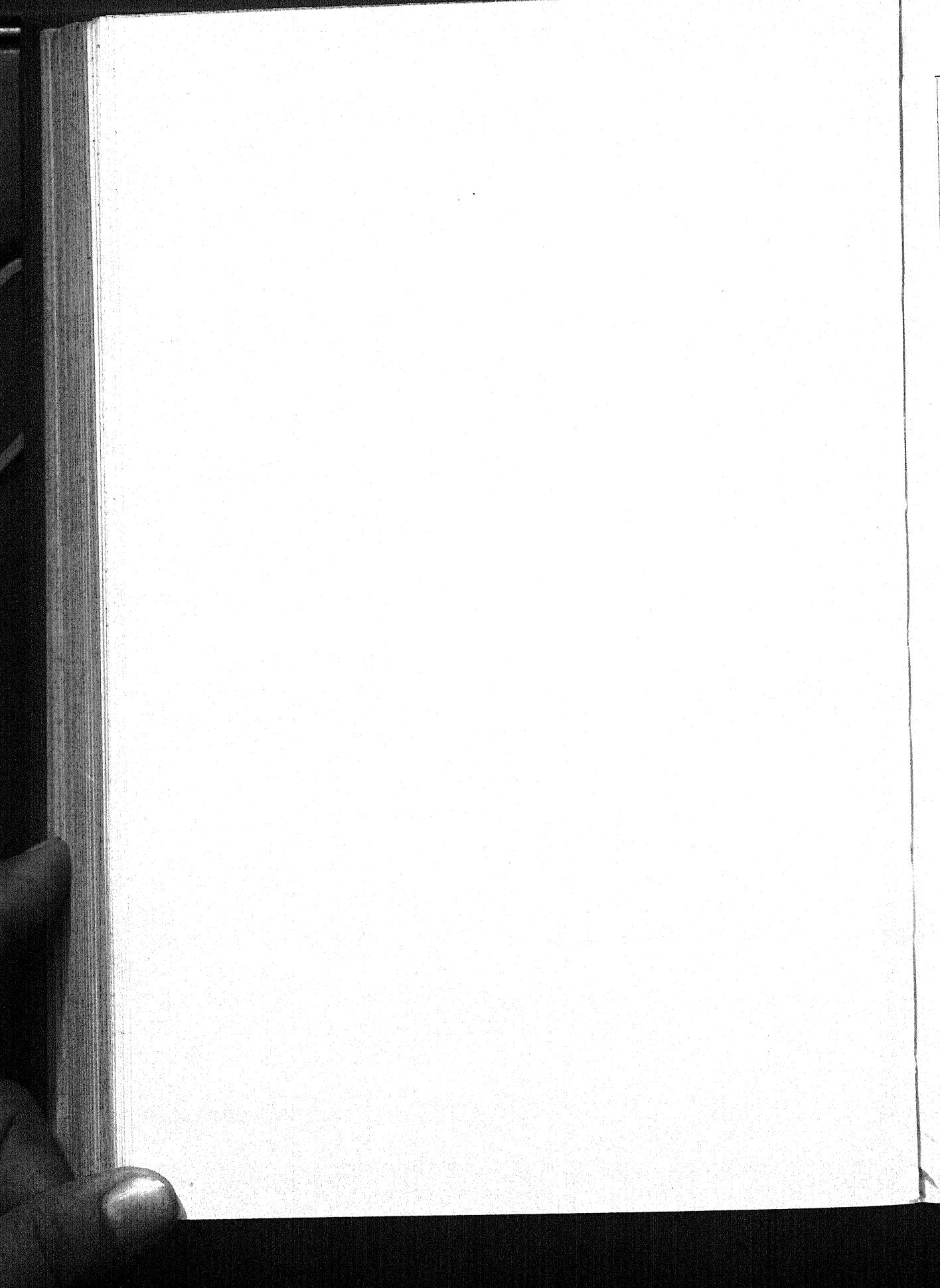
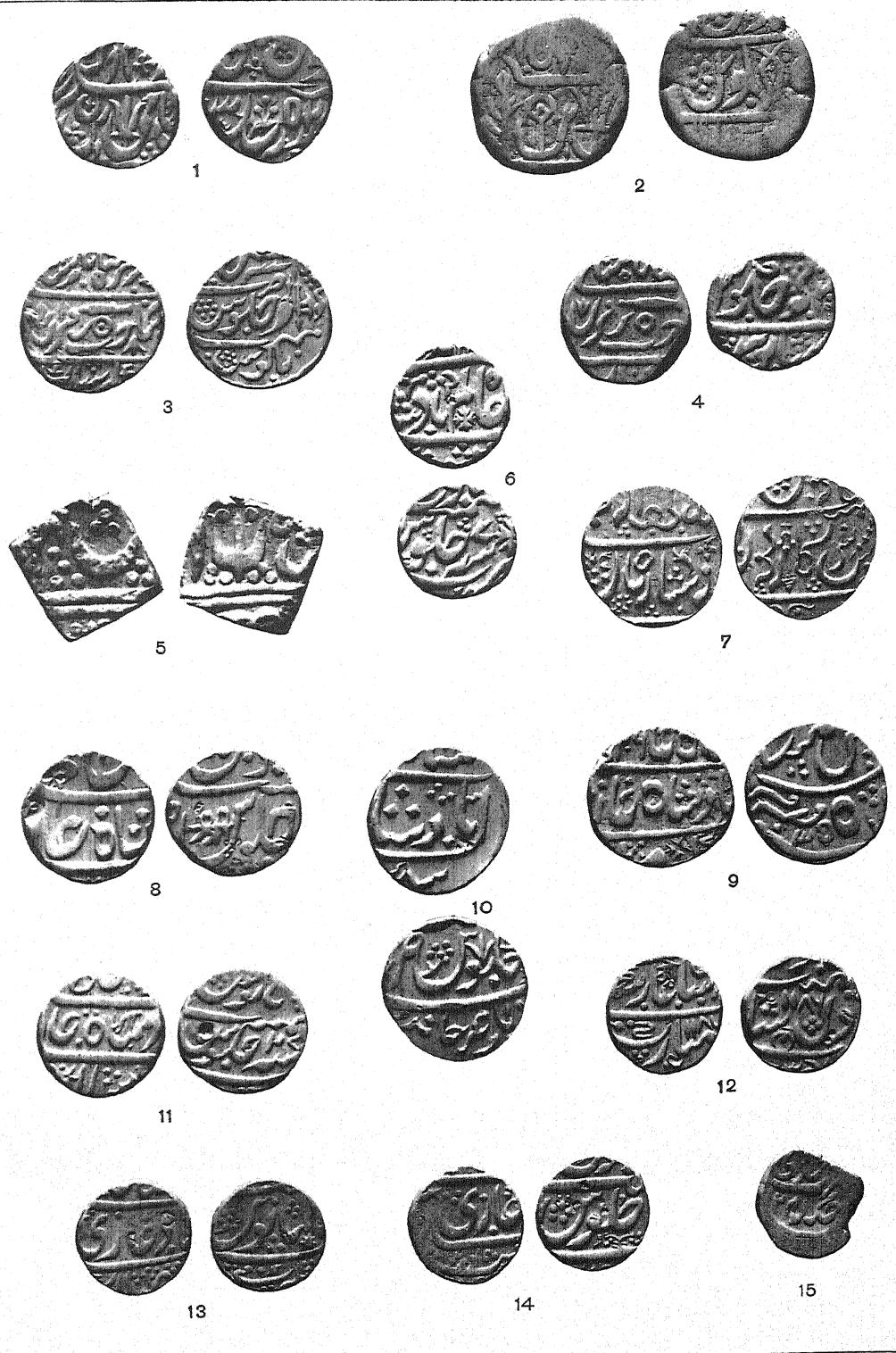


PLATE XXVI



EXTINCT STATES, UNCERTAIN MINTS

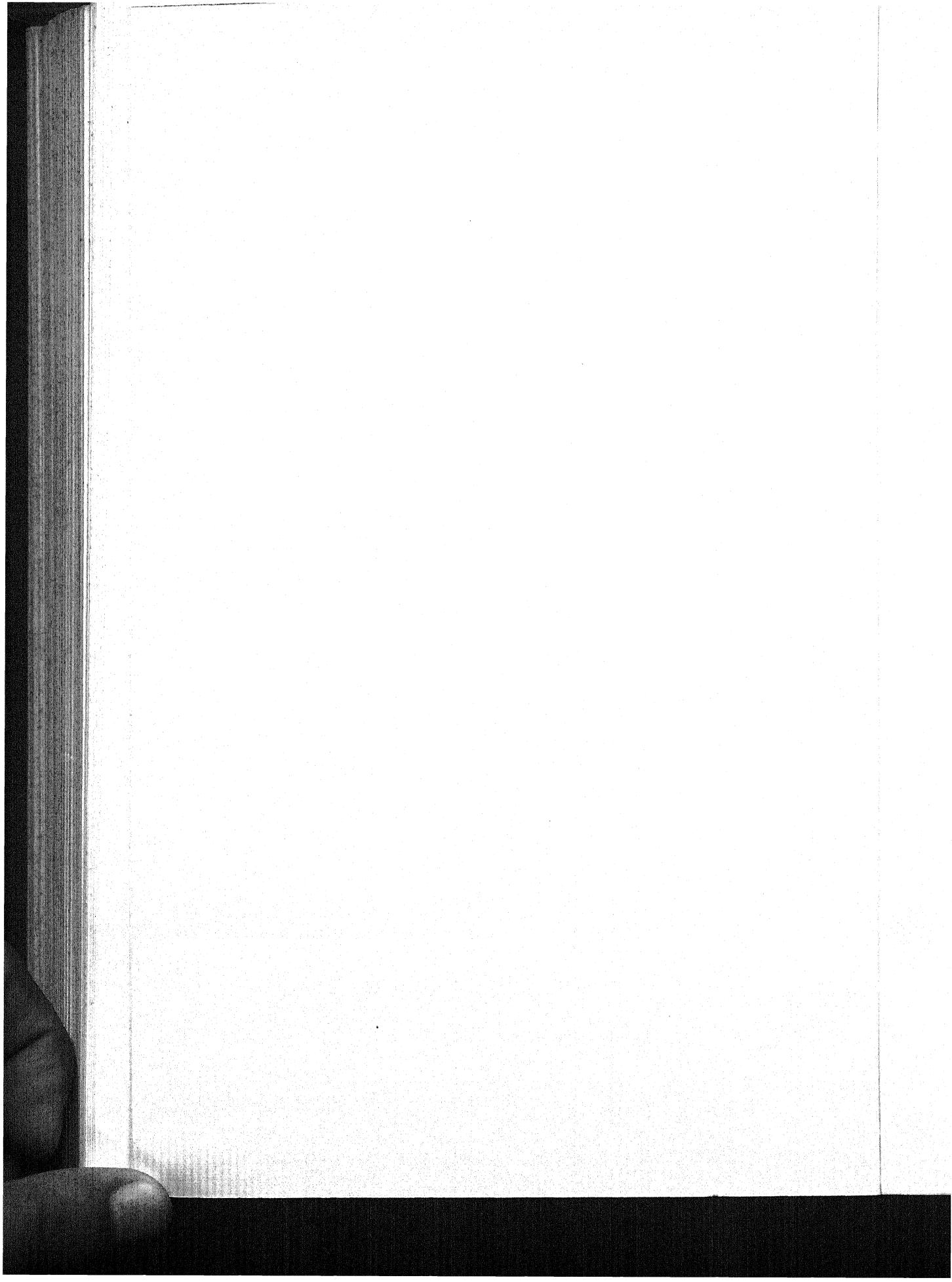


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APPENDIX A

GLOSSARY

ابو	father of
ابو الفتح	father of victory
اراي	ornament
از	from, by
است	is
انگلستان	land of the English
انگلند	England
اورنگ	throne
بادشاہ	king, emperor
ب	in, with
بر	on, upon, in
بر هفت کشور	in the seven climes
بزمان	in the time of
بیورد	with magnificence
بهاذر	valiant
بتأمید الله	by the help of God
بیت	house, abode
بیت السلطنه	abode of the sultanate
بیگم	lady, queen
پاو	quarter
پناہ	protection, refuge
تأمید الله	help of God
تاریخ	year, era
تحت	throne
تحت نشین	reigning
ثانی	second
حامی	defender
حامی دین	defender of the faith

حق	Just, a name of God
جناب	Majesty
جلوس	accession
جنگ	war
جود	munificence
جهان	world
خاص خیل	See سینا
خطه	district
چهار	four
دار	house, dwelling
دار الامارة	seat of government
دار للخير	seat of prosperity
دار الرياست	seat of the government
دار السلطنة	seat of the sultanate
دار الفتخار	seat of victory
دار المتصور	"
دين	faith
در	in
ذو المعن	Lord of bounty
رب	Lord
راو	Rao, king
الرحمن	the Merciful
رئيس	chief
رياست	government
ربيع الدرجه	exalted in rank
روای	See فهمان
روشن	light
ز	by
زر	gold
زد	struck
زمان	age, time
سال	year
سايه	shadow, protection
سايه فضل الله	shadow of divine favour

سکه	coin
سکه شاهی	royal coin
سکه مبارک	auspicious coin
سلطان عالم	sultan of the world
سپهر	sphere, time
سیم	silver
سینا خاص خیل	senā khāṣ̄ khel: commander of horse
سوای	excellent, superior
سرکار	government
شاه زمان	king of the age
شمشیر	sword
صاحب قرآنی	lord of the fortunate conjunction of planets
صلوہ حنف	Fury in battle
صوبہ	province
ظل الہ	shadow of God
ظل حق	shadow of the Just
عالی نسب	of exalted lineage
عالیم	world
عالیم پناہ	refuge of the world
العادل	the just
علاقہ	dependency
علی راجا	king of the ocean
عهد	season, time
عیسوی	Christian
غازی	fighter of infidels
فرمان	command
فرمان روای	one whose commands are law, i. e. sovereign
فرانس	France
فرانگی	Franks, i. e. English
فضل	favour
قیصر هند	Empress (Emperor) of India
قدسی	pure, holy
گاکوار	Gaekwar
کرم	liberality

كُنْهِيٰ	Company
كُوين	queen
كُشُور	region, clime
لَطْفُ الله	grace of God
لَندُون	London
مَانُوس	associated
مَرْتَبَة	rank
الْمَنَان	the Bountiful
مَعْظَمَة	honoured
الْمَلَكُ الدُّولَة	lord of the kingdom
مَلَكَة	queen
مِيمَنْت	prosperity
الْمُوَيْد	strengthened
مُولُودَى	natal
مَهَارَاجَه	maḥārājā
مَهَارَاجَادَهْرَاج	mahārājādhirāj
مَهَارَاؤ	Maharao
نَائِبٌ	deputy
نَسْبٌ	lineage
نَشِينٌ	sitting <i>see</i> تَحْتٌ
نَيْمٌ	half
وزِيرٌ	vizier
الْوَحِيدُ	the Unique
الْوَائِقُ بِاللهِ	trusting in God
وَكْتُورِيَا	Victoria
هُوَ	He
هُولَكَرٌ	Holkar
هَشْتٌ	eight
هَفْتٌ	seven
بِزْدَانٌ	God
يُكَ	one

आखोजा Highness
 गायकवाह Gaekwar

जरब	struck (صُبَر)
दोस्ति	friendship
बुन्दीश	lord of Bündi
बहादुर, बाहादुर	valiant (بادر)
महारांगी	Mahārāo
महाराड	Mahārāo
महाराजाधिराज	Mahārājādirāja
रंगेश्वरका	devotee of Raingeśa
राड	Rāo
लंधन	London
सरकार	government (سرکار)
सवाई	superior (سوای)
सेनाखास खैल	Senā khās khel
श्री, श्रीमत्	illustrious
होलकर	Holkar
इड्डु	Twenty
कृष्ण	Krishṇa
कानू	cash
चा	Chā(mundi)
मयिला	<i>Mayili</i>
मुक्कु	ten

APPENDIX B

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF HIJRA AND CHRISTIAN ERAS

A. H.	A. D.	A. H.	A. D.	A. H.	A. D.
1130	1717, Dec. 5	1174	1760, Aug. 13	1218	1803, April 23
1131	1718, Nov. 24	1175	1761, " 2	1219	1804, " 12
1132	1719, " 14	1176	1762, July 23	1220	1805, " 1
1133	1720, " 2	1177	1763, " 12	1221	1806, Mar. 21
1134	1721, Oct. 22	1178	1764, " 1	1222	1807, " 11
1135	1722, " 12	1179	1765, June 20	1223	1808, Feb. 28
1136	1723, " 1	1180	1766, " 9	1224	1809, " 16
1137	1724, Sept. 20	1181	1767, May 30	1225	1810, " 6
1138	1725, " 9	1182	1768, " 18	1226	1811, Jan. 26
1139	1726, Aug. 29	1183	1769, " 7	1227	1812, " 16
1140	1727, " 19	1184	1770, April 27	1228	1813, " 4
1141	1728, " 7	1185	1771, " 16	1229	1813, Dec. 24
1142	1729, July 27	1186	1772, " 4	1230	1814, " 14
1143	1730, " 17	1187	1773, Mar. 25	1231	1815, " 3
1144	1731, " 6	1188	1774, " 14	1232	1816, Nov. 21
1145	1732, June 24	1189	1775, " 4	1233	1817, " 11
1146	1733, " 14	1190	1776, Feb. 21	1234	1818, Oct. 31
1147	1734, " 3	1191	1777, " 9	1235	1819, " 20
1148	1735, May 24	1192	1778, Jan. 30	1236	1820, " 9
1149	1736, " 12	1193	1779, " 19	1237	1821, Sept. 28
1150	1737, " 1	1194	1780, " 8	1238	1822, Sept. 18
1151	1738, April 21	1195	1780, Dec. 28	1239	1823, " 7
1152	1739, " 10	1196	1781, " 17	1240	1824, Aug. 26
1153	1740, Mar. 29	1197	1782, " 7	1241	1825, " 16
1154	1741, " 19	1198	1783, Nov. 26	1242	1826, " 5
1155	1742, " 8	1199	1784, " 14	1243	1827, July 25
1156	1743, Feb. 25	1200	1785, " 4	1244	1828, " 14
1157	1744, " 15	1201	1786, Oct. 24	1245	1829, " 3
1158	1745, " 3	1202	1787, " 13	1246	1830, June 22
1159	1746, Jan. 24	1203	1788, " 2	1247	1831, " 12
1160	1747, " 13	1204	1789, Sept. 21	1248	1832, May 31
1161	1748, " 2	1205	1790, " 10	1249	1833, " 21
1162	1748, Dec. 22	1206	1791, Aug. 31	1250	1834, " 10
1163	1749, " 11	1207	1792, " 19	1251	1835, April 29
1164	1750, Nov. 30	1208	1793, " 9	1252	1836, " 18
1165	1751, " 20	1209	1794, July 29	1253	1837, " 7
1166	1752, " 8	1210	1795, " 18	1254	1838, Mar. 27
1167	1753, Oct. 29	1211	1796, " 7	1255	1839, " 17
1168	1754, " 18	1212	1797, June 26	1256	1840, " 5
1169	1755, " 7	1213	1798, " 15	1257	1841, Feb. 23
1170	1756, Sept. 26	1214	1799, " 5	1258	1842, " 12
1171	1757, " 15	1215	1800, May 25	1259	1843, " 1
1172	1758, " 4	1216	1801, " 14	1260	1844, Jan. 22
1173	1759, Aug. 25	1217	1802, " 4	1261	1845, " 10

A. H.	A. D.	A. H.	A. D.	A. H.	A. D.
1262	1845, Dec. 30	1279	1862, July 29	1296	1878, Dec. 26
1263	1846, .. 20	1280	1863, .. 18	1297	1879, .. 15
1264	1847, .. 9	1281	1864, .. 6	1298	1880, .. 4
1265	1848, Nov. 27	1282	1865, May 27	1299	1881, Nov. 23
1266	1849, .. 17	1283	1866, .. 16	1300	1882, .. 12
1267	1850, .. 6	1284	1867, .. 5	1301	1883, .. 2
1268	1851, Oct. 27	1285	1868, April 24	1302	1884, Oct. 21
1269	1852, .. 15	1286	1869, .. 13	1303	1885, .. 10
1270	1853, .. 4	1287	1870, .. 3	1304	1886, Sept. 30
1271	1854, Sept. 24	1288	1871, Mar. 23	1305	1887, .. 19
1272	1855, .. 13	1289	1872, .. 11	1306	1888, .. 7
1273	1856, .. 1	1290	1873, .. 1	1307	1889, Aug. 28
1274	1857, Aug. 22	1291	1874, Feb. 18	1308	1890, .. 17
1275	1858, .. 11	1292	1875, .. 7	1309	1891, .. 7
1276	1859, July 31	1293	1876, Jan. 28	1310	1892, July 26
1277	1860, .. 20	1294	1877, .. 16	1311	1893, .. 15
1278	1861, .. 9	1295	1878, .. 5	1312	1894, .. 5

OTHER ERAS

The Saṁvat (Sambat) سویت سویت (संवत्) or era of Vikramāditya begins in 58 B.C.

For Tipū Sultān's Maulūdī era and cyclic years see pp. 71-73.

APPENDIX C

TABLE OF GRAINS AND GRAMMES

Grains.	Grammes.	Grains.	Grammes.	Grains.	Grammes.	Grains.	Grammes.
9	.583	57	3.693	105	6.804	153	9.914
10	.648	58	3.758	106	6.868	154	9.978
11	.712	59	3.823	107	6.933	155	10.044
12	.777	60	3.888	108	6.998	156	10.108
13	.842	61	3.952	109	7.063	157	10.173
14	.907	62	4.017	110	7.128	158	10.238
15	.972	63	4.082	111	7.192	159	10.203
16	1.036	64	4.146	112	7.257	160	10.368
17	1.101	65	4.211	113	7.322	161	10.432
18	1.166	66	4.276	114	7.387	162	10.497
19	1.321	67	4.341	115	7.452	163	10.562
20	1.296	68	4.406	116	7.516	164	10.626
21	1.360	69	4.471	117	7.581	165	10.691
22	1.425	70	4.536	118	7.646	166	10.756
23	1.490	71	4.600	119	7.711	167	10.821
24	1.555	72	4.665	120	7.776	168	10.886
25	1.620	73	4.729	121	7.840	169	10.951
26	1.684	74	4.794	122	7.905	170	11.016
27	1.749	75	4.859	123	7.970	171	11.080
28	1.814	76	4.924	124	8.035	172	11.145
29	1.879	77	4.989	125	8.100	173	11.209
30	1.944	78	5.054	126	8.164	174	11.274
31	2.008	79	5.119	127	8.229	175	11.339
32	2.073	80	5.184	128	8.294	176	11.404
33	2.138	81	5.248	129	8.359	177	11.469
34	2.202	82	5.312	130	8.424	178	11.534
35	2.267	83	5.378	131	8.488	179	11.599
36	2.332	84	5.442	132	8.553	180	11.664
37	2.397	85	5.508	133	8.618	181	11.728
38	2.462	86	5.572	134	8.682	182	11.792
39	2.527	87	5.637	135	8.747	183	11.858
40	2.592	88	5.702	136	8.812	184	11.922
41	2.656	89	5.767	137	8.877	185	11.988
42	2.720	90	5.832	138	8.942	186	12.052
43	2.785	91	5.896	139	9.007	187	12.117
44	2.850	92	5.961	140	9.072	188	12.182
45	2.915	93	6.026	141	9.136	189	12.247
46	2.980	94	6.091	142	9.200	190	12.312
47	3.045	95	6.156	143	9.265	191	12.376
48	3.110	96	6.220	144	9.330	192	12.441
49	3.175	97	6.285	145	9.395	193	12.506
50	3.240	98	6.350	146	9.460	194	12.571
51	3.304	99	6.415	147	9.525	195	12.636
52	3.368	100	6.480	148	9.590	196	12.700
53	3.434	101	6.544	149	9.655	197	12.765
54	3.498	102	6.609	150	9.720	198	12.830
55	3.564	103	6.674	151	9.784	199	12.895
56	3.628	104	6.739	152	9.848	200	12.960

APPENDIX D
TABLE OF INCHES AND MILLIMETRES

Inches.	Millimetres.	Inches.	Millimetres.	Inches.	Millimetres.
.25	6.35	.70	17.78	1.15	29.21
.30	7.62	.75	19.05	1.20	30.48
.35	8.89	.80	20.32	1.25	31.75
.40	10.16	.85	21.59	1.30	33.02
.45	11.43	.90	22.86	1.35	34.29
.50	12.70	.95	24.13	1.40	35.56
.55	13.97	1.00	25.40	1.45	36.83
.60	15.24	1.05	26.67	1.50	38.10
.65	16.51	1.10	27.94	1.60	41.65



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